

## A Weekly Journal.

## Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRART, JAMIN MILLIA ISLAMIA JAA A V V. R. NEW WEI HE

-Morris.

Vol. 8.

o. 1.

Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, July 4, 1914.

Indian Rs. 12. Foreign &I

#### CONTENTS

1		-	<del></del>	
	Pag	ge	Page The "Home" Press and its	
Week	•••	1	Guides	7
OUR LONDON LETTER	•••	3	Tunted Testimony	7
THYSA TETS-			An Object Lesson in Educa	7
A Shavian Theme	•••	ö	LEADING ARTICLES-	٠
Shoo, in Menageric Lions	•••	8	Baseless Institutations	ÿ
A We come Withdrawal	•••	5	A Dangerous Partente	9
The Karnelu Sacrilege		5	THE HAJ QUESTION I	1 (
Indus Emigration"	•••	6	INDIAN EMIGRATION	17
Mr.: Muzahar-ul Haque in Constantinople			THE APPROACHING CRIMS IN PERSON	17
The "Plot" and the Nemens		6	ADVERTISEMENTS 18 2	3(1

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers dre requested to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the office will not be responsible for any delay in replying to such communications.

## The Week.

Ulster.

London. July 1.

When the Home Rule Amending Bill came up for a second reading in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Morley pointed out that Ulster's anger at Home Rule and disapproval of it if they remained unabated would lead to a revival of ancient religious dissensions and place the new Government of Ireland at a great disadvantage. Consequently the Amending Bill had been introduced. There would not be a better opportunity of discovering what amount of common ground existed and he did not believe that the House would reject the Bill. Lord Lansdowne said that the Rill was entiraly unadequate to accomplish the numbers had a the Bill was entirely madequate to accomplish its purpose, but it was blear that something might be done at the present stage to avert a calamity they could not brush aside. Overtures had been made by Lord Morley who had said that amendments would be carefully considered in the House of Commons and they would says the Amendment Rill a second reading and interest. the Amending Bill a second reading and introduce ments to make it adequate with regard to the area of be extined the duration of exclusion and the administration of the duration of exclusion and the administration of the duration of the duration of the duration of exclusion and the administration of the duration of the duration of the duration of the duration and the duration of the duration was hepeless. They entertained the line bill because they were helplaced antangled in the of the Parliament Act. Lord Willoughby De Broke the relation of the bill.

#### Albania.

London, June 25. The Albaman insurgents have captured the towns of El Basan and Fieri and made two Dutch officers prisoneres.

The sitution in Albania becomes daily more hopeless. The Queen of Romania has invited the Princess of Albania to send her children to Romania. The Turkish flag floats over the towns which the insurgents have captured.

The insurgents have asked for fresh peace negotiations and have requested the Prince to appoint a delegate accompanied by a representative of Great Britain, as they distrust the Government's negotiations.

Turkkau, July 1.
The Albanian Premier has arrived in Rome with the object of persuading Italy and Austria-Hungary to occupy Albania with

There are again critical telegrams from Prenk Bibdoda, that the defeated and retreating rebels are advancing with the forces they have concentrated against Prenk. Indians in Canada.

Victoria, June 25. A motion for habeas corpus in connection with "Komagata Maru' was made in Vancouver to-day but the appeal will be heard in Victoria. Whatever the result the unsuccessful party will appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and subsequently to the Privy Council.

The charter money for the vessel has been paid until September 20th, the date for her redelivery at Hongkong.

The board of inquiry has uspended its sittings.

The numour that a Norwegian steamer has left Calcutta with four hundred Hindus on board is creating a fresh stir here.

Lakore, Jane 25. 'In connection with the situation of the Hindus on board "Komagata Maru" the "Khalsa Akhbar" of Lyallpur has received the following telegram which may throw some light on the situation in Vancouver:-

Vancourer. B , C., June 28. "Komagata Maru" Indian passengers unlawfully imprisonded board Provisions, water, legal advisors, friends prevented. Mass meeting protested such brutal unlawful treatment. Hindustants can never forget nor forgive. Give wide publicity. Umrao Singh, Secretary.

Victoria, June 26.

The effort to deport the Indians by other steamships has failed. Canadian Pacific Company has refused an offer of the Immigration Authorities to pay the Indians' pasages.

Allahahad, June 28. The Pionee's London Correspondent cables -- The Times correspondent at Victoria says that an order for the deportation of one of "Komagata Maru's" passengers was signed on Friday by the head of the Immigration Department at Vancourem. This action will afford a test case for the courts, e

Monday has been fixed for the hearing of the appeal against

the refusal sof permission to land and an application has been

made for writ of Ha teas corpus on behalf of the Indians. The object of the application was to anticipate the deportation order. The grounds for the deportation order were that the Hindu had contravened orders in Council by coming indirectly by not having 110 in his possession and by being a labourer South Africa.

Cape Town, June 27.

The Senate has presed the third reading of Indians' Rehef

Simba, June 27
The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Vicing from the Governor General of South Africa:
"Indian Refet Bill has now passed both home of the Union Parliament"

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following reply -- "Am very grateful for good news"

#### Baghdad Railway.

Allahabad, June 28

The Times' Builin correspondent says -- Another section of the Beghdad Railway from Jerablus, on the Euphrates, to Tel Abiad about vixty miles to the east, will be opened on

Referring to the Baghdad Railway, Sir Edward Grey said. We agree with Germany and Turkey that the line shall not proceed beyond Busrs or the Gulf.

#### England and Persia.

London, June 17

In the House of Commons to-day Mr Churchill moved for authority to take up shares in Anglo-Persian Oil Company He said the Government were determined to seeme the best supplies at a reasonable price. Coal would continue to be the main metive of the Fleet. Government would still purchase oil throughout the world, develop the Home shale-oil experiment of oil from coal and support as far as was tinancially justifiable the search for oil in the Empire The Admiralty had no fear of oil famine in time of war Covernment experience of the cil trusts was a long stendy squeeze, doubling the price in a few years. The present action meant that we should be in a better position in the future. He concluded that it was a good business proposition yet it must look rigger (') from the naval aspect

Mr. Churchill proposed to rely on the tribesmens's police and

Swedish gendarmerie for the protection of the pipe line

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Ponsonby cuticised the possible political consequences of the contract and leared that it would reopen the question of the partition of Persia and give Ressia an opportunity of making new important moves, it George Ambrose bloyd asked -- Had the Government

of India been consulted? Sir Edward Grey replied We had never yet tried to protect or control the trade routes became we did not went to commit ourselves to operations which shall at outset might become larger, but in emergency, the protection of 150 nules of pipe line was not a very formidable operation. Such emergency however would be defendent on certain conditions. One of these conditions would be the failure of every effort by the Persian Gevernment to protect the line and the necessity of immediate action to prevent interruption of the Admiralty's oil supply. But it was not intended to got the Admiralty in a position in which it would be dependent in this supply alone. But suppose protection was necessary he should regard the employment of force from India as a most remote ecntingency. He would pieter the Persian force British-objected. That would be no infringement of the Persian integrity. Liven that was not the most desirally or the most probable course as the tribes had already shown that they recline it is in their interest to protect the working of well. He asked the objectors to name any pair of the world where adequate supply could be efficied, where objections waised on political at a strategical arounds would apply less than in souther. Persis, He dealt at length on the need of maintaining the cordial relations with Russia and explained that neither Russia nor Persua had been consulted because no need for the companies' concersion existed before the Augh-Russan agreement, and the centract had in no way changed it.

The Daily Let maph states that the intimation, published by an Indian newspape, that is a result of the Tecko-Persian Frontier Commission's discussions the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's oil fields at Chia Surkab are in Turkish territory has been known for months, The paper says British interest has been safeguarded in the Anglo-Turkish negotiations On the recommendation of the British Government convession of oilfields in Baghdad and Mosul Vilayets was granted to a Turkish Company but the Anglo Persian Oil Company holds fifty per cent of the capital of the Turkish Company and the right to appoint the President of the Board of Directors.

Persian circles fear that there may be Russian claims for compensation in Northern Persia for British Naval oil deal

London, June 30

In his statement yesterday Sir Edward Grey said that Government proposed to advance another £50,000 to pay the Swedish Gendarmerie of which halt would be borne by India to present the force from collapsing. All agreements with regard to the dagdad Railway were ready for signature and they only awaited the completion of Turco German negotiations. Britain had agreed to 40 pc increase in the Turkish customs which would raise to 15 p.c. With reference to his statement that the kine would not go beyond Basia or the gult Sir Edward adds that it would not do so without some future agreement between Germany and Inrkey and us

Morocco.

The Workers Congress in Madrid has decided on a general strike to protest against the war in Morocco, There have been numours the several hundred Spaniards have been killed and wounded in the fighting near Cueta

#### All-India Moslem League London.

London, June 27.

Sir Edward Grey in reply to the All-India Moslem League, says he is fully alive to the exils that would result in in a renewal of hostilities in the Balkans and the League may rely on Government doing their utmost in conjunction with the Powers to avoid such calamity.

#### Austria.

London, June 29.

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand to his concert at Sarajevo has caused the most profound sensation throughout Europe.

The King has ordered a week's court mourning and the State ball at Buckingham Palace has been postponed.

#### Indian Students in England.

Lahore June 20.

The Punjab Advisory Committee for Indian students has issued a circular calling the attention of the students preparing to go to England for professional or other studies that it is practically impossible to gain admission to the Universities of Oxford or Cambudge in october next unless previous arrangements have been made and that all students desirous of entering one of the Inia of Court must obtain certificates from the local Advisory Committee

#### Indian Council Reform.

The Times to day states that though it has no vital quairel with the Government' general Indian Policy it trusts that the new Council Bill will be rejected. The real meaning of the Bill a that the Secretary of State aspires to rule Tadia on his own responsibility from Whitehall. The l'imes also objects to the election of Indian members which it considers to be at variance with the whole original conception of the Council

Landon, June 30

There was a considerable number of Indians of the strangers' galtery of the House of Lord to-day, when Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the India Council Bill. He said that it was generally agreed that the abolition of the Council although it had been advocated by some, was not practical politics. The present position of the Council was libriefly that its functions were mainly consultative and advisory. It exercised a restricted veto on certain actions of the Secretary of State and was bound by a series of rigid rules of business tounded on Act of 1858. Lord Crewe referred to the importance of having the advice founded on administrative experience but pointed out the danger of wershipping administrative experience as the sole idol. It was a valuable thing to obtain the views of the important section of Indian Opine a and for the reason the Bill proposed to make the appointment of two Indian members to the Council a statu-tory obligation. For some time, there had been a demand in India that these members should be directly elected to the Council but Lord Crewe did not think that demand reasonable the doubted whether any instance could be found of such a method of appointing members to a mainly advisory body like the method of appointing members to a mainly advisory body like the Council. The suggestion that they were proposing to make the Council an administrative body was completely unfounded. They proposed to save time and delay by making some kind of more regular attachment of a particular member to a particular department but they certainly did not propose in any way to make the member of Council the head of a department or even the members of the department. ber of the department,

There was no intention whatever of abolishing the procedure by Council. On the contrary, it appeared that it would frequently be necessary to nominate 'ad hoc' committees of Council. Lord

carried on

Crewe, ridiculed the suggestion that the Secretary of State was grasping at power by eliminating the Council altogether by the proposals of sub-section six, clause two He pointed out that many so-called secret matters were purely technical and the sole object of the clause was to put into a formal and reasonable shape what had been found by experience to be the only method by which the business of the office could be efficiently and expeditiously carried out. With reference to the objection that too much had been left to be arranged by the rules made by the Secretary of State and not enough included in the Bill Lord Crewe thought that the provision for laying the rules on the table would have been sufficient to meet any charge of arbitrary conduct

Concluding Lord Crewo said "I have endeavoured to show that

no addition has been made to my powers and that none will be made to those of anyone who may hold my office after me and I have endeavoured to show that the present arrangements are highly cumbr some and inconvenient. The Bill makes absolutely no difference in the relations of the India Office, Indian Government or the Secretary of State in Council. I defy anybody to point out any respects in

which it does make any difference Lord Curzon moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that it appeared to him and to overyone of intimate experience with whom he had consulted, to be a bad Bill, radically unsound in principle underbtedly affected, if it did not destroy, some of the principal constitutional safeguards hitherto surrounding the Secretary of State and to introduce the new inappropriate and perilous methods of the appointment of Indian members. He would be greatly surprised if the assent of the Viceroy had been given to some of the principal features of the Bill. It was common knowledge that in its main features, it was the product of Mr Montague who finding that the existing machinery did not suit his idea set about destroying it to the best of his ability. Regarding the alleged delays in the proced-dore, it was true that there was for sometimes intolerable delay but his opinion was that the general procedure showed creditable celerity Loid Curzon asked how reduction in the number of members would work in practice After deducting two Indian members, one soldier one financial expert and one lawyer from the Council, of seven there would be only two left to represent the interests of the Indian Civil This in the intereste of India would be intolerable. over with the Council of seven or eight, committee system would not be worked at all. Lord Curzon did not think that the fears expressed in Lidia that the Council would be returned into an administrative body were altogether unreasonble. The Bill absolutely repealed the fundamental principles of the Act of 1858 and destroyed the financial sategorards under which the administration of India was

The protection afforded seemed to him to be valueless. The culminating act was the proposal to extend the categoric secret orders and communications

Lord Curzon concluded the method of election of the Indian The Secretary of "tate will not find in the members is indefensible electoral college or panel, members with experience of administrative work which is essential not in the direction of reducing it in the council wanted reform it was power. What is the good of haring enlarged councils in India and at the same time establishing an arbitrary and almost uncontrolled authority in the person of the Secretary of State.

Lord Courtney of Penwith in ged that rather than being remeted the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee where the points under discussion could be thoroughly examined. If the expectations which had been held out were reduced to nothing the India deputetion would return to India as messengers of evil omen for the fature contente, ent, welfare and good government of India. There was a grave unrest at present and the only serious and effective wey of dealing with it was to consider as exhaustively as possible all the possible ways of introducing the co-operation of Indians. The Coronettee could mould the Bill into the shape approved by both the sides.

The Debate was adjourned usul July 6th.

London July 1st

Puring Ford Curzon's speech, and replying to an incidental remark. Lard Crewe interpolated that the provisions regarding election of Indian members were already dualted before he even knew that a deputation was coming to see him.

The Morning Post says that it the Bill is to be of any service and not to do mischief it must be carefully and largely amended. The India Conneil by general admission needs some reform but the present Bill means for all practical purposes the destruction of the Council and leaves the Secretary of Stat almost undisputed The journal says that the Government seems to be under the delusion that native members of Legislative Councils represent the people of India whereas they represent certain interests and

The Daily Telegraph agrees that the Bill is dangerous in so far that it represents a tendency to regard experience and advice as useless.

The Daily News says that as the Lords refuse to pass the second reading Anglo-India will rejoice but the greater Indian public will conclude that the Indian demand for a statutory representation on the Council is rejected



### Our London Letter.

London, June 12.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

The Prime Minister stated pesterday, in reply to a question, that it the Opposition leaders desired it, the Amending Bill would be introduced in the House of Lords before the second reading of the Home Rule Bill itself was moved there. There can be no objection to this course, provided the Lords are not allowed to use it to delay the Home Rule Bill. The Prime Minister, when ly originally ann pinced the amending measure, expressed the hope that the two Bills might become law at the same time. As the Daily Chronicle observes, these who thought rather that the best way to help an amending Bill was to make Home Rule law first, and the likeliest way to embairas; it was to let Home Rule appear dependent on us passage, could not entirely share Mr Asquith's hope; and the temper subsequently shown by the Opposition leaders during the recess has certainly not been encouraging. Both Sir Edward Carson and Mr Bonar Law (the latter as recently as last night) have made it plain that so long as the main Bill is off the Statute-Both Sir Edwar book, its adversaries will think more of defeating than of amending But nothing is lost by bringing in the new measure as soon a possible, the more so as its provisions are already known, the Opposition having refused to come to any terms prior to its introduc-

Undoubtedly the most important development beside the revival of the-Hardism is the phenomenal growth of the Irish National Volunteers, and their official endorsement by Mr. John Redmond. A'ready then real numbers exceed, it seems probable, those of the Carsonites, and as they include far more old Army men, their efficiency is likely to be higher also. Moreover, they pay for their drilling, instead of being paid for it. Mr Redmond seems to have acted very wisely, both in the time which he has chosen for endorsing the movement and the grounds on which he has done so. National to are seeking, and will obtain Home Rule by constitu-tional means. Neither they nor the Government bave given the Carsonites any partification for their threat of lawless rebellion. But the threat is there, it is endorsed by the Unionist party, and practically every Unionist leader and newspaper has been that it must succeed, not because Parliament is persuaded by it, but because Butish Army Officers will refuse to enforce the law against it They have said freely, that if Nationalist Ireland cared for Home Rule, it would arm as Ulster has armed in these circumstance. Nationalist Ireland has a justification for drilling and arming, which I lster never had nor has. The development is not meant to lead to -- it will rather evert—any sort of collision. It is meant to show that Nationalist Ireland is in carnest, and it shows that unmistikably

The lates that Inshmen, North and South, Protestant and Catholic, are very much one people. The "two nations" theory of Ireland propounded by the Englishmen who chatter about "Ulster" at fery clubs has very little support among the Carsonites themselves. St. Edward Corson has put forward in Parliament the policy of excluding Ulster, and the Umonists have made it their o'licial demand, on sequently the Government have made them offer on those lines, which will be embodied in the amending Bill. But very few U nonists in Belfast want exclusion. They are against Home Rule, but if Home Rule becomes law they want to be in it and not out of it. The Government's proposals for exclusion are of course jurely optional, and will never be anything else. Let us hope that they may finally prove unnecessary, and reconstitation be sought on a truce basis.

QARI SARPARAZ HOOSEIN ON THE "GOSPEL OF BRIAK"

Cari Saifaraz Hoosein of Deshi, who has come over to this country to help Khwaja Kamaluddin in his missionary work, made his first public appearance before the British public at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Menday last He delivered an able address on the "Gospel of Islam". The Right Hon Syed Ameer Ali occupied the chair at the electing which was largely attended

In introducing the Qair Saheb to the audience, Mr Ameer Ali referred to him as an emment scholar of Aligarh, who, after having travelled far aid wide in the service of Islam, has now come over to England to continue the excellent work that he has taken upon himself as a Moslem missionary

The lecturer in the course of an excellent address dealt at first with the various schools of philosophy He proceeded to examine the different ancient systems of religion, not from a "destructive" standpoint—as he was particularly careful to observe—but from a purely

"constructive" point of view he further went on to show the necessity of a religion like Islam, which could only succeed in perfecting the previously existing systems of the various great religions that had prevailed before the birth of Islam. The Gospel of Islam, the lecturer went on, was most simple. It consisted of "our belief in the unity of God, our acceptance of Mohamed as His prophet and our recognition of peace, good-will, and brotherhood towards hu namity at Islam recognised no colour or social distinctions A prince and a peasant were on equal forting and every true Moslem looked upon his co-religionist as a dear brother. There was no other religion that showed greater toleration towards those who professed other faiths thin folian and, notatherarding the popular belief that is erroverously held in certain quarters, the holy Koran has laid it down as an axiom that "there shall be no compulsion in religion". It is thus absolutely against the tenets of Islam to exercise the least degree of compulsion in converting people into the faith of the Moslons. This could take place only voluntarily and of their own free will. Prajers and charity were likewise two of the most important elements that occupied a large share in the Islamic teachings.

The Chairman congratulated the Qari Sahib on his instructive which, he said, was appreciated by everybody present. He was glad he had been afforded an opportunity of being present on that occasion. He failed to see as to why Christianity and Islam could not both work hand in hand. He had humbly worked for forty years in the service of Islam and he thought he had succeeded in some degree to remove the intennderstandings and inise inceptions that unhappily prevail in this country concerning the great religion of the Moslems. It was sometimes very disappointing to find high dignitaries of the Church deliberately attacking Islam, without even having the slightest notion as to its real doctrines and teachings The Kikuyu controversy had revealed certain very interesting ' scenes in the Christian world, but he would urge the Christian imissionaries to devote their attention and zeal primarily to their own people at home. The heathen in the wilds of Africa is naturally drawn towards Islam and that is why in spite of the gigantic missionary efforts, Christianity has hopelessly failed to overcome Islam as its rival in that and other parts of the world. He said one heard a great deal about Islam degrading the position of women. As a matter of fact Islam had done more to raise the status of women in the world than any other creed, religion, or system. As a daughter a woman was not dependent on her father's will. The law provided that she should take a proportionate share of his property -- half as much as a son. She received the care and attention of her mother until marriage, and as a wife she possessed definite rights which she could maintain against her husband. She could hold property and there was no law of coverince.

During the meeting, a young English lady, Miss Paire, publish declared her acceptance of the Islamic faith. Standing on the plat form, she declared that she embraced "I dam, completely and finally." She then recited in Arabic the Moslom Formula of Fatth, whereup-on the Moslem members of the audience offered prayers for the new convert. Mr. Ameer Ali offered his warm congratulations to the lady on her adoption of the faith.

#### THE ISLAMIC SOCIETY PROTEST MEETING

At an emergency general meeting of the Islamic Society, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mushr Hossem Q dwar, held in Holland Park on Wednesday night, the following resolutions were unanimously passed. The meeting was theroughly representative of the Moslem colony in London.

(1) Proposed by Syed Muhamed Tacfiq Diab of Egypt and seconded by Mr M. M. Shaft Assistant Secretary to the Society, " that this meeting of the Musaliann's representing the different parts of the world, at present resident in London, expresses its deep sense of indignation and resentment at the policy of systematic extermina-tion of the Mosley population of the Bulkan, pursued by the various Bulkan States, e peculic Greece, and draws the attention of the whole civilized world to the perilous consequences likely to ensue from this exasperating policy

(2) Proposed by Sped Abul Has to Razavi of India and seconded by Mr. John Shah, Hon. Treasurer to the Society.

"That in view of the humanitarian traditions of great Britain; the oft repeated assurances of the Branch statesmen to help in safeguard ing the life and property of the vaccous populations of the Balkans, in accordance with various treatics and conventions, and in deference to the demands of the Mussu'mans of he world, this meeting approaches H B M's Secretary of State for Parenge affairs with the hope that the powerful inflaence of Crest Britain would be exerted in putting a stop to the deplorable state of affairs prevailing in Maccdonia."

(3) Proposed by Dr M. Saadi Bey of Turkey and seconded by

Dr. Muhamed Sharef of Egypt.

"That this meeting protests against the attitude taken up by the powers of Europe in forcing upon the people of Albania a Christian sovereign in utter disregard of their wishes, and trusts that Albania will receive the same consideration, as accorded to the other Balkan States, in developing their national ideals." (4) Proposed by Mr. Zafar Ali Khan of India and seconded by Mr. Nassf of Egypt

"That this meeting assures the Government of H. I. M. the Khalifatul Musulemen of the world in every step that they may take in safeguarding the integrity of Islam."

Copies of the above resolutions have been submitted to His Highness the Grand Vizier of Lurkey, the Foreign Office and the

MRS. ANNIE BESANT ON "INDIA'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE."

Mrs Aonie Besant addressed a crowded metting last night at Queen's Hall on "India's plea for justice," Lord Brassey presiding. Meser M \ Junuth, Sahay and Rappy Roy occupied promiuent seats in the platform. One of the most noticeable features of the gathering was the large number of Indian gentlemen, who acted as Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout Mrs Basant's eloquent address and she was repeatedly cheered to the echo. I have had the privilege of hearing her on several occasions, both here as well as in In his, but I had never been before so intensely impressed by Mrs Besant's oratory as I was on this occasion. She spoke with visible emption and her splendid advocacy of the Indian cause moved every member of the huge audience. Her lecture of last night will yet add another laurel to her magnificent career in the service of India Mrs Annie Besant has last night rendered a truly noble service to the Empire as a whole and her words will for ever ring in the ears of all those, who had the good fortune of listering to her last night. She has championed the sacred cause of Hin lustan with characteristic force and her powerful address on "India's plea for justice" last night as well as the heroic manner in which she is fighting India's battle in the Press is bound to influence public opinion in this country in regard to Indian matters.

Mrs Besant, in the course of her lecture, said one heard little of the difficulties and troubles of the people of India, unless, like herself, one had lived years in the country, and were in cose touch with Indian friends. Indian admire England and might love her too, if she would only let them. For the first time in history the wast Indian population has been aroused by a question of the onter world, by Indian emigration to other lands. The treatment of Indians in South Africa had for the first time caused the whole population to be stirred, and its voice had been listened to. Similar questions arose with respect to the admission of Indians to other self governing colonies. If white men continued their policy of shutting coloured men out of white countries, coloured would begin to sheet white man out of coloured countries and self-government could not be denid to India, if her children were excluded from every other land. One would understand the point of view of Australian workers, but if they welcomed Indians they would strengthen the Empire, for they could never keep an empty white Northern Australia, with Japan waiting to colonise it. If it made the Pacific an Asiatic lake, why not? India had no wish to throw aside the Crown, and the possibility of empire for Great Britain rested on the co-operation of India

On the educated classes in India, she said, the stability of British rule depended, and they could only be held by love and understandig. Urlost there was, but most of t was the righteons discontent of a people unfairly repressed by unjust and cruel measures, which could only be removed when Iudia possessed self-government with-in the Empirs. India can only hold India if her rule be just and intelligent.

The party of auger and anarchy is small, but the party suffering from the recent repressive measures is large, it is willing to go slowly, but demands that progress be made

Dealing with the Press Act of 1910, Mrs. Beaut showed how severe it is. Under that Act 800 prosecutions had taken place since it was passed, 200 being prosecutions of newspapers. The demand for its repeal or at least a sweeping amendment of the Act is now universal and it was one of the first things that, in her opinion, ought to be abelished.

Men, the lecturer said have been deported and imprisoned, horourable gentlemen have been arrested and thrown into prison without trial.

Mrs. Besant touched on the great frequency of flogging as a a punishment by certain judges and collectors, and declared that the whole Indian Criminal Law needs revision. The British administration of justice was not so much admired in India as people in this country are apt to suppose. India must govern herself; in this country are apt to suppose. India must govern herself; she begins to realise her strength. England must live up to her old traditions and share her birth right with 300 million Indians, for the price of Indian loyalty is the gift of freedom.

#### MOSLEY CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE : CRLEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY IN LODON.

A mass meeting of the Muslims resident in London is to be held to-night at Carton Hall. Westminster, to celebrate the anniver-sary of the fall of Constantinople in 1453, in union with a similar celebration, which will be simultaneously taking place in the Turkish Capital.



In reply to our last letter in which we had submitted a humble protest against another infounded imputation, and particularly against the tyrany of translators which appeared to A Shavian Theme.

us to have been at the bott in of the Punjab Government's baseless allegation against the Hamdard we have received the following letter from Lieut Colonel E C. Bayley, Private Secretary to II. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab -

"I am in recorpt of your letter of the 25th mstant. I see no "reason to add anything to the remarks made in my previous

"letters and telegrams"

The reply is brief, and do we not know that brevity is the soul of wit and the embodiment of dignity? But may we be permitted to add that Lieut. Colonel Bayley has placed us in the same situation as the humble submissive weaver who, when thoroughly tired out on his long journey, prayed for a horse. A party of stalwart l'athans whose mare had been delivered of a filly on the way met the weaver a little way down the road and asked him to carry the tender weaver a nule way down the road and asked him to carry the tender filly on his shoulders. The weaver, as weaver always do, remonstrated, and the Pathans as Pathans always do, hammered him into submission. Fatigued as he already was, the load that he had to carry nearly killed him. He sat down for a while to 'take rest and addressed the following protest to heavene 'O. Heaver of the Contrary'. I had asked for the horse below, not above it. Well our humble protest that must mount up to the Well our humble protest that must mount up to the heights of Chhota Simla has to be a similar one. We had begged His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary not to "add anyto his previous remarks but to sult net a good deal there from. This latest demonstration of dignity takes us back to Colonel Bayley's first letter in which he told us that "Sir Michael "O'Dwyer would have preferred to take no notice of the paragraph in question". Had His Uppour persisted in that preference two journals at least would have beer spared the expresion of unfounded imputations against them and His Honour would have been spaired the indignaty of occur argued with by a common cournaist. But His Henour chose to argue, and as at happened, had the worst of the argument and now orders have been issued somewhat late in the day to slitt off steam. Only Mr Bernald Shaw can do justice to the situation. His Andreles and the Lion is a play particularly worthy of burcauctatic perusal, in which Nero demonstrates apping courtiers how Ceser has temed the hon, and remarks how magnanimous they are in Rome when he announces that he will space Androces. But just now we are recondered another scene in the play. The Roman office in command of the guards who are in charge of the down-treaden Ch. strans destined for the gladiators and the hops finds a patricial lady of considerable charms among the low-born and despised crowd of Christian prisoners. The patrician wrath as well as sympathy of that officer is excited by her conversion to the faith of the Nazarenes and he makes the fatal mistake of arguing with her about her behefs scores off the pagan patrician at the very cutset with the result that the argument is havily dropped and the guards who are caught listening to it with ill concealed amusement are lectured to on the subject of their duties, the sermon ending with the newly discovered sapience that, above all, the soldiers should on account enter into an argument with the disrespectful Christian prisoners, as it is against the dignity of Roman soldiers besides being entirely at variance with military discipline.

To the Punjab Government we have still something to say. Honour is mistakenly led to believe that we published an unfounded mainuation against Shootin Menagerie

Lions.

him and he invited us to publish a contradiction. We do so in full and at once.

But in stating the facts of the case His Honour's Private Secretary gives expression to even more unfounded imputations against the Comrade and the Hamdard and when he beg him to withdraw them, we are told with more dignity than relevance that he sees no reason to add anything to his previous remarks. And yet it is the wretched Indian Press that is a reckless eritic of the officials and must be taught to respect truth and accuracy

of statement by means of the Press Act. What would have happened of we too had declined to see any reason to publish Lt -Col Bayley's letter or add anything to our previous remarks? Very probably Mr Tollinton's threat to the Zamindai would have applied to us also. "A refusal by you to publish the correct facts, after having published "what was intended to mislead people and arouse feeling against "Government will be taken as evidence of your attitude towards Government, and Government will then proceed on that understanding" Does it not mean that the Press Act gives indiguant officials the power to bring home to independant journalists the consequences of their independence of character, while there is no law to give to illused journalists the power to bring home to unpist officials the consequences of their unjust dealings? Let us now appeal to the sense of tur-play ingrained in the British character and ask if this is fair. Would an Englishman ever think of shooting a menagerie Would an Englishman ever think of shooting a menagerie hon and then bragging of it? But are not official dealings with Indian journalists often on a par with it? We have no right of appeal to law courts, and even if we had, it is the Executive and not the Press that often appoints the Judges, promotes them and honours them with titles. We thought we had a right of appeal to the British Parliament and the British public, but the British Parliament and the British Parliament and the British Parliament. but the British Parhament and the British public seem to think far more of pheasants and mangel-wurzels than of the fate of the Indian Press, or even of the fate of India. The essence of Indian governance is the absolute reliance of Great British on the official conscience and on little besides. This is the weakness of British Imperialism, for obviously the moud beast, and we acknowledge, a just one—"Er Occubate tor" absolutely fails here. But we must, take things as they are and even though the Indian climate has a deadening effect. on everything, our only resource is the official conscience. It is to this that we appeal, and it was time that Lord Hardingo received a deputation of Indian journalists and frankly discussed with them their worms and timis as well as their sins and shortcomings.

We are happy to publish the following extract from a letter addressed by the Hon, Mr Qamrul Huda to us anent the famous project of a Behar Moslem Association which would ask for A Welcome Withdrawal

only that which the officials want it to ask for and that too when and where and as it pleases the benign offi-cials. He writes "As juried to you I never sign d either the "Under the English manifesto of this Association. Once in a 'moment of huny the druft of the English (manifests) was read over on the by a friend or mine and then certain explanations were subemitted to my objections. Believing in the word of my friend and
the organisers of this association. I permitted my name to go
and to appear in the manifest. I had taken no other interest In the matter. As the permission was area under some in sconceptions, I have withdrawn my name and am no longer a member of that idiote Association. All's well that ends well. We certainly recognise the features of our sample, unpretentious but genuine and often countries representative of Moslem Behar in this picture far better than we could in that of the manifesto published by -what sort did you say it was?—Association But what a frasce, and what wretched methods "the friends" of our love and friendless bileaucrecy adopt. Never mind, batter luck next time.

fi is a source of some gratification to us that it was the Ham-The Karachi discovered and immediately announced in Sacrilege. Its column that the lovers in the Karachi cla dramatic film bore the same names as the lover in the first poem in Moor's Little hookh, and that its Sacrilege.

title, Pla Victed Prophet of Khorassan, could with some degree of plausibility be said to give a clue to the unnamed 'prophet' in the description of the scenes given in the body of the film. The telegrams had given the here's name as "Azim" and the heroid's as "Salika". From a "asual reference to the Sind Gazette of the 8th. "Salika" From a "asual reference to the Sind Gazette of the Stin. June we loand that in the description of the film as witnessed by the Maristiate, the jury and the representative of that newspaper the heromo's name was spelt as "Selica" That immediately led to the conclusion that probably Salica" was "Zilica," which is the way that the Ar b name "Zulcikha" (also the name of Potiphar's enterprising wife so famous in Eastern literature) is spelt in Tom Moore's well known poem. Those who know that poem need not be reminded that the villain of the piece is Ibn i-Maqna, literally, "the Son of the Veil') spelt in the poem as "Mokanna." He takes his name from the silver veil with which he covers his extremely ghastly and repulsive countenance. In the he covers his extremely ghastly and repulsive countenance poem he exhibits his features only to Zelica and in the final scene to the victims of his extraordinary blood-lust assembled and poisoned by him in a feast. At all other times
"O'er his features hung

- "The veil, the silver veil, which he had flung
  "In mercy there, to hide from mortal sight
  "His dazzing brow, till man could bear its light.
- " For far less luminious, his votaries said, "Were even the gleams miraculously shed
- "O'er Moussa's cheek when down the Mount he trod.

"All glowing from the presence of his God."

In the film the "prophet" wears no veil, and, although Mokanna is by no means free from lust, the two "prophets" have little in common, the chief passion of Mokanna being hate of his Makers and revenge through His creatures

"Upon the hand, whose mischief or whose mirth." Sent. me thus maim'd and monstrous upon earth."

The two stories also are absolutely dissimilar. But what is in common, as we have explained. is sufficient to give a degree of plansibility to the possible contention that the theme was borrowed from Thomas Moore's famous point. It would no doubt, in that case be claimed that the word "prophet" in the film has no reference whatever to the prophet of Islam, and the Mussalmans as the Send Courtte, with even less ground for the assumption, has already said, have made "much ado about nothing." But it must be remembered that the characters in the film wear an Arab costume. More people have heard of Mohamed than of Mokanna, though there is no similarity between "the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan' in Latte Root h and the "prophet" of the film, as we have already explained, to indicate that it is Mokanna that is meant by the authors of the film) Everything that could distinguish the particular "prophet" in the film from any other is wholly absent. This being the case, if it film from any other is wholly absent. This being the case, if it is possible that the film was based on the poem, and the circumstances that gave rise to the Moslem suspicion that the Holy Prophet of Islam was being reveiled were merely accidental, it is, at least, equally possible that the whole thing was the outcome of deliberate malice, and a diabolic cunning had chosen the names of the characters in such a way that the Prophet of Islam could be traduced nightly, but if the Moslems suspected this and protested, they could whe laughed at for their pains and told it was "much ado about mothing", for the "prophet" was "the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

In its present form the film is grossly foul and its exhibition cannot be "tolerated. But even if the "prophet" was qualified in some way it would be no better than the "loyal toast" drunk by the Royalits of England in the 17th Century by litting the

wine over jugs of water meaning thereby that it was "the King ever the Waters" that they toasted and not William of Oringe The film must not be exhibited any longer, but it indicates how accommodating the people believe the Press Act to be that they suggest a confiscation of the film "under the Press Act". This is what Government must do. But the Mussalmans must do something more. They must set to work systematically to collect evidence about the authorship of the film with a view to make sure that it was not designed to be one of the weapon. in the war declared by Bishop Lefroy against the creed of Islam We are really amused white unoriginal he that there are some Mohamedans who rouse the passions and prejudices of Mussalmans against Christians and aim at kindling a conflagration of fanaticism Can the convenient memories of these good people so easily forget all the plaise of missionary effort in India in the Times' Indian Correspondents' article of 7th October and in the 'Indian Peri!' of December last' Can they forgot Kikuyu? Can they forget the Sunday Schools' Co cention with its, black boards and slates for weapons in the threatened struggle? Can they torget the Calcutta Mittopolitan's declaration of war? Last but not least, can they torget Lord Sydenham's cheering prospect for Indian Nationalism after his dealings with the Haj Question' It all these wear nothing, how maladrest and atupid all these good people have been in giving a handle to ceter mined Moslem rogues for rowsing the fire of their isnatical breaken! We would in this case humbly advise Government to appoint a small Committee with three or four Moslem tanatics—the genuine article and no "nearest approach"—and the same number of officials, and to depute them to make a searching in tury into the suthership of this film and its purpose. If Moslem suspecious are vidovinced, Government will reap an ample hievest of confidence and trancinlity. If they are only too well founded, Governmen' would still feap an ample harrest of confidence and gratitude by following the anquiry with a salutory lesson to those whose methods of propagating their faith are as certain to ruin Britain's Empire in India as they are opposed to the sprit of Christ's teaching. It is to the Government to choose whether things should be left in their present unsatisfactor, posture or improved out of all shape. We may add we offer this suggestion in the full belief that we add thoreby another item to our account .- on the wrong side of the book! When shall we learn to suggest only such hourst pranoworthy measures as the appointment of Comia soious to inquire whether prisoners in pails are not being overied and whether the Indian Civil Servants are not being starved?

Sir Harm Juons roy in a letter to the Times makes a rapid survey of tracts suitable for Indian colomisation in Alica and elsewhere, and arrives at the conclusion that it would be on the whole the best plan if the promoters of genuine emigra-

tion schemes in India first endeavoured "to colonise to its fullest extent some 200,000 square miles of habitable but unpopulated

India." Sir Harry may have succeeded in putting forward a point of view which, according to him, has not been prominently dealt with in the Press. But his "contribution to the discussion on this question of Asiatic emigration" has little relevancy to the problem with which India, at any rate, is concerned. There may be large tracts within India itself which might be made productive and populous, just as there are in European Russia. The issues involved in the present controversy have nothing to do with this point. They rolate, on the contrary, to the right of Indians as British citizens to free access in any part of the British Empire. This right is denied to Indian emigrants in several British colonies, which have enforced harsh and repressive laws to evelude Indians and drive out those that are domiciled within their limits. Sir Harry Jhonston, instead of offering any solution of this problem, quielty proceeds to distribute places ht for colouration in Africa and elsewhere on the basis of white, black and yellow colours. The treatment meted out to Indians in the self governing colonies of the Empire is the core of the Indian emigration problem. This was the crux of the difficulties in South Africa and this lies at the heart of the brave struggle which is going on close to the shores of Canada. What Indians desire is not a knowledge of the places in India still awaiting their inhabitants, but a clear enunciation of their right and status as citizens of the British Empire. The situation in Canada has brought this question to a head in a prominent form, and we shall deal at some length with its general aspects in our next,

Our, special correspondent in Constantinople writes to us - Few of

Mr. Muzahar-ul-Haque in Constantinople the Indian Moslem leaders have paid a visit to this country to study the national crisis on the spot and witness the great changes that are coming over the Ottoman Empire, and fewer still have produced a deeper

impression of cordial relations by their visits than did Mr. Mazharul Hay At a time when the heart of Islam is stirred to its depth and when India with her 70 million, of Mosloms is passing through an eventual crisis, is it not worth while for their leaders to come over here to study the actual situation for the benefit of their unfortunate country and to strengthen the bond of anion and fellowship with their co-religionists? I'm in India really understand the larger meaning of Ottomanism and fewer still realise the hindrances that stand in the way of national progress. Turkey at the present day has entered a period of transition and is evolving a new order of things. During such an eventful time it is not unnatural that the Turks should extend their hand of sympathy and love to receive a brother Moslow from Hindustan. Mr. Mazharul Haq was warmly received at the station by the members of fields. Alongs, the Turkish National Defence Association, Djamiget K airya Islamia, etc. His tall figure, his clean-shaven face, his courtesy, his deep and penetrating eyes proved an object of attraction to those who waited on him, and he was accompanied to the Pera Palace Hotel where he stopped during his sojuin. He paid a visit to Prince Said Halon Pasha, the Grand Vizier, who cordially received him as the nation's great, with unusual courtesy and hospitality. He was taken to the Ministers of War, Marine, Finance Public Works and Owqaff. He visited the warships which had been an object of attraction to him, the Military and Naval Schools, the boys' and girls 'schools, the Sultan's old and new palaces, the museum and other places of antiquity and interest fle was highly pleased at the education of girls, who welcomed him by singing the National song. He won the respect and admiration of all whom he met by his saurity' of manners, his jovial disposition, his patrio'ism and love of Islam''

We had discovered and announced the existence of a 'plot' last week
which had for its object the condign punish
The "Plot" and
the Nemesis

for cutting off at most inconvenient moments the electric supply in Delhi We

ments the electric supply in Delhi We little thought at the time that our great joy at the discovery of a set determination in several breasts including our own to track down the arch-schemer or the perverse something, of whose practical jokes we seemed to be the most marked vicitim, would be attended with our own discomfiture. We have, with Mr. Griffin's help, gone through a sobering experience and have had to repent with at leisure of our haste to search for the miscreant everywhere in the outside world while the imp of mischief larked within our doors. We now find that the fuse of our own motor had been spoiled, thanks to the irrepressible pranks of a budding Mistri who is learning his craft at our expense. Now we assure the Electric Tramway Company and the world at large that, so far as we are concerned, the "plot" is at an end. We have found the culprit and, though we knew him to be a mischievous sprite that caused everyoody around him no end of worries, we little suspected that he would one day overtake us in the shape of our Nemesis. But after so much contrition may we remind the Company that not all the milk that disappears from the Kitchen goes to fill the stomach of the act.

Warn Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mohamed Ah were in England last year they were forcibly reminded of certain feature of the London Press, which was one of the four tuhfas of the ill-fated Zamindar article that caused so much ado about nothing

The Tory Press publishes nothing about India but news of isolated outrages in which very few people in India are now interested, but with which Reuter is constantly spoon-fed from Calcutta mostly by the gentleman associated with the "Newmania" of the Englishman and the Times of India six or seven years ago. The Liberal Press is occasionally moved to refute the charges of weakness in dealing with India levelled at the Liberal Government by the Tory section of the Press and is at times ready to publish the views of Indians themselves, as for instance the publicity given to the views of Mr. Zafar Air Khan and the generous invitations of the Nation, the Manchester Guardian and the Daily Neus and Leader to Mr. Mohamed Ali to put forward the cases of Indian Mussalianas and the Indian Press, which, however, Mr. Mohamed Ali could not respond to while correspondence was going on with the India Office on those subject. But the space devoted to India even in the Liberal papers is meagre when compared with the importance of India's relationship with the British Empire. This necessitates an unceasing current of Indian depotations to England and the establishment of an "India House" more r less on the lines suggested by our esteemed correspondent the O'Donnell of O'Donnell The little activity already shown in this direction has induced the Anglo-Indian party to use every effort to misguide the British public

If the Anglo-Indian dream of the British public's "judicious indifference" cannot be realized, the party earnestly hopes that its laboriously developed and newly created nunger for information about India would be gratified by the supply of faked up facts and half truths masquerading as "Truths about India." When we were informed that two old journals, the Overland Mail and the Homeward Mail, would be amalgamated and world re-appear as the Indiaman, and that the new journal would be 'a weekly link with India", we little thought that it would be only a link with "Anglo India" We wore anxious to see how the Indiaman redeemed its promises of creating a better understanding between the Englishman at home and his fellowsubjects in England's Dependency, would and have with this object read the first five issues of the paper from cover to cover. Well it did not take us long to discover the cloven hoot, for it we may say so, our Indiaman, shas Anglo Indian, is apparently suffering trom elephantiasis. The cloven-foot is certainly the most promorent feature in the Indiaman's anatomy. We shall review some of its statements and comments later, but the following extract the present. This new guide of the "Home" Press writes as follows on the subject of sacred buildings in India "The home Press is inclined to take the question of interiorence with sacred buildings in India far too seriously. Is there canything particularly new about it? Without stopping to "inquire how the ancient rulers of Ird a c'ent with such difficulties, "wo may take if that the extensions or capals and railways during "the British occupation have constantly occasioned interference with "replated tombs and temples. The procedure has generally been "quite simple, the reaghbouring priest has been approached, and in "due course has had a dream indicating the "wish of heaven" in "favour of removing the structure to some more convenient spot, "where it has been duly set up at the expense of the authorities, and "the Cawnpore Mosque, for instance, was quite dishonest. The e "was no real question of disturbing religious susceptibilities at was "merely a case of any stick being good enough to beat a dog with -"not a difficult thing to I, when it happens to suit the purpose of "netute pleaders to trade on the religious prejudices of their more

With it surprise this misinformer of an mainformed and ill informed Press very much if we tell it that the "quite simple" and "general" procedure Tainted Testimony described by it was tried at Campore? Why the wretched accomplices in this urboly business of faking up the wish of heaven have only recently been paid for their labour. As for the lie about the transpore agitation, it has not improved by repetition, and we may as well tell its authors and their friends that we mean to nail to the counter every coin that comes from their counterfeiting mould. The essence of agitation is repetition, and if they intend to go on repeating their lie we also intend to go on repeating that it is what the Shavian herome would call a "bloody" he ' We must perforce follow the fashion in agitation as well as polite speech. As for the "astute pleaders," we thought the miscreants belonged to the more ignoble profession of But we see that the journalist was back in India and journalism. the "pleader" was just then in England so the lie had to be duly amended. All this is good, but after all the solemn declarations of respecting the religious sentiments of the people what a confession to make! To think that Government officials "approach" isn't that the word, Lord Willoughboy de Broke?—the neighbouring priest" and "in due course" extract from himwhether by promises of the honours list heaven or by threats of police court hell we are not told,-" a dream indicating the 'wish of

"ignorant countrymen."

heaven' in favour of removing the structure to some more convenient spot." May we ask the *Indiaman*, that ghar ki bhedi, whether all officially secured testimony is equally tainted?

The problems of India are so colossal that people with modest ambitions and ordinary capacities only too often shrink from doing even that which has near their hand and is entirely within their powers. While we cannot give in

their powers. While we cannot give up dreaming great dreams and hoping that some transe genus would rise from the midst of our common breed of pigmies, we must not close our eyes to the useful work quietly done by a number of people who have no ambition to match the work of Titans We hope our readers will not accuse us of "booming" a retiring persona lity that we so often drag out into the glare of publicity, but really we can ill afford to keep her work hidden behind the zenana screen when there are so many to advertise their shoddy wares and so few to be exemplars to their brethich and sisters. We have been privileged to obtain possession of a letter of Tyeba Begam in which in her own simple manner she has told the story of a modest educa tional endeavour to an uncle who is deeply interested in education, and who must have hankered for the life of a schoolmaster while he was condemned by some evil fate to be a surgeon. Of course we refer to Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami who suggested to his niece the idea that has borne such excellent fruit. It seems that like her grandmother and great aunts and other ladies of an elder day, who did not know how to knit red and green woollen socks and purple and orange crochet neckties—who on earth wears them?—in order to be able to call themselves "accomplished" and every one and every one of whom maintained without being known as a "leaderess" democratic girls' school in her own house where her own daughters and meces and the children of her servants and poor neighbours were taught under her own watchful eyes not only reading and writing, but also cooking and sewing and other things which most certainly existed even at the time, but for which such name as Domestic Economy, Deportment and Discipline did not then exist, --well, it seems that like all these good ladies on whom the Honorary Secretaries and Honorary Joint Secretaries of our Ladies' Conferences perhaps look down, Tyeba Begam had a school in her house. It is about this that she writes to her uncle. "I "must tell you that the little school I had for poor children in my "house came to an end by one of the boys having whooping cough, "and my husband teening all of them out of the gate, wonder whether this is due to the britality of the sex or is the worst of having a doctor for a husband. But in the days of Tyeba Begam's grands other and great aunts even Hakim husbands did not mast on segregation and disinfection. Well, we must put up with the blessings of civilization, including cruelly careful doctor husbands. But was Mrs Khedive Jung dismaved' Not a bit Let us hear 'I afterwards took a small house on hire and had the school there, but now it is exactly one year since we have "placed the school on anch firmer bases, and we have three insteads of only no. There is one girls' school in Top ka-Sancha which "had 35 girls, but now has 25. A reduction has been brought about "by there being a good deat of small pox about and some girls "having died of it." This is sad and shows the doctor husband in a better light. He would perhaps have insisted on repeated vac-sination. But let us proceed. "We have a boys' school in the "same locality with 25 boys. In the heart of the city there is "another school of ours. This is the first school that has ever "another school of ours. This is the first school that has ever "been opened in the city. There are 70 girls in this school and "two teachers. We keep two shikrams for the girls to be "brought to school, and all of them receive free instruction in "Urdu, Persian, sewing, network, cooking, arithmetic and writing. One teacher stays in the school house and looks "after the feeding of the bullock and their horse and keeps the house arithmetic and-"clean. Will the Hon. Mr Sharp ever permit such degrading econo-"mes in Obvernment Primary Schools? We wonder. Ed. Com-The children are also taught the Quian. They are "being prepared for the prize distribution for which they will be 'taught Iqbal's national songs. In the school house we have a readung room and papers and magazines supplied by the lidies are kept until the gull-to read. The expenses of the school come to Rs. 125 monthly • "and of the Top ka Sancha schools to Rs 30 These expenses are defray-"ad by the fees the members of the Injuman-i-Khanateen-i-Islam pay "monthly . We have only faish in the school and the "girls sit on the ground and read". Is n't this a perfect picture of a study young plant growing out of a tiny seed planted by tender hands and watched by anxious eyes, a plant growing bigger and yet bigger without fuss or advertisement, and owing its life and growth all to an honest impulse? No wonder that Mrs. Khedive Jung writes "We have received letters from other Provinces in India where ladies "want to follow our example and open an Anjuman-i-Khawateen-i "Islam and spend its fees in giving free education to the poor". We promise Tyeba Begain that we shall not litt the veil often from her schools, and shall let them grow in their numbers and usefulness without the killing glare of too much publicity. But we thought so many of us badly wanted the glimpse of the steady normal growth of a tender plant put in the soil by honest clean hands and watered and looked after with gennine care by women who love their kind.

## The Comrade.

#### Baseless Insinuations.

It is not difficult to understand the organised opposition that a section of the Anglo-Indian Press has set up against the wide-spread public demand in India for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. It would, indeed, have been surprising if the proposal had uneventfully come to birth—without even so much as causing the Statesman & Co an acute fit of hysterics. Thanks to certain well-known acts and measures, of his administration, Lord Hardinge has never been a persona grata with a notorious Calcutta clique that presumes to speak in the name of Anglo-India Whether the presumption is something more than a mere swagger of vain, little men who have not yet been wholly cured of their habit to take themselves seriously, no one would be particularly anxious to inquire. The fact is that the presumption exists, that it is boundless, that it has often survived exposure and ridicule and that one of its most modest implications is that the Government of India should meekly take its orders from certain newspaper offices in Calcutta. It was a misfortune of Lord Hardinge that he early failed to take a lesson or two in Indian statecraft at the feet of the old, benignant sages who have their dwelling in Hare Street and Chauringhee Nothing could save him from the consequences of that initial blunder, and it is no Nothing could fault of the political riskies, who keep a sleepless watch over the fortunes of British Rule in India, if he has not been able to shake off the influence of his evil star. To repuliate the authority of the occult powers behind the Vicerogal throne is a rank heresy, yet he attempted this without the least thought of consequences. Nay, he even went further and planned a secret coup to confound the old deities. This was an act of supreme defiance and Lord Hardinge's case has since then been hopeless and utterly beyond redemption

The head and front of Lord Hardinge's offending is that he deserted Calcutta without consulting the wishes of the Nationals, the Englishman and the interests of which they are the aggressive champions. The Delhi change has hit them at some vital part, and the fury and wrath to which they have been giving vent has been amazing. A demand was loudly made for Lord Hardinge's recall just after the Durbar announcement, and though such a peurility was treated as it deserved it at least gives a measure of the hostility and prejudice that move the opponents of Lord Hardinge's measures and policy. No opportunity has been missed to belittle the value of his personal efforts to govern India in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people. No pains have been spared to discredit the policy underlying the Delhi change, and those responsible for the development of this wise and liberal policy have been pursued with a malignity that is traly astonishing.

It is easily intelligible, therefore, why the Statesman & Co are opposed to any extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office, We may note as well that a few other Anglo-Indian papers outside Calcutta have joined in the hearse cry against the general popular demand in India. To crown all, we find even the Times, that had paid only the other day a glowing tribute to Lord Haidinge's work in India, taking up the tune apparently supplied to it by its Calcutta henchmen. We would like to ask the Statesman, it it is Press demonstration against popular wishes in India lacks the deft fingers of the wirepullers. The rule limiting the term of the Indian of the wirepullers Viceroyalty to five years may be a sound and portent rule, but may we ask why "the invidious innovation" was demanded with loud insistence in the case of Lord Carzen- a very "energetic" but admittedly a very unpopular Indian Viceroy. Lord Hardinge enjoys a measure of popularity and confidence that acver fell to the lot of "the most brilliant and energetic Viceroy who ever came to India." The measures of his regime have on the whole met with public approval. Much of the tranquility and optimism of public feeling is due to the trust that his personality has evoked among the people. His name has become associated with a policy that holds out abundant promise for the associated with of India's hopes. If, therefore the Indian public has asked for the extension of the term of a ruler of this stamp it has surely been actuated by the sole desire to have Indian affairs, at least for two years more, under the control and gardance of a well-tried and trusted state-man let a section of the Anglo-Indian Press dislikes this public domand in India, and the Statesman declares in round terms that Lord Hardinge's retention for a longer period would be of no tangible benefit to the country and that his administration of affairs has so far been of little practical value. The opposition, then, amounts to this, that no Viceroy should be allowed to remain a moment beyond his alloted time in India who has won the confidence of the Indian people and has thus proved his fitness for his responsible office. It also incidentally means that the real interests of India have come to hold a position of permanent antagonism to the interests which the Anglo-Indian Press claims to represent. Are we to be told, then, that the non-official European class and a number of European officials, who together form the clientale for whose service the Anglo-India Press mainly exists, are to be the sole arbiters of India's destines? We trust no British statesman worth the name would consent to subordinating the welfare of 310 millions of India to the European commercial interests in Calcutta or elsewhere if, indeed, he wants to hold the British Empire together As for the body of British officials, their obvious duty is to carry on the administration in the spirit of the policy laid down by Indian Government, and we have no reason to doubt that the disciplined body like the Indian Civil Service, whose great sense of duty forms a theme of perpetual delight and admiration in Anglo-Indian journalism, has faithfully served the great statesman who is res- ponsible for the good government of India.

The Statesman, however, has no liking for Lord Hardings and the fluxy grounds on which it bases its antogonism are unworthy of serious notice. But in its hury to discredit the movement in favour of the extension of Lord Hardinge's term it has distorted the facts and chosen to make certain wild and baseless insinuations. It says that the movement has been engineered through certain prominent Mussalmans and that the Hon Sir Ali Imam, the Law Member, has been the strings from behind the scenes It argues semewhat as follows Lord Hardings would welcome an extension of his term of office, for he is anxious to push on the Delhi scheme to a stage when "a return to sanity and economy" would be impracticable. He has a devoted adherent in Sir Ali Imam, who is ready to anticipate his wishes. The Law Member has used his influence with a number of prominent Mussalmans to hold public demonstrations in favour of Lord Hardinge. This, according to the Statesman, is the genesis of the movement. A very simple and smooth explanation of the whole affair, only the "prominent." Mussalmans have publicly declared it as an angenious fabrication. The Statesman regards it as incredible that "the 'mpulse" to pass resolutions should have sprung up simultaneously in several breasts. We know many facts in recent Indian history, familiar even to Indian schoolboys, which a section of the Anglo-Indian Piess has chosen systematically to ignore The incredulty of the Stateman is a part of the habitual pose that every "friend" of India loves to assume whenever the spontaneous activities of the people rouse his particular dislike or alarm. To a person that still retains his mental balance and whose judgement has not been warped by a peculiarly strong obsession, there seems nothing in the "demonstrations' in favour of Lord Hardinge that might put the least strain on his credulity. They are as natural and genuine as snything of the kind that has ever happened in the public life of this country. On an occasion like Lord Hardinge's birthday one does not usually talk of the monsoon but of theman Lord Hardinge's term of office is rapidly drawing to a close. The people have full confidence in his statesmanship and entetairn the utmost regard for him as a man and a ruler. What could be more natural, we ask, than that they should feel an instinctive desire for a prolongation of his connection with India and should express their desire in the shape of a general public demand on the occasion of his birthday celebrations. It is a deliberate perversion of the truth to say that " a few prominent Mussalmans," have engineered the show to please the Law Member Important meetings have been held in various parts of the country in which both Hindus and Mussalinans co operated with equal degree of enthusiasm; and almost every influential organ of Indian public opinion has powerfully supported the demand of the people If the Law Member can 'purvey enthusiam' on such a scale and electrify the whole country by simply pressing a button, he must have invisible wires under his thumb and command occult sources of power, and it is a matter of genuine pride and thankfulness that an Indian possessing such miraculous gifts in associated so prominently with the government of this country.

The insinuation against the Hon. Sir Ali Imain has, however, a peculiarly unworthy motive behind it. The Statesman says that friendly relations between the Vicercy and the Law Member are well-known. We hope the existence of such relations is not regarded a crime, and we trust as well that every colleague of Lord Hardingo, who has tried to help him faithfully and to the best of his power in the government of this country, has not incurred the odium of Chauringhee. According to the Statesman, the main fault of Sir Ali Imain would seem to be that he has proved by his character and capacity to be a useful and trustworthy servant of the Crown and enjoys the confidence of the Head of the Indian Government. The fault was perhaps first discovered towards the close of the Cawnpore mosque troubles, when Sir Ali Imain helped the Vicercy in smoothing the path to settlement and peace. Every observer who knew the character of the troubles and the state of Moslem feeling at the time could not fail to appraise the Vicercy's action at its proper value, and even Sir James Meston regarded the achievement as worthy of his congratulations. We have no desire to rake up memories that should be best buried in oblivion. But

the Press firebrands in Calcutta and elsewhere need frequently to be reminded of their attitude towards the Cawnpore settlement, which proved them to be the worst enemies of this Empire Nothing could satisfy them short of a demand for the head of every Moslom agitator and a drastic suppression of public excitement, and if they could have their way, they would have succeeded in plunging the country in a turmoil the consequences of which one shudders to contemplate. Fortunately for the Mussalmans and the Empire, the Head of the Government of India was not a blood-and-thunder journalist from the depths of Anglo India, but a statesman of wide outlook who saw the danger and saved the situation. His opponents have neither forgiven him nor the Hon Sir Ali Imam, whose ripe judgement and unrivalled knowledge of the people were freely placed at his service. The Law Member's personal gitts and the value of his co-operation with his colleagues and the Viceroy and of his services to the country are known both to the Government and the people, and his career has shown how far an Indian member of the Executive Council can be of real help and service in the successful governance of India. The Satesman's insinuations only emphasise that paper's aversion to Lord Hai lings and Sir Ali Imam. This aversion is apparently due to the fact that both the Viceroy and the Law Member have deserved and outrely won the confidence of the people of India and are both inspired with a due sense of responsibility for their common task.

#### A Dangerous Portent.

WE publish elsewhere an article entitled "The Approaching Crisis in Persia", which recently appeared in the Pimes. The article is charged with slarming significance and wears that suspiciously solumn and portentious air which the Printing House Square habitually assumes when it utters prophecies of evil to set design. The method is the Times' very own, it has been cultivated to perfection Its sole virtue lies in quietly preparing ground, so to speak, for coaps de-mair of diplomacy. And if ends can instity me as the Times' method offers the most facile way to success in the game of organised deception which Europe has learnt to practice with a view to satisfy its lust for power and dominion.

The method deserves a brief study, it only to illustrate its latest application. It has naturally a long history, and various factors have contributed to its development betire it has found its most complete expression through the Times A student of modern Europe notes impressive organic changes in the constitution of modern States, but finds little difference in the tone and spirit of international relations. The old, brute struggle for power is as remorseless to-day as ever, though its out ward naked aspects have been draped in a peculiar ethical phrasenlogy. This is in most part due to the great upheaval of the humanitarian sontiment in the 19th contury, which unnerved diplomacy to some extent and blurred the intellects of hard, seasoned statesmen by its smooth optimism and pacific moral conceptions. The unique success of Bismarkism, with its methods of blood and iron, shattered, however, the 19th century utopia of peace on earth and goodwill among mankind. Brute force has been recognised, under new conventions, as the essential basis of international relations Within the last forty years a new cynicism has come to lon tate international politics which derives its strength from the pseudo-science, pseudo-philosophy and the vast group of comlex economic phenomena of the age and has given birth to a new doctrine of Imperialism. While humanitarianism has been a raggling to be and perfecting at catchwards, diplomacy has re-dressed its phrases to placate a young, seminuental democracy. Frute force itself has gathered a mass of points vocabulary and learnt to roar as gently as a sucking dove. The rival States have pitched themselves behind the "Balance of Power" and are armed to the teeth "to maintain the p-acc of the world." A slight weakne s in one group sets in motion among its rival gioup a whole train of diplomati acts of the most correct description -- conscience onely beginning with a press campaign and ending peacefully at last when the final stage known as "compensation is reached is reached The rivalries of Europe have to be paid for by the weaker States of Africa and Asia They are the helpless pawns in the game For the peace of Europe they have to bear the burden and become the sacrifice. If the Powers of Europe quarrel among themselves, they are to be made the scapegoats Il France and Germany, for instance, are to live as neighbours, some dusky millions of Africa with their lands are to be thrown into the bargain as the last bid for neighbourly peace. Modern European statecraft would be an claborate process of bungling with out its "inferior races," It thrives on the weakness and simplicity of the unsophisticated millions whose colour is said to have condemned thom to eternal servitude and whose primitive virtues lend themselves to easy exploitation. They have to bear meekly and even with some show of contentment the entire pressure of the two imposing modern doctrines-the doctrine of Imperialism and the doctrine of Compensa tion. According to the doctrine of Imperialism, there are tobe no more open, direct, honest conquests, no outright crushing of the weak by the strong, no straight challenge to open fight. That was the method of the savage past. Modern Europe has a "civilising" mission to fulfil

and it can best be fulfilled through "peaceful peacetation." The savage areas to be civilised are accordingly "developed" by throwing them open to business syndicates, and the inhabitants of those areas are tamed under various influences and gradually qualified to bear the yoke. If they show signs of impatience or resolt at the tightening grip, they are, of course, perverse and lawless savages, who can be expected to feel little gratitude for those that so selflossly bear their thankless burden and who should be dealt with firmly in the interests of "progress and order." The doctrine of Compensation provides the most useful safety-valve for the mutual jealousies and greeds of Europe. If one Great Power has been unusually successful in acquiring tresh areas for its civilising mission, its rivals, too, must have something to share in the toil and burden of the great, altruistic task that an inscrutable Providence has imposed on the shoulders of weary Europe.

It is in the atmosphere of these doctrines that the method can best be seen at work. Take Persia --- a weak country. inhabited, according to the Imperialist philosophy, by an "inferior" race. Clearly it was a fit object for the civilising mission of Europe. The people of Persia might not like it, but they could not be the best judges of their own needs. The two Great Powers of Europe, Russia and Great Britain, flinked Persia respectively on the north and the south, and they pissessed vast "interests" within the country. They recognised their obvious duty and individually heard its insistent call. But they had their own mutual jealousies and suspicions which pampered then at every step. The safest method for them was to make a solemn pact between themselves and forth with set about to work | Lingland had enough Imperial "buildens" already on hand and was not particularly anxious to add another, but Russia's missionary real to uplift a failer race was boundless and tresh outlets were needed for such baneheent energy. The famous Anglo Russian Convention was framed in due course on the basis of the doctrine of Compensation and was east The famous in the most approved and up-to date style of Imperiatist phraseology. Persia's integrity and independence were guaranteed in the most emphatic terms Both the Great Powers righteously bound thomselves in the houring of the world to keep a fair ring and let the Persians proceed calmly and confidently with the work of their national reconstruction. As the Times puts it, the Convention gave Persia "a chance to rehabilitate herself—iree from the apprehension of excessive interference from without." At least this was the estensible aim of the Anglo Russian understanding. It looked as if a great moral act had one to buth when the great Convention was signed. Every cynis. was contounded by the spectacle of two chivalrons and powerful States of Europe constituting themselves as the guardian angels of an ancient people struggling to be free

Such was the Convention and such the hopes that were supposed to have moved its authors. But the fates—or the agents of the Muscovite diplomacy - have been busy spinning secret threads, and the history of the working of this Convention for the past seven years has been a mine of aniusement to the cymes. Incidentally it has wrought the utter undoing of Persia. The Convention is practically dead, and the Times has at last pronounced its funeral oration No one can of course expect the Times, which has become to all intents and purposes a Russian mouthpiece to denounce this discredited diplomatic instrument. It still talks of its more "exalted" purpose and "infinitely greater issues" than the more pre-ervation of Persia. But it finds it just now expedient to state that "the Convention, we fear, has brought no tangible benefit to Persia". The confession is a calculated move and is not as innocent as it looks. For certain reasons, to which we will presently rofer, the Times wants to get aid of the Convention in its present form, and it applies its best method for the purpose. begins by derining that the Convention was a glorious piece of diplomatic as hierement. In its main object—the preservation of Persia's integrity and independence—ithas, however, lailed. The failure has been due to the folly and incompetence of the Persians themselves A studied reference is then made to the existence of certain factors which will soon plunge, the affairs of Persia in an acute crisis. After detailing these factors, the paper sums up its elabovate argument with an urgent declaration that the problem of the better maintenances of order in Persia must be grappled afresh It urges, in short, for the revision of the Convention, though it does not expressly lay down the lines on which it should be revised

The Times' article is a dangerous portent, for there is in all likelihood more behind it than meets the eye. The Peisian affairs are no better and no worse to day than they have been since the Anglo-Russian Convention was sign d. Yet the Times wants the old Convention to be recast and for this purpose it has got to produce a "crisis". Russia is in need of a "crisis" for its own ends and Times desires one for a different purpose, and let us be very sure that we shall have it as soon as the Times predicts. Russia holds Azerbaijan in her grip and rules the province through her virtual agent, Shaja-ud-Daula, the nominal Persian Governor at Tabriz. She wants to establish over Northern Persia a direct and open protectorate. For this purpose she is anxious to eliminate the Swedish gendarmerie from the northern provinces and insists on the increase.

of the Persian Cossack brigade and its employment for the collection of revenues and on police duties. It is already known that the brigade is to be increased from 3,500 to 6,000 men. The additional force will be recruited from time-expired Russian soldiers in Azerbaijan and will be officered by Russians. The brigade will be a Russian legion in a Russian Protectorate and the Russian exchequer will be its pay-In the development of the Russian scheme the existence of the Swedish gendarmerie is an intolerable nuisance. The Persian Treasury officials are not allowed to collect taxes in Northern Persia. and a number of gendarmes on duty in Tabriz were beaten and unceremonionally buildled out of the city by Shuja nd-Dawla, not long ago, at the instance of the Russian authorities. Can the force under the Swedish officers succeed in the teeth of such opposition 'I Intthe rest of Persia the work of the Swedish officials and their men has been on the whole successful, and independent and competent observers have borne testimony to their efficiency and the duties they have been performing under very trying circumstances. Yet the Times thinks that the force is unequal to its task. Russia wants to strike at the last semblance of Persian sovereignty by trying to do away with the only body of trained men responsible to Persian Govern ment for the maintenance of law and order. And the Times must echo the Muscovite wish by condemning that body as inefficient for it cannot afford to meur the wrath of its Russian patrons.

For some time past it has been a matter of common knowledge that Russia is planning to colonise Northern Persia with a view to its complete Russification A correspondent of the Near Fast recently called attention to scores of Russian agents who are touring in districts and villages, making minute inquiries about the inhabitants and the amount of cultivable areas. Another item of news furnished by the same correspondent relates to the interference of the Russian consul of Asphaban in the local elections for the Megliss. The consul insisted on the inclusion of one of his proteges among the seven supervisors that are elected to control the general elections, and he eventually had his way. Shuja-ud-Daula has under Russian direction forbiden Parliamentary elections to be held in Fabriz All this does not exactly look like giving Persia a chance to rehabilitate herself, "free from the apprehension of excessive interference from without." We need not, however, set about serior siy to show how far Persia has been given a "chance". In face of all that has happened since the framing of the Convention -tie steadily ir crossing interference of Russis, her threats, her petty persecutions, her brutal assasinations, the enormous influx of Russian troops who hold Northern Persia in their grip, the bomabardment of the sacred mausoleum at Meshed, the expulsion of Mr Shuster, the establishment of the virtual Russian dictatorship in Azerbaijan, the systematic suppression of the Persian Government authority, and other thousand and one acts of Russian high-handedness and intrigue- to talk, in sace of allfthis, of Persia's incompetence and her failure to maintain law and order is a hideous mockery. As the Daily trouples and in a recent issue, the new Russian intervention is not military at all. It has taken the form of a wide-reaching assumption of administrative functions "What possible justification there can be for this cutrageous invasion of Persian rights -not to speak of the guarantees of the Anglo-Russian Convention-is impossible to understand Some explanation is obviously needed, and when it comes we trust it will be studied by Sir Edward Grey with the seriousness it obviously demands.

The interesting question is. Why does the Times want the Convention to be revised. The reasons are not far to seek. The Times excessive concern about the maintenance of his and order in 'the neutral zone is worth noting easily recall the not distant time when this faithful henchman of Russia admired the provision of a vast strip of territory between the Russian and the British spheres as a stroke of tar-sighted statesmanship. To day it would have this zone abolished in the interest of law and order. We recently had occasion to refer to the Punch humoarist who had noted the conjunction of two remarkable circumstances the discovery of oil is Somaliland and the sudden recollection by His Mapsty's Governement of their duty to the friendlies. The Times sudden anxiety about law and order in the neutral cone has some occult relation with Persian oil. What it desires, in plain fact, is that Persia should be divided again in such a way that the neutral zone, which almost entirely contains the oil tract, should fall within the Birtish sphere of influence. All pretence about Persian integrity and independence should be dropped. Russia should be openly allowed to have a free hand a Northern Persia and the Protectorate that she has virtually established there should be formally recognised. In return for the recognition the neutral zone, at least in greater part, should be taken in the British sphere. This is the puth of the "crists" that, we are assured, is imminent in Persian affairs. This is the true significance of the bare-faced declaration of the Times that the Swedish gendarmerie has faited

We are familiar with the tactics of the Times, and we know as well that its prophecies about Persia are usually based on

Russian inspiration and not unoften anticipate the British Foreign Office. It now foretells in so many words the dismemberment of Persia in the very near future. The British policy in regard to Persia has been the most melancholy chapter in the recent history of England. Russia has been steadily establishing her control over the northern provinces and has practically eliminated the authority of the Persian Government The fiction about the utility of the Convention in regard to Persian interests has long since been exploded. Sir Edward Grey has helplessly looked on while the Russian schemes have developed step by step and the Convention has been made a dead letter Is the fate of Persia now entirely neyond redemption? Are the British statesmen still oblivious of the many rital British interests that the destruction of Persia would involve? They may not care to inquire what the passing of Persia may mean to the stability of the British power in India, but we must remind them that there are seventy million of Indian Mussalmans to whom the fate of Persia means a good deal. It would not be a wise statesmanship to ignore this volume of deep and abiding sentiment. We do not think it is beyond the strength of British diplomacy to stop Russian aggression and save Persia. Sir Edward Grey's obsession about the balance of power in Europe has been exploited by his Muscovite friends to the full. What British policy has gained in Europe has been more than counter-balanced by its enormous losses in Asia. Can the past be retrieved? The Nation has little

losses in Asia. Can the past be retrieved? The Nation has little hope about it and proposes the following solution for the figure—

Priendly observers of course are not agreed as to policy. But some of them hold that Northern P rsia is gone to Rassa, and that it is as well to reckin with that pretty well. Excomplished fact. What, then is to happen to the centre and the south? Then are two courses. We can go shares with Russia, advance our Indian border, infuriate native India, and spind millions of money on a now seen the frontier and a great army to guar! It. Or we can aim at a new Persia, with a capital shitted from Peheran (now almost a Russian iry) to Ispahan or better still to Shiraz, and at making the country secure in all the realities of national liberty and yet signifying it is under our protection. It other words, we can constitute something like a second Administrato. Is not that the best said? Would Russia oppose it? There is reason to suppose that she would not

that she would no:

But why should it be necessary to cut out the northern provin ces and hand them over to Russia' Such was not the object to which the authors of the Anglo-Russian Convention had given a wide publicity. Sir Edward Grey may not himself cherish any designs of territorial expansion in Persia, but the patent weakness of his policy has facilitated Russian aggrandisement in a thoroughgeing fashion. Has it become impossible to deal straight with Russia and compel her to respect her piedges? The British diplomacy has not surely become so bankrupt that British protests would fail to make any inpression on Russian policy. An independent Persia is or should be the aim of the British preign policy in the Middle East If Russian support is necessary for England to keep the balance of power in Europe, British support is equally indispensable to Russia in her efforts to keep her weight and prestige unimpaired in European politics. The Convention about Persia was concluded by England with an obvious desire to remove the most fruitful source of friction in Anglo-Russian relations. Russian menace to the security of India could best be averted by guarranteeing the independence and integrity of Persia, and it was, accordingly, on this basis that the Convention was framed. The British entente with Russia aimed at the removal of the Muscovite danger to British interests and power in the East and freeing British diplomacy for concen trated and vigorous action in Europe. Through an irony of fate, the very instrument of peace and concord has stuck at the roots of the principles which have guided the British policy in the East for several generations. The integrity of Persia has disappeared and with it has also vanished the security of the Indian crontier. The pressure of Russian advance through northern Persia has been unceasing since 1907, and the British Foreign Office is powerless to stem it. An unfriendly Russia would have never vontured to do what a friendly Russia has been doing, and Sir Edward Grey, however perturbed and anxious he may be, has dared not utter a bold and unequivocal word of protest. Even the Nation, that has never been under any-illusions about the Russian methods and policy, is forced to take the Russ an occupation of Azerbaijan as an accomplished fact, and thinks of constituting the rest of Persia as an independent kingdom under British protection as the only practicable solution of the Persian problem in the existing circumstances. But will the Russian pressure be everted even then? Will not the Colossus move gradually on, swallowing territo, y bit by bit, till the boundaries of Russia march with the Indian frontier' And will the monster stop ever there " The Times sees a crisis coming over Persian affairs, and wants the Convention to be revised as it new crisis would mean much or a revised Convention would be a panucea.for Persia's ills. The crisis is already in existence and we area waiting with evident concern all future developments. We trust the British Foreign Office rea- lises its responsibilities, for the passing of Persia would mean much more than the national extinction of an ancient and gifted race.

# The Haj Question.

I.

On the 27th November 1905, the Government of Irdia invited the apinions of Local Governments on the subject of the destability of introducing the system of companiony return tackets for the voyage between India and the Heat. To had been introduced by the Egyptian French Dutch and Straus Settlements. Governments. The opinions of the leading Mohamedans and Anjamans obtained by rocal Governments showed that the majority of the community were opposed to the proposal. In consequence of this the Government of India decided in their letter to Local to crimients No #73 : 712 dated May 18th, 1907, to abundon the proposal. The object oracle at was the termination of a state of affairs, which has been described as faminitable ferented by the affeiged dereliction, at feddah of hundred of cadigent Indian pilgrims, stranded either through their own folly in proceeding to the Hejaz on the chance of begging their way or in consequence of a combine of shipping companies at Jedelah esoltion in stablen and exisper timely enhanced rates of passage. The ground reports of the recently tomoured British Vice-Consulat teddal. Dr. Vidur Rahman Released and these conditions have been insistent on the introduction of a system of compulsory return to kets, but circumstances laye not been wancing to create the belot that these reports cannot be wholly telled upon. On the 18th August, 1910, the Government of India called for suggestions from the Bombay Government for remedying this cycle and on the 15th March, 1912. the Bombay Government wrote back that the Hay Commuter of Bombay were of opinion that the system of compulsory natura tackets could not be effectively attroduced without beams the fares for passes to and from feddah. The Hay Commutee strongly arged Government to his a maximum rate and then brate tenders annually from shipping companies giving the exclusive righe of carrying all subgram during that year to the Company whose tender was secrepted. The Clovernor in Coon of however Admitted whether there was any one term in Hombay who could undertake the contract? the Uch May and again on the 19th billy 1912 His Majesty's Consul at field deaddressed lengthy complaints to the Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinot le in reply to his explicit (degram of the oth May 1912) regarding the reputition of a desortine Indian/Prligiums and enclosed the report of Di Abdur Ralman for 19:1-12. He doubted it any shipping company would bid for the moropoly of traffic for one season, and suggested a monopoly for tive years, at the same time expressing his helef that the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Chepuny would undertake the pilgrim traffic for a number, of years at from Rs 105 to Rs 120 per head return. Be also said he was convinced in regard to all the objections to the return ticker system, that "there are certain Muslim pilgrin-nonzers in where interests it is to stir up the fanatici most their coreligionists against it. It may here be remarked parenthetically that the Bombis and Persia St. in Navigation Company was then owned by a well-known Persian gentleman living in Bombay, and it will be of interest to know that we believe the company's vessely had occasionally been utilised during the war for transporting Ottomon troops from the Yemen. In consequence of the complaints of the Casul at leithth His Majesty Ambassador at Constantinople also made representations regarding the necessity for asking steps to cusure to repatriation of indizent Indian pilgrims in the Hejaz, and the Secretary of State for India addressed the Government of India on the subject on the 21st line and again on the 23rd July, 1912. The Government of India was thus moved to visit to be Government of Bombay on the 5th August, 1912 requesting that the fur her consideration of the que tion be expedited, and that the Government of India may be informed what anouchiate measure could suit dis to taken for the purpos of untigating the evils complained of other than reminding intending pilgrims, widely, and argents of the extreme desarbinity of either corries return tickets or depositing money, sufficient, to cover the cost of the return marney we she British Consulate in Jeddah on then was to the Hot, Place. On the 28th December, 1912 f the Bombay Concrement reported to the Government of India that there can a possibility of a cell-known to a good stooding entering for this pilgrem traffic after Thuying up or inherious ousting the two companies which al privid absorb about the arrater part of this traffic. It would appear that the well-known firm of a good standing complet up the Person Mussic mass stops early in 1915 for Me is Facuer Morrison and Company made an office to the Government of Bombay on h both rammer 1913 stating the terms on which they seemined their willingness to keep! a nemopoly of the Haj traffic to which they There is no telerence in the correspondence published last referred to their letter of the 4th February 1913 to the Government of India year (see the Conrade of 31st May, and 7'n and 14th name 1913) to viv consults in with any body of non-officials and it would appear that even the Hay Commuttee was not consulted, those had was detect that the other excent tred in the pilgram traffic and particularly the Commissioner of Police, Readons show the Hag Committees is descended to advise wer consulted. Fin letter dated 11th April 1913 the Government of Bombay addressed a momentous communication of the Government of Indian which they stated that with reference to the question of cutrusting the composed of the pilgrim traffic to a single firm, and the adoption of a system a commulsely a turn to be a physical than the adoption of a system a commulsely a turn to be a physical traffic to a single firm, and the adoption of a system a commulsely a turn to be a physical traffic to a single firm, and the adoption of a system a commulsely a turn to be a physical traffic to a single firm, and the adoption of a system a commulsely a turn to be a physical traffic to a single firm. "and Government it is a cterable that any premionent waste may be concluded in the times indicated above should be with Misses Turner Morrison and \*Company who as the present controlling Agents of the Pombay. Per lass comes regration Company and in their expants of a local firm etchigh standing Sare meads ther position to land; satisfactordy the Ladies Pagion froffic is necessary outside from the findly be added that only a year ago, on the little March, 1912 when the Bombay Persia Ste on No. gation commany of course existed but when no Persian owners interest in at had not been bought up by Mesers I rise Morris of Co. he Coverimen. I tuch was inference that the Covering in Correct Cowever, coubts whether there is any one firm a Bombay who could reduct the entrace". The Bontony Go ernment decases do offer at the new controlling Areats of this Company submitted on the 25th January, 1913, with earlier celest, and with no two celests recommended to the two named of their experiences of the toff owner man conditions among others, of a rigreement at which the third probabilistic and win they included were accepted as sensitation by the Commissioner of Polace

- (1) the agreement to be for a period of | p = q n = n = terminable on | he part of the serimient in one years notice
- (2) The agree nent to extend to tend a and K meneat when ports in only ships which i li be becaused under the Pilgen Ships let will be those put forward by the Company
- (") Return to cers alone to be award to poly his from these post.
- (3) Maximum rates to be fixed at greent to, the rist the nears the rices for subsequent years will in no case be lover than these, and Go ernment will consider whither the improve conditions of severe do not piscify on encouncement
- (5) The maximum rates for the next season to be
  - (a)
     From the 26th Septement to the 10th Octobe
     160

     (b)
     From the 27th August to the 25th September
     140

     (c)
     From the 4s August to the 26th August
     120

     (d)
     Before the 1st August
     100
    - (In our subsequent year the dates to be 10 days earlier)
- (8) Each ticket to carry a guarantee of a return passage from Jellah within 34 months of the east date of the Hoj provided the holder thereof presents the return someher at Jeddah within 2 months of so he date.
- (15) Ships to leave Jeddah within 7 days, and in some cases within 10 days of advertised date of sailing
- (11) In the ease of each holder of a ticket who is certified by the British Consul at Jeddah to have died in the Hejaz the Company will on production of the unused return voucher pay Rs. 10 to the Commissioner of Police for dishursement is the heirs of the deceased.

These wholly new and extremely far reaching conditions, never before disclosed or even distantly suggested to the people to whom they were proposed to be applied, were urged on the acceptance of the Government of India and sanction was sought by telegram. In interpret or of such telegraphic sanction the Bombay Governor in Council also took steps to have the terms of the agreement put into legal form ready for signature. Although

these important arrangements were not publicly notified at the time, the Comrade got, wind of them, and strongly critised them in its issue of the 26th April, 1913. Thanks to the fairness of the Government of India the Bombay Government received on the 28th April not the telegraphic sanction for which they had pressed, but telegraphic instructions to a regime the new proposals and invite the opinions of leading Mussalmans and Moslem Associations of the Bombay Presidency and percularly of the neglected Bombay Haj Committee. Subsequently the Government of India themselves published them and requested the various Josef Governments to invite thereon the expression of Moslem public opinion. The Humdard then dealt with them in detail in successive issues and before to zer was made mainfest that Moslem opinion was 'ruly reflected in its columns. Very a hierarchy but still with a candid recognition of the error of agnorace public opinion, the Bombay Covernment have now withdrawn their former proposals about introducing the system of compulsory return tacket and the givene of a monopolity for five years to one lengthsh from that had just then bought up the interest of its Mussalman owner in the Bombay Per in St. on Savigation Company - We reproduce below the letter of the Bombay Covernment containing their revised proposals and the Government of India's en util letter to Local Go extincts on the same. In our next issue we shall reproduce the enclosures of the Bombay Government's letter twood which much proceeding interest, flat proceedings of the Centering at Poons and the views of the nucle proceed Wi Shamsuddin Kuchi, tornerly deter two of which in a most congruences, the proceeding of the series of the very one of the man peaks of its small sound for the foreign of the flower of now propored to be popularised by perabsing the joir have of sinch pominey tokets and the latest telegrams, show that Mesrs Torner. Morrison and Co made now proper critical populations of the polynomial by attempting to buy up the plucky Arab St. un Navigation Company. As a consequence another one no none succession one of a manager, as a property of the breakdown of negotiations between the two competition has become very keen, and the rates are 20 to 45 per cent, lower than those at the same, time historical properties of the breakdown of negotiations between the two competition has become very keen, and the rates are 20 to 45 per cent, lower than those at the same, time historical properties of the breakdown of negotiations between the two competition has become very keen, and the rates are 20 to 45 per cent, lower than those at the same. year. Sadings are also more panel related the Arab Company was determined to send on the advertised date its recently acquired vessel, the Signature, a very fine year carrings are common party as seen the common to the seen and the seen accommodate as many as 1,400. This determination was, however deservedly rewarded by a rush of pilgrins on the last day and One Special Correspondent wires to us that she saided to-day with 400 pilgrins on read. The Bombay Perse Company had advertised the departure of the S. S. Mansure, but probably in view of this competition they have 909 pilgrims on bould. The Bombay Feisley company may never is a reporting of the 5-5 mansarr, but probably in view of this competition they have substituted the 8-8 mathematical matching reversed applied accommodation 1100 pissengers. But Our Special Correspondent wires that she is still in the substituted the 8-8 mathematical mathematical field of the substituted the 8-5 mathematical field of the substituted the 8-5 mathematical field of the substituted the 8-5 mathematical field of the substituted the 8-1 mathematical field of the substituted the 8-5 mathematical field of th the Chine creas mader the name of Palamar, and has recently teen purchased by the Amb Company and renamed. It can accommodate 1,300. We are glad to the Unite excessioner the name of contents of the second of the Bombay Covernment's proposed monopoly. Messis Turner, Morrison & Crawdensky do not trainer into competition which whom and that tickers side by them less year for Rs 65 at this time and Rs 120 towards the end of the season should be sold like that this competition should continue and that tickers side by them less year for Rs 65 at this time and Rs 120 towards the end of the season should be sold not that this competition second. But there is no indication yet that bottom price has been reached and sulings are taking place it is loss to the Contonies, for inswing the Rs. Is to Rs. in only. But there is no indication yet that bottom price has been reached and sulings are taking place it is loss to the Contonies, for new for its account to the control of the control of pagetines to the Hejaz the rates ranged between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 only, and s idom went beyond Rs 50. The Arab Company has, therefore clearly an excellent claim upon the support of intending pilgilms apart from its being a Moslein firm

No. 1136-1117.

FROM

The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, C I.E., I.C S.

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Local Governments and Administrations

Department of Education Samtary

Simla, the 20th Time, 1914.

I am directed to roter to the correspondence ending with your letter No.

On the subtlet of pilgrinage to the Hejaz. The Scheme suggested by the Government of Bombay in their letter of the 11th April 1213, involved the grant of a monope'y of the pilgron traffic between lines and Jedlah to a particular firm and the adoption of a system of compulsory return particular firm and the adoption of a system of Computatly return tickets. Local Governments were consulted in this Department circular letter Nos. 816-826 dated the 16th May 1913, and their replies were forwarded to the Government of Bombay for in ormation.

- The Government of Bombay bace now submitted revised proposals for improvement in the conditions of the Haj pilgini traffic without resort either to a monopoly or to the system of compulsory return tickets. The proposals put torward have been discussed by the Governor in Council with the prominent leaders of the Mohamedan community in the Bombay Presidency and it is reported that they meet with general acceptance. I am to forward a copy of the Bombay Government's letter No. 3097 dated the 21st April 1914 and enclosures, containing these proposals, and to request that with the permission of He Excellence in Governor in Control His Honour the Lacatement Governor (in Council) consultation with leading Mchamedan gontlemen and associations in the province, the Government of India may be furnished with the views of your Government.
- 3. The Government of India desires to emphasise the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay in paragraph 12 of their letter regarding the necessity for early reganisation of local Hay committees at the headquarters of each province with sub-committees at other important centres. In this connection I am to invite attention to this Department letter Nos. 019-628, dated the 18th April 1918, in which local Governments were addressed on the question of the formation, as an experimental measure, of suitable local Haj committees. The Government of India will be glad to receive a report as to what progress has been made towards carrying out these proposals.
- 4. The Government of India believe that it would add to the usefulness of the provincial committees, in those provinces where the number of Hans is relatively large, if they were provided with paid secretaries; and, subject to the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of

State for India, they would be glad to consider any reasonable proposal for assistance from Imperial funds towards the pay of these secretaries.

- .. Subject also to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are disposed to agree to a non-recurring grant of one lakh of rupees being made from Imperial revenues to the Bombay Haj Committee towards the proposed Repatriation Fund on the condition indicated in paragraph 16 of the Bombay letter rec., that the Mussalman community throughout India mises at least an equal sum within a reasonable period.
- 6 The proposals summarised in paragraph 15 involve an amendment of the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of the protection of Pilgrim Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887). I am to forward for the information of the Government of Madi is copy of the Bombay Government's letter No 3098, dated the 21st April 1914, dealing with these amendments and to say that action is being taken separately on this letter. The proposed amendments in the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, will in the ordinary course be published for criticism before they are finally issued. The bill to amend the protection of Pilgrims Act so as to require owners to notify the actual date of sailing and to impose a comulative penulty in event of default will also be subject to further discussion when introduced into the Local Council
- 7 I am to request that the matter may be treated as argent and that [with the permission of  $\frac{H_{18}}{H_{18}}$  Hence he Lieut Governor in Council all possible intermediate action may be taken to meet the requirements of the ensuing Hay

I have the honour to be, SIR. Your most obedient servant, L. C. PORTER, Secretary to the Government of India.

#### . II.

No. 3097, dated Bombay Castle, the 21st April 1914.

From -J. L. Rieu, E-q., I.OS, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

To-The Secretary to the Government of Iudia, Department of Education (Sanitary).

I am directed to refer to the telegram from the Government of Indis, No. 689 (Sanitary), dated the 28th April 1918, requesting that the Sany, A . June 1913, nos 5 49. Government of Bombay will take steps to ascertain publicly the feeling of the Mohamedan community of the Presidency, and especially of the Haj Committee, with regard to the proposals relating to the conduct of the Haj pilgrim traffic contained in their letter No. 2896, dated the 11th April, 1918.

- 2. In reply I am to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying synopsis of the opinions elicited through the Collectors and Political Azents and, in the case of Bombay City, through the Commissioner of Police from the various Musalman Anjumans and Associations and the local leaders and influential members of the Mahomedan community in the several districts and political agencies of the Presidency and in Bombay itself. The synopsis contains also a statement of the views of the Haj Committee.
- 3 I am to state that, after the opinions thus obtained had been considered, this Government thought it advisable to hold an informal conference with a small number of the leading representatives of the Musaiman community for the purpose of the frank and full discussion of the whole question. For conference was held on the 31st July last under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill. I am to submit herewith a copy of the notes taken of the discussion.
- 4 In accordance with the intention expressed at the close of the proceedings of the Committee, the opinions chatted in the course of the discussion, together with those referred to in paragraph 2 above, were communicated to Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kadii, Collector of West Khandesh, who hay be regarded as adequately representing the more enlightened and advanced section of the Mahomedan community of the Presidency proper, with a request that he would state his personal views with regard to the several objections urged against the proposals of this Government and would make any suggestions or recommendations that he might think proper for dealing with the problem of the Haj pilgrim tradic. I am to submit for the information of the Government of India a copy of the note which has been received from him in response to this reference.
- 5. One consideration of the recommendations embodied in Mr Kadri's note is that the Government entered into communication with Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company with a view to ascertaining whether they were prepared to fall in with the principal feature of those recommendations, namely, the substitution of an optional for a compulsory return ticket system, ombined with a tariff in which the rates for the return passage were so preponderatingly favourable as to provide a very strong inducement to the pilgrims to purchase return tickets, and, if so, what scale of maximum rates they were prepared to quots. The opportunity was also taken of discussing with them the more important of the objections urged against the original proposals with a view to discovering what, if any, means they could suggest for overcoming the difficulties on which they was a tasef
- 6. The representative of Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company, with whom these questions were discussed, was not in a position to give any definite reply regarding the new proposals antil be had received the matter to be home from The Governor in Council has now, however, received the firm's reply: these proposals, and having also had an opportunity of watching events concered with the recent outward pligrom season is in a position to present his views on the objections that have been urged against the original scheme and to formulate certain received proposals as the result of the discussions that have taken piece.
- point which emerges from the large odly of opinion collected from all parts of the Presidency is the apparent absence of any general or emphatic opposition to the principle of the compulsory return ticket system. Mahoudan opinior on this ide of India would appear to have undergone a very considerable transformation in regard to this quest-op since the discussions of 1908. Another noteworthy point as that the opposition to the

grant of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to a single shipping company and that, too, one controlled by a European firm, is apparently by no means do strong as might have been anticipated. On the whole, it may be said that as lar as any conclusions can be formed from these officients, the original proposal of this Government have met with a more favourable reception than could have been expected. The points of objection, where there is objection, have reference for the most part to matters of detail, such, for instance, as the alleged costimess of the rates proposed, the shortness of the period during which a speedy return passage is guaranteed, and the absence of provision for the return of the value of the return half of a ticket in the case of pilgrims returning to India by another route. In fact the objections are, generally speaking, such as could to a considerable extent, if not entirely, be met by a modification of the scheme in certain of its subsidiary features.

8. This view of the attitude of the Mahomedan community towards the scheme must, however, be largely discounted by the results of the conference with its leading representatives, which give proof of so determined and uncompromising an antagonism

- to the main principle underlying the scheme, namely, that of compulsion in the matter of return tickets, that it would be in vain to expect that the adoption of the scheme, even if the practical difficulties incidental to the latter could be met in an entirely adequate and satisfactory fashion, should proceed without incurring the danger of provoking considerable popular opposition and resentment. This antizonism may, not improbably, be due to influences originating outside this. Presidency and permeating Mahomedan opinion as a consequence of recent events elsewhere; but it is nevertheless a factor in the case which it would not be wise to ignore. Further, the Governor in Council fully appreciates the fact that it is not sate to draw any conclusions, applicible to the whole of India, from the attitude of the Mahomedan community in this Presidency alone. Recent experience shows that courses for excitement which are suspeptible of control in this Presidency are more liable to disturb the community elsewhere, and the Bombay Government recognize that the present is not a time when it is desirable to introduce measures which can by any possibility by misunderstood.
- 9 Moreover, it has to be almitted that the presence every year in the ranks of the departing pilgrims of a very appreciable proportion of persons who either never return to India from the Hedjaz, or return by an entirely different route, introduces another factor of real difficulty to the consideration of the problem. In view of the number of these it is impossible to ignore their case. At the same time any means that could be devised for meeting it, by a system of refunds or otherwise, would create conditions which would facilitate the evasion of the restrictions which the scheme geeks to impose, and would result in the frustration of its essential object. The discussion which has taken place with Messis. Turner, Morrison and Company's representative has not led to the suggestions of any expedient which could be regarded as satisfactorily surmounting this serious practical difficulty.
- 10 In the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraphs it new remains to comider what measure, if any, can be taken, in substitution for, or modification of, those advocated in my letter No. 2896 of 11th April, 1918, to secure the

desired improvement in the conditions of the pilgrim traffic. In the first place I am directed to say, in explanation of the withdrawal or certain of

the propsoals tormulated last April, that those proposals have scenred one object, in that they have aroused an interest in a subject which has long suffered from complete public apathy. Further, they have had a most studulating effect upon the shipping community Competition for the traffic, though not very effective as yet from rivals of Messes Turner, Morrison and Company, has been busker than was inticipated or has been the case for years The foreshadowing of the grant of a monopoly has no doubt been the crass of this, but, whatever the cause, the result has served to disclose the law this, whether there be fixity of rates and empulsors recarn tickets or not, the slepping companies extering for the triffic will be compelled, in the ordinary course of business, to supply improved vessels before long, and this circumstance, almost as much as the political factor, has operated to mobily this Covernment's view, not only in respect of the question of making return tickets compulsory, but also as regards the grant of a menopoly to any one shipping him. In the light of the discusmons which have resulted from my letter of the 11th April, 1913, and of the experience of the last pilgrim season, I am to say that, provided that certain, changes are effected which will be dealt with at length below, and on the understanding that the formation of Haj Committees in all the provinces of In ha is pressed forward in a manner calculated to secure concrete results, this Government thanks that it will be possible to effect real improvement in the conditions of the pilgrim traffic without resort either to a monopoly or to compulsory return tickets.

- 11 The object aimed at in the preceding discussions have been the following
  - (\*) The creation of efficient committees throughout India to organise the pilgrimage from the several provinces
  - (u) Greater efficiency in the actual organization of the pilgrimage at the port of departure
  - (iii) The improvement of the conditions in which the voyage from India to the Hejaz and back is performed.
  - (w) The establishment of facilities at Jeddah for the Indian pilgrims on return from the holy places pending reembarkation for the return journey.
  - (v) The fixation of the rates of passage money, by means of the grant of a monopoly for a term of years.
- 12. In regard to the first of the objects specified in the above paragraph I am to myste the attention of the Governor-General in Council to my letter No. 978, dated the 4th February, 1918, and

to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai as reported in the precis of the proceedings at the conference referred to in paragraph 8 above. As pointed out also in paragraph 10 of the memorandum drawn up by Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, the organization of businesslike committees at the headquarters of each province, with, if possible, sub-committees at other important centres and an agency at Jeddah, is an essential preliminary to any real improvement in the lot of Indian pilgrims. The Pilgrim Department in Bombay, consisting of the Commissioner of Police and his staff and the Protector of Pilgrims, is at present able to deal with pilgrims only as they arrive without having the benefit of any reliable preliminary notice of the extent to which its services will be required. It has to meet emergencies on the spur of the moment as best it can, and, when the rush of pilgrims is at its height, it is almost impossible for the Department to cope adequately with the work or to deal effectively and promptly with the pilgrims.

The formation of efficient committees up-country, in touch with the local Musulman population, would not only render the task of the Bombay authorites easier, by communicating to the latter information as to the numbers of pilgrims and the dates of their departure, but would enable the authorities to organize departures in advance and so prevent the congestion which is, at present, so difficult to copy with at the busiest period of the season. The Governor in Council, I am to say, cannot too strongly emphasize his conviction that the organization of such committees is the first cesential of any real improvement in the conditions of the pligrimage to the Hedjaz, and he desires again to urge upon the Government of India the grave importance of pressing upon local Governments the necessity of taking early steps in this matter.

13. The steps necessary to render the actual organization of the pilgrimage more efficient at the port of embarkation may be briefly touched upon here, for the information of the Government of India, though they are matters for detailed arrangement hereafter and can be given effect to without troubling the Governor-General in Council.

At present the pilgrim traffic of Bombay is controlled by four meparate departments or agencies -

- (i) The Port Officer, who surveys the pilgrim ship.
- (2) The Port Health Officer, who disinfects the ship and baggage and inspects pilgrims and medical store on the ship.
- (3) The Police, who look after the interests of the pilgrims while in Bombay, supervise the sale of tickets, and control the traffic at the times of embarkation, with the assistance of the Municipality they also arrange for the vaccination of pilgrims
- (4) The Customs Department, who measure the ship, inspect the fittings and count the pilgrius

Now all these duties, except-

- (a) the survey of the ship by the Port Officer for seaworthiness, and
- (b) the disinfection of the ship and baggage and the medical inspection by the Port Health Officer,

could equally well, and with a resultant increase in smoothness of working and co-ordination of functions, be carried out by a single authority which should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be what has been referred to above as the Pilgrim Department, namely, the Commissioner of Police and his officers and the protector of Pilgrims.

The Governor in Council has now under consideration specific and detailed proposals for the re-organization on this basis of the work connected with the pilgrim traffic. He is not as yet in a position to pass hual orders in respect to them, but, as he approves the general principle of concentration of authority which underlies them, I am to communicate for the information of the Government of India, the main features of the scheme which they embody.

The principal duties which are susceptible of being readily transferred to the police are those under (1) above which are now performed by the Customs Department. Of these the measurement of the ship and the inspections of its fittings have hitherto been carried out by one of the Assistant Collectors and an Inspector, while the counting of the pilgrims on embarkation has required the services of an Inspector and two Enropean preventive officers. In substitution for this agency, which deals with duties which do not call for any special technical knowledge, it is proposed to create an additional appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police who would replace the Commissioner of Police as ex-opticio President of the Bombay Haj Committee, and would, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, be responsible for all the work in connection

with the pilgrim traffic now performed by the Police and the Customs Departments. Apart from his pilgrim duties this officer would also be placed in charge of the Dock, Water, and Government Dockward Police, thus being responsible for the whole police administration of the Harbour and docks, a responsibility which the new dock extensions will in the immediate future very largely increase. regard to the agency of a more subordinate character required for the execution of the other duties referred to above, it is contemplated to add to the additional staff already proposed for policing the new docks two sergeants who will, during the pilgrim season, be specially detailed for pilgrim work, and at the same time to raise the pay of the present Protector of Pilgrins, now only Rs. 150 a month, to Rs. 250 a month and place him directly under the orders of the new Deputy Commissioner. There will thus be constituted a single self-contained organization which will be entrusted with the sole responsibility for all those duties connected with the pilgrim traffic which are not of a purely technical character. At the head of this organization will be the new Deputy Commissioner of Police, who, as President of the Haj Committee, will be in close touch with that advisory body and in a position to obtain its advice and guidance in all matters relating to the welfare of the pilgrims and the organization of the pilgrimage generally. The more essentially police duties of the officer will be of such a character as to bring him in constant relation with the interests and forces which most potently influence the conditions of the pligrim traffic. For the present system of divided responsibility nocessarily involving lack of definition and continuity of co-ordination of effort, there will thus be substituted management by a single expert and specialized department which, in course of time, as it acquires experience and devlepe incresed efficiency, may be expected to be instrumental in bringing about very material improvements in the arrangments for the transit of the pilgrimethrough Bombay and their embarkation for Jeddah and in the conditions in which they perform the journey to and from that port.

14. The improvement of the conditions in which the voyage to and from the Hedjaz are performed involves alterations in the rules. It was to render possible—or at all events equitable—the exaction of more stringent requirements from shipping companies that the monopoly system with fixity of rates and return passages was recommended in my letter of April 1918. As has already been indicated, there is now (partly as a consequence of those proposals) reason to hope that the desired objects can, to a considerable extent, be ettained without resort to either of those measures. The shipping company with whom this Government has been conducting negotiations (Messrs Turner, Morrison and Campany) are committed to the Red Sea traffic The ships which they took over from the Bombay-Persia Steam Navigation Company are old boats which must, within a very short period, be replaced, and their own interests in retaining the cargo traffic will compel them to replace them with better, larger and faster steamers. These circumstances discount, to a large extent, the value of the undertaking, offered by them in return for the monopoly, to provide a better service. Finally, competition (again, no doubt, in part as a consequence of the proposals formulated by this Government) has been brisker this year. In short, it is quite possible for Government now to exact better ships, more space, and greater speed quite apart from any question of concession to any individual company

15. The Governor in Council is propared to recommend immediate action in the following ways .

- (a) The question of the provision of more space per pilgrin. on pilgrim ships has come up and will be settled automatically in connection with the deliberations of the Life Boats Committee.
- (b) The requirement of better and faster slaps can and should be secured by a change in Rule 4 of the Pilgrim Ships Rules which at present prescribe a minimum of only 500 tons.
- (c) The provisions of the Protection of Pilgrims Act dealing with the notification by the shipping companies of the dates of sailing of their ships require to be strengthened. A definite obligation should be imposed on the companies to despatch their ships on the dates notified. The rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act dealing with certain matters which affect the interests, health and convenience of the pilgrims should be made more effective and added to in some respects.

The development of shipping, coupled with the reasons advanced in paragraph 14 ante justifies the raising of the minimum of size and speed which was fixed nearly 20 years ago; and the Governor in Council is advised that it is possible and legitimate immediately to raise the minimum tonnage from 500 to 2,000, with a warning

that after 5 years it will be further raised to 2,500. I am to forward, as an indication of the reasonableness of this requirement, copy of a statement which His Excellency in Council has caused to be prepared, of the ships recently engaged in the traffic which shows that, of 24 ships, only 9 were below this standard.

It has not escaped attention that an alteration of the rules in the direction of requiring a higher standard in respect to speed and toninge may be made the pretext upon which shipowners will endeavour to icharge higher rates of passage money, and some of the leaders of the Mahomedan community in Bombay have suggested that, if there is good ground to apprehend that this will be the result, the minimum, at all events for tonnage, should be placed rather lower. Enquiries made from sources other than the shipping companies lead the Governor in Council to the belief that this fear is not well grounded and that an increase in the minimum tonnage requirement to 2,000, though it may have the effect of a protest on the part of shipowners, will, owing to competition, fail to affect the price of tickets in any way. As already indicated, few of the ships engaged in the traffic have a lower tonnage, and these are being rapidly replaced.

As regards speed, Itule 4 of the Pilgrim Ships Rules prescribes a minimum speed as well as size for ships sailing in the mensoon. The requirements as regards speed are as antiquated and inadequate as those regarding size. There are difficulties and drawbacks in the way of requiring ships to be certified as "capable" of steaming so many knots. In practice they are often found to be capable of doing so only for a few hours. His Excellency in Council is advised that the most satisfactory form in which to place this requirement is to demand that a vessel shall contract to reach Aden in so many hour and to require a deposit to be made or bond to be given for the falfilment of the contract.

With regard to (c) I am to invite attention to my letter No. 3098 of to-day's date, with which certain specific proposals for the amendment of the Act and Rules above referred to in the direction indicated are being sulomitted for the approval of the Government of India. It is believed that the provisions enacted by these amendments will, among other things, introduce companies' advertising with impermity sailings a very material improvement in the conditions under which the pilgrims purchase their passage tickets and effect their actual departure by sea for Jeddah. The present state of the law admits of the shipping which they know they cannot possibly adhere to and rates of passage money which they have no intention of accepting if, by thus inducing a rush of applications, they are enabled subsequently to raise them. These unscrupulous manageuries on the part of the companies are a source of intense harrassment and annoyance, to the pilgrims and of serious anxiety and embarrassment to the authorities charged with their care and supervision during their stay in the port of departure.

16. The Fourth of the objects specified in paragraph II above, namely, the exablishment of facilities at Jeddah, is dependent for its efficient realization upon the creation of the Huj Committees dealt with in paragraph 12. Under present conditions the Consul at Jeddh is the only effective agent for watching over the interests and welfare of pilgrims disembarking and reembarking. He does what is possible so secure for them fair treatments when once they are ashore and to facilitate their departure. But in the numerous cases which annually occur of pilgrims reaching Jeddah in a destitute condition on the return journey he is practically unable to do more than represent their case, as last year, to the Government of India or of Bomday. He has no general fund at his disposal for their sepatriation.

It was this aspect of the case which drove the Government of Bombay, in the interest of the credit of the Musalmans of the Indian Empire, to propose a system of compulsory return tickets, and it is this problem for which I am now to propose an alternative solution.

It is believed that certain chemitable Musulmans occasionally proceed to Jeddah partly, if not mainly, for the purpose of helping indigent pilgrims, not only with funds, but also with advice and direction. Such unorganized charity can of itself do but little but it seems to point out a direction in which proper organization can convert casual relief into a systematic alleviation of a growing scandal. With this end in view the Governor in Council proposes that there should be established, at Jeddah, a British Indian Agency affiliated to (or rather emanating from) the Bombay Ha; Committee, and working in conjunction with the British Consul, for the express purpose of effecting the repatriation annually of indigent pilgrims at the close of the pilgrim season. The Musulman community in Bombay recognize the grave discredit, which is reflected on all Indian Musulmans by the recurring scandal. They have shown, however, that there are difficulties in the way of, and strong opposition to a system

of return tickets. There is reason to believe that they realize (and willing to help in discharging) the responsibility of the community for co-operating with Government in devising and financing measures of relief. Funds, or rather a fund, will be necessary to render effi-cient the working of the proposed British Indian Agency; and His Excellency in Council desires to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of India, that such fund shall be formed by a non-recurring grant from Imperial revenues not to exceed, at present, Rs., one lakh, conditional upon the Musalman community throughout India raising at least an equal sum. It may reasonably be hoped that the community will be able to raise a sum very large ly in excess of a lakh, but even assuming for a moment that it failed to respond generously, a Repatriation Fund of two lakhs, yeilding an income of Rs. 8,000 approximately would to a very large extent solve the problem. This fund would be administered primarily by the Haj Committee in Bombay, whose annual grant, varying according to the necessities of the cas e, would be disbursed by the Jeddah British . Indian Agency under the control of the British Council. It is possible that the Bombay Haj Committee acting through the proposed Pilgrim Department could successfully ar range each year with steamship companies for the carriage of destitute pilgrims at special rates; but it is in any event quite certain that an organization of the character described, working in conjunction with a local committee in Jeddah controlled by the British Council, and possessed of a nucleus fund of the character described, would be in a strong position to end the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs; and I am to express the hope that the Government of India will view the matter favourably and see their way to make a grant of one lakh of rupees towards the fund, on the condition that the Musalman community collect at least one lakh rupees within a reasonable period.

I am to add that the Governor in Council has not overlooked the probability that, as soon as it is known that a Repatriation Fund exists, many pilgrims who could really afford the return ticket will represent themselve as being indigent. It is, however, hoped that the Council, by associating with himself certain of the respectable Indians, whether, permanently or only temporarily resident in Jeddah wil be able to require a knowlege of the circumstances of such persons, so as to be in a position to resist such claims when not genuine. At all events the Governor in Council thinks the experiment to be well worth a trial, and has ascertianed that, pending the discovery of a better method, the Bombay leaders of the Musalman community concur in this view.

17. The abandonment of the proposed system of compulsory return tickets and the substitution of the proposal detailed in the foregoing paragraphs still leave it desirable to encourage as far as practicable the purchase by pilgrim of return tickets; and for this reason the Governor in Council considers that it should be made a rule that pilgrims who desire to purchase a return ticket shall be entitled to receive one at a certain fixed ratio in excess of the cost of the single ticket.

In the course of the negotiations with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company on the subject of the fixity of maximum rates of passage money single and return, that firm expressed its willingness to have the following rates fixed. (It should be explained that their proposal was made on the assumption that they should have a monopoly of the traffic:—

			Single Tucket,	Return Ticket,	
			Rs.	Rs.	
(a)	From 26th September to 15th Occober	٠.	120	150	
(b)	" 27th August to 25th September	•••	100	130	
(c)	" 1st August to 26th August	•••	90	120	
(d)	Before 1st August	•••	75	100	

It will be seen that the proposed rates contemplated conveying on the return journey (on return tickets) at rates only 25 per cent. in excess of the single ticket; and the Government of Bombay propose that the rule should fix this rate, coupled with a guarantee to refund the excess in the event of the pilgrim dying or failing to utilize it. The latter provision will require safeguards, and the guarantee would be enforced only on a representation certified to by the Ha; Committee.

18. The attainment of the fifth object (paragarph 11 ante) originally simed at by this Government must, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be foregone. He does not disguise from himself that the fivation of passage rates was, in many ways, the most important object and the one which would have benefitted the pilgrims more materially than any other. The Mohamedan community, as

represented by their leaders, has in the opinion of the Bombay Government, deliberately preferred to sacrifice a great material boon to the pilgrims for the take of a sentiment. It may be doubled whether any of the benefits aimed at by the present alternative proposal will in the eyes of the pilgrims, be of the value which fixed fares and certainly of return would have possessed for them; and the Governer in Council has therefore out of deference to the views expressed, abandoned, with reluctance, the monopoly proposals coupled with the fixing of passage rates.

19. It will be convenient to summarize here the substance of the proposals contained in this letter,

#### They are, briefly stated, as follows:-

 The creation of an agency, embracing every local centre from which pilgrims make their departure, for the proper and controol rganization, in India, of the pilgrimage.

#### This agency will consist of-

- (a) the present Bombay Haj Committee working as a board of advice to the executive official referred to in proposal II and controlling the Repatriation Fund referred to in proposal IV.
- (b) a Provincial Haj Committee (assisted, where necessary, by local sub-committees) constituted for each province in India on the lines of organized Bombay Committee; such Provincial Committees to be in close communication with Bombay Committees for the purpose of keeping the latter informed as to the numbers and dates of departure of pilgrims leaving from their respective areas.
- 11. The constitution of a re-organized Pilgrim Department under a Deputy Commussioner of Police which will discharge the functions connected with the arrangements for the embarkation and transport of pilgrim which are now divided between the Police and the Customs authorities, the object in view being to secure greater efficiency in the actual organization of the pilgrimage at the port of departure.
- III. The amendment of the Pilgrim Ships Act, the Protection of Pilgrims Act and the rules under the former enactment with a view to the improvement of the condition in which the pilgrims effect their back; these amendments being in the direction—
  - (a) the prescription of a higher minimum of space per pilgrim on board ship.
  - (b) the raising of the minimum of tonnage for pilgrim ship from 500 to 2,000 and eventually 2,500, tons.
  - (c) the fixing for each pilgrim of a contract time limit for the voyage from the port of departure to Aden, excess over which will render the shipping company liable to the forfeiture of a deposit previously exacted.
  - (d) the strengthening of the provision with regard to the notification of the date of sailing of pilgeim ships, and the imposition on the shipping Companies of a definite obligation to despatch their ships on the date notified,
- (c) the introduction of improvements in certain matters—affecting the health and convenience of the pilgrim.
- IV. With a view to the establishment of improved facilities for securing the return of Indian palgrims from Jeddah.—
  - (a) the constitution at that port of a British Indian Agency of the Bombay Ha, Committee working in conjunction with the British Consul
  - (b) the organization of a Repatriation Fund composed of subscriptions collected from the Mahamedan community in all parts of India and of an Imperial non-recurring grant, not exceeding one lakh, equal to the total amount thus collected, the latter grant to be advanced immediately on the understanding that the equivalent amount will be subscribed within a reasonable time.
  - (c) the administration of this fund by the Bombsy Haj Committee the allotments made from time to time

- from its proceeds being disbursed by the Agency at Jeddah under the supervision of the British Cousul;
- (d) the imposition on the shipping companies of an obligation to issue, on demand by pilgrims, return tickets at a cost representing an excess of not more than 25 per cent. over the cost of the single ticket, such return tickets carrying a guarantee of the refund of the excess in the event, which would be certified to by the Haj Committee, of the death of the holder or the non-utilization of the return half.
- 20. In conclusion I am to observe that the proposals herein put forward have been discussed with prominent leaders of the Mahomedan Community in the Bombay Presidency and, subject to the remarks contained in paragraphs 15 and 16, meet with general acceptance. These gentlemen also expressed confidence that a far-larger sum than one lakh of rupees can be collected from the Musulmans throughout India, and suggested that no limit should be placed upon the amount up to which (vide paragraph 16) the Government of India would contribute an equivalent. I am to say, however, that while the Repatriation experiment is under trial, it is the opinion of the Governor in Council that the State contribution should have a fixed limit, though it is to be hoped that private contributions by wealthy Musulmans will greatly exceed that limit.

Statement referred to in paragraph 15 of the letter to the Government of India, No. 3097, dated the 21st April, 1914.

	Nan	nes of ship.		Registered toninge,
s. s.	Shah Jehan	***	•••	2,635-32
••	Khosrou	***	•••	2,410
>1	Islami	•••	•••	1,604.58
**	<i>Honayun</i>	•••	•••	2,154.70
•,	Mohammadi	••	••	1,251-81
••	N adari	•••	•••	1,168-92
•	Kahmanı	•••	••	1,872 78
17	Falhri	•••	•••	2,555.08
11	Saifi	•••	•••	501.71
**	Mansuri	•	••	2,121.50
**	Majidi	•••	•••	1,857-89
41	Sofala	4+0	•••	8,436-44
#1	Nawab	4.	•••	2,041.88
**	Narkoowa	•••	•••	1,074-18
•	Shah Amir	***	•••	2,028.70
<b>t</b> a	Lawoe	•••	•••	1.817-18
5 <b>0</b>	Aları	•••	•••	2,824-12
•	Kowest	<b>•</b>	•••	2,886-07
••	Firazi	•••	•••	2,005-61
٠ 👣	Purnea	•••	• •	2,126.78
••	Kan·ler	•••	•••	1,865-42
••	Nurani	•••	•••	2,870.48
**	Itonus	7.		8,401
••	Budris	***	4	1,618-18
•••		***		*,**** 19

## Indian Emigration.

(To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.)

Sir,—May I make a small contribution to the dicussion on this question of Asiatic emigration and immigration? I have been surprised that many who have written and spoken on the subject have not dealt at any rate prominently—with the point of view I now put forward.

I am well aware that many districts of India proper, India between the foothills of the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, between the Indus and the Brahmaputra are overcrowded in population, and that in these districts there is an eager desire not merely to shift from one part of tropical India to another but to try for a new life outside Indian conditions. But why in such cases should the Indian emigrant only think of the southern parts of Africa or the western part of North America? Personally I think British South Africa as a unit—if "unit" can be applied to a region so vast—could never be wholly a white man's country; and that it is to be white and black jointly, it might just as well be white, black, and yellow. But even then the regions which are appropriate for Indian immigration would not be those that by their compartively cool and temperate climate are suited to the white race; they would be the sparsely inhabited yet fertile districts of South-East Africa, and still more of Fastern Zambesia; similarly, the Portuguese dependences of Mozambique, Nyasaland is perhaps too thickly populated and too small for the recuption of any large Indian contingent, but there might be more space available in parts of Northern Rhodesia. Much of German East Africa is still open to Indian colonization. The inception of the idea of a "British open to Indian colonization. The inception of the idea of a "British East Africa" was essentially that it should be "an America for the Hindu"—as the phrase went in the eighties. But after it was taken full possession of by the British it was found that there were areas of considerable extent well suited to white colonization, while other areas were in all good faith strictly allotted to the indigenous negroes or negroids. Still there remains the coast belt between the Umba River and the Juba, wherein, surely, there is not only a considerable Indian population already, but another hundred thousand might be located without difficulty. It has, however, of late years been complained of—privately, if not publicly—that such Indians as were already admitted to British East Africa had developed a great copacity for political intrigue and secret societies and had made themselves very objectionable in other ways. With every desire to defend the Indians (since I was one of the pioneers of treaty-making in East Africa, and had myself considered it to be a land which might well be offered to some degree of Indian settlement). I was obliged to admit that these complaints were well founded, on the evidence which was adduced.

On the other hand, I believe, I have in past years described the excellent work which was being done by Sikhs in Cuba Indian coolies do not seem to have prospered much in Jamaica, but apparently have done well in Trinidad. The population of the West Indies—independent, American and British—is comparatively speaking so small compared to what it might be that there is surely an opening in this direction which might better appeal to the Sikhs, as well as to the people of Southern India, in preference to British Columbia.

But the most curious phase of the whole struggle is the sparse

But the most curious phase of the whole struggle is the sparse population of many parts of India itsel.—mountain regions in which, from the accounts of English and Germin travellers, there are paradises still awaiting their inhabitants: or healthy deserts which might be made as productive and as populous as Egypt if modern schemes of irrigation were applied. If the British Government were actively furthering a European colouization of the sparsely populated hill States and mountain kingdoms of India (and one or two books have recently appeared with strong pleas for fruitlaining in such regions) I should anderstand the fatterness of feeling that our Indian follow-subjects entertain. But we do not favour such a policy: we strive as far as possible to keep the Indian Empire for the increase of its indigenous inhabitants. Therefore (perhaps foolissly) I should like to know why the promoters of genuine emigration schemes in India do not first endeavour to colonize to its fallest extent some 200,000 square miles of habitable but unpopulated India.

Your obedient servant, H. H. Johnston.

## The Approaching Crisis in Persia.

The affairs of Perzia appear to be approaching a crisis of unusual gravity. Cynics may observe, with perfect truth, that the internal politics of Persia, and the external issues associated with them, have presented this appearance any time these thirty years past. We may reply that cynics were wont to make a similar observation about the Balkans, and were confounded when at the end of three decades a crisis of terrible gravity swiftly came to a head. We do not look in Persia for a parallel to the Balkan troubles, but it seems obvious that some very marked developments are probably not far off. It has been customary at intervals for eminent statesmen, in their surveys of international politics, to observe that Persian affairs "continue to drift," but "are no worse," and may perhaps become a little better. In a sense it is perhaps true that Persia is in most respects not much worse off than she was five years ago, but the real trouble, the trouble which may soon produce a crisis of some sort, is that she is no better off. We

believe the framers of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 to have been broadly sincere in their attitude towards Persia. They divided the country into spheres of influence, with an immense intervenning neutral zone. They made mutual protestations, to each other and to Persia (who would not listen), that their intentions, while not entirely disinterested, were really and honestly aimed towards the maintenance of the integrity of Persia and the revival of her vanished prosperity. Had there been sufficiency of capable statesmen in Persia, had the Persian populace shown a colesive purpose, had all the fluent oratory poured fourth in the Mejliss been supported by real work, we hold that the intention of the Convention towards Persia would in the main have been fulfilled. Even as it is, the Convention has up till now amply substantiated its higher and more exalted purpose, which did not relate to Persia at all, but to the maintenance of peace between world-Powers. Had there been no Convention the internal condition of Persia would have produced intense rivarly, have accelerated active intervention on an ambitious scale, and have brought about consequences which might have reverbrated through the Convention was imperfect instrument, it induced a spirit of mutual forbearance. Its value in that sense remains unchanged; and those who framed it are still bound to think, not of Persia alone, but of the infinitely greater issues they had in mind when it was drained.

But the Convention, was fear, has brought no trangible bnifite to Persia, save that it gave her a chance, which was not taken, to rehabilitate herself—free from the apprehension of excessive interference from without. It brought the Persians new grievances and on these they concentrated their attention without much regard their own regeneration. They complained, in the first place-that the Convention was concluded over their heads. Their complaint was accurate, but on the whole irrelevant. Had they tried to help themselves Russia and Great Bitain, working in amity, would have tried to help them. They did not do so, and the best that Persia was able to produce was an irruption of freebooting cheftains from her highlands to the cities of her plains. There has been incessant internal strife, sometimes amounting to revolution. In the north the disorder has led Russia to send forces, occasionally extremely numerous, into her sphere of influence. The complaint is made that these temporary Russian garrisons in the north have sometimes exceeded their functions, and perhaps are specially prone to do so just now. It may be so, but it has to be remembered that Great Britain sent a considerable force against gun-runners in Persian Mekran, as well as a regiment of cavalry to Shiraz. The substantial difference i that while in the North Russia has been exercising a fairly free hand, we told our cavalry in the south, in effect, not to reply if attacked.

There are two broad features in the present situation which must be disentangled from a mass of detail. The first relates to the preservation of order in Persia. This has been done in the north chiefly by the Russian garrisons and by a so-called Persian Cossack Brigade, largely under Russian influence. In the south small British forces have intermittently "operated," chiefly on the coast, and a Persian Gendarmerie, trained and led by Swedish officers, has in recent years tried to maintain order. The Swedish Gendarmerie has on the whole had your limited success and this feet had merie has on the whole had very limited success, and this fact has now incidentally assumed great political importance. The Persian Government want the Swedish Gendarmerie, in an enlarged form, to be introduced throughout the north. Bussia is understood to prefer an onla-gement of the Persian Cossack Brigade. The Persian Government object, on the ground that whereas the Swedish force is under their control, the Cossacks never have been so, except It seems to us that the whole of this technical. to a limited extent question is governed by the degree of success which the Swedish fire has attained. We believe that the Swedish officers have worked arduously and gallantly, but on the whole have not succeeded, and are not now likely to succeed. The whole problem of the methods and principles by which order must be restored and preserved in Persia will probably have to be tackled afresh. That is one aspect of the approaching crisis. The other relates to the neutral zone. When the neutral zone was constituted, those who drew its boundaries thought less of Persia than of the desirability of keeping the Russian and the British spheres of influence far apart. During the intervening period, while the central authority at Teheran has steadily weakened, the neutral zone has become an Alsatia in which, save only in a few cities, freebooters are almost Moreover, such British interests as exist lie almost exclusively in the neutral zone, and not in the British sphere. If the problem of the better maintenance of order in Persia is to be grappled with afresh, as we think it soon must be, it cannot be separated from the question of the neutral zone. A revision of the Convention on the lines of an enlargement of the spheres would raise complex and important issues regarding which we are not at present prepared to express definite views. Our point is that the Persian question cannot be allowed to drift for ever, that it solely concerns Great Britain and Russia (and the Persiaus), and that the problem of the maintenance of order may soon bring it to a head. The "Persian "crisis" we no doubt have always with us, but this time it is probably destined to be exceptionally grave and complex. The Times.

Have You Seen ?

## Cartoons.

## Reprinted on Cardboard

### Framing.

The Comrade has from time to time published original Cartoons on the burning questions of the day, many of which are of abiding interest. The following were reprinted on cardboard for framing at the request of many subscribers :-

II. Co-efficient.

III. (i) Before (ii) And After.

IV. Beati Possidentes

V. The Spirit of the Coliseum.

VI. A Christmas Dinner & After. of "Turkey"

VII. Changing Guards.

VIII. Fed up!

I. The Brotherhood of Man. A playful illustration of the position assigned to the Depressed Classes by the Indian advocates of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

A telling exposition of the Anglo-India doctrine of Administrative Efficiency.

A pictorial comment on Italy's expectations from her raid on Tripoli and her early disillusionment.

Italy's interpretation of the doctrine of "Possession is nine points in law" and the Tripolitan's conception of a housebreaker's deserts.

An illustrated comparison of the Romans of to-day and yesterday when hundreds were "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

An illustration of Italy's nightmare after swallowing a large slice

A pictorial exposition of Sir Edward Grey's policy of subservience

An illustration of Italy's satisty after a generous meal of " Macaioni Tripolitaine.

## Complete Set of Eight for Rs. 3. Single Cartoon Annas 8.

Press Opinions:

The "Times of India" says:---

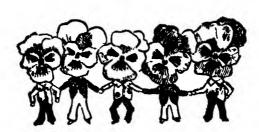
"Eight Cartoons which originally appeared in the 'Comrade' have lately been reprinted for purposes of framing . . The Spirit of Caricature does not thrive in India, nor are most of the political Cartoons executed with sufficient skill to make them really telling contribution to any controversy. The 'Comrade's' artist knows how to draw and has a good deal of the right spirit in him . . . Of the eight Cartoons, four deal with the War in Tripoli . one of these . . . is a capital piece of work . . . As wholesthe set is very remarkable. The 'Comrade' is to be congratulated on their production."

The "Empire" say s:-

" . . . . The clever and original Cartoons that have appeared in the 'Comrade.' They are well worth the money. The \*Cartoons are extremely telling and will look well framed."

Don't Hang Shoddy Pictures in Your House. No picture obtainable at Rs. 3 can equal even one of these Cartoons if neatly framed They combine Politics, History and Art.

Write for the Set to The Manager of "The Comrade"



#### AFRICAN TIMES & ORIENT REVIEW.

#### Edited By Duse Mohamed.

A weekly Review of African and Oriental Politics, Literature, Finance and Commerce. Price 6d. per copy, 12/6 per annum. Also Published Quarterly at 6/- per annum.

APPLY TO-

THE MANAGER,

The African Times and Orient Review, 158, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

## "CALPACK"

### Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)
Why a young man is so fond of a "CALPACK"? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worne by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment. S. F. Chishti, & Co., Near Delhi & London Bank, Delhi.

Sole Agente for India-

Fabreque National Egyptiar De Tarbouches, Cairo and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist, Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Hand Presses.

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

#### Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," the leading daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1913, writes: "The well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive in as much as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the acid doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility.

#### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urnary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajus, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French born as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and rejuvenates the emaciated, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fraguance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten unit 18s: 4d. Postage extra. No Parkes necessary. day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recomten only 18s. 4d.. Postage extra. No Parker neces

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

#### New Prospectus.

of the Cambridge Preparatory School Dehra Dun is just in press. It contains vast information about education in England, and is a complete guide to the Cambridge Local. Admission in August next. Apply for the Prospectus (sending

The Hony. Secretary.

#### "Wanted"

Loungmen of high education and Social Status to hold strictly confidential correspondence with a view to wedlock on the address given below Sunni creed and genuine Syod ancestoy essential

C/o Manager " Comrade " Delhi,

#### For Sale.

10,000 maunds good quality hay. Will be delivered @ Rs. 2/- per maund free at any Railway Station lying in the Famine Stricken area in U. P. and within 400 miles from Bhopal. Two annas less will be charged if steel bands will be returned.

Apply to-

The Private Secretary, to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C. S. I., BHOPAL.

#### The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient & cheap Lasts all season Made of metal Cannot spill or tip over Will, not soil or injure anything duaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for confort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp Price. Rs. 1/- rost tree.

The East & West Irading Co. Delhi.

#### THE IDEAL RACKET FOR THIS INDIAN CLIMATE

No matter how fine a player you are, you will never attain the perfect exactness you should, unless your racket retains its essential features in spite of climatic conditions

Too many players think of where their racket is made rather than how well

The ideal racket for this Indian chimate is the "ERFACTA, made here by skilled workmen under the direct and personal supervision of our ENGLISH foreman, who is responsible for most of the Patents and improvements seen in the present-day imported rackets.

The three distinct classes of wood from which the PERFACTA is built are thoroughly seasoned under the climatic conditions the ricket is to be used and this fact alone makes the PERFACTA the most suitable weapon for

T is no longer necessary or advisable to buy T is no longer incoming tackets
expensive Imported Tannis rackets

The Perfacta not only withstands the destructive na ure of this climate but also retains its spring and elasticity as no Homemade tacket can.

We would like you to evamine this model compare it with others. An actual inspec-tion will convince you of its superiority quicker than any words of ours can Obtam one per V. P. P. ON APPROVAL Price, one per V. P Rs 20 culy.



CALCUTT .



# Turn Your Leisure Moments into MONFY

Work at Home at your leisure and earn more money. Inexperience no draw-back—distance immaterial—if you want to augment your income we can help you to do it. As much as Rs. 3 a day can be earned by deligent workers—anywhere—of any caste, creed, or Nationality. Thousands are already turning their leisure moments into money—then WHY NOT YOU?

Ask For Prospectus—Don't put it off—Write To-day! SATISFIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Jhayar Dt. Rohtak, 26th Sept. 1913.

I am in receipt of all your communications for which I am much obliged. Herewith I send you two dozens of Gent's socks, knitted exact to your kind instructions and trust these will meet with your kind approval. Will you please allow me to add that after a long and continued forbearance and obedience I have now been in a position to offer my sincere thanks for your kind treatment, and shall be glad to recommend you to any of the enquirers, and you may rest assured to refer me to your new constituents. I am also ready to teach and give every possible help in my power to those who might stand in need of it. Thanking you in anticipation of the same.

(Sd.) R. S. ASGHAR HASAN (Alig.)

GENZ, WHEELER & CO.,

(Dept. 6) 11-2, Lindsay Street, CALCUTTA.

# Thoughts on the Present Discontent.

By Mr. Mohamed Ali, B. A. (Oxon.)

(Published in 1907.)

Price, As. 8.

#### Some Press Opinions.

... Mr Mohamed Ali has read widery, and has thought well ower the present conditions of India. He has the ardent temperament of the East, controlled by knowledge, and he wielden powerful and attractive pen. Above all he subsolutely honest. We recommend the study of his brockure, because it is a trank statement of the views of many educated indians, and without the sympathetic appreciation of those views it is impossible to approach that great problems in the governance of India, the position of educated Indians in the State. M. Mohamed Ali has found so scrong a supporter as the Secretary of State. We believe that its diagnosis of the complaint is substantially accurate.—The Times of India.

... The reader will find such that is fresh and excellently put on the perannal topic of indian discontent. The style of the book is piquant all through, and carries the reader through without becoming pro-y. We find here is combination of culture and common-sense, and knowledge of both Hast and West. The originality which we have mentioned as a distinguishing character site of his book appear not in his thesis but in his presentment of it. . . — The Madras Time.

... Mr Mohan ed Ah is right in ms prescription to the present fever. We commend the booklet to the thoughtful.— The Empire.
... He is particularly frank in certain of his views, what he says being well worth the pareful attention of Englishmen and others who are really desirous of getting at the point of view of men whose minds are not always open books at Garden parties and mere ceremonial gatherings.—The Merning Post.

or gerting to the parts of view or men whose numbers of a saways open construct parties and mere certainful generally.... Their literary ment is by no means their least attraction, and the piquancy of the style will stimulate thought.

The Indian Speciator

... We accept his assurance that he made a conscientious effort to set down what he covardes . . . - The Bombay Gale to

Every thoughtful Indian and Englishmen who would like to see India well and wisely ruled might learn something and profit much by a perusal of the "Thoughts on the Present Discontent," as written by a Mohamedan gentlman who shows no bias either on the one side or the other. He takes a common-sense view of the questions and bestows planse or blame either on the rulers or the ruled as he thinks it is necessary. His remarks are generally purgent and writy. The paupillet contains a good deal of honest straightforword criticism which makes it a most valuable addition to that mass of literature which the present signation in India, he evoked in the public press.—Hindu Patriot.

. Mr. Mohamed Ali declaims allog the to any of the political parties or prejudice on either side, but he justifies his outspokenness which is put into print quite regardless of anybody's measy conscious. An opinion if no good unless it is strong, but it is not necessarily strong—in fact it is essentially weak—if it is violent or delirious. In Mr. Mohamed Ali's little brochure we have strength, but we have neither delirium nor violence.—The Parer.

To be had of The Manager of "The Comrade,"
Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.

## Weekly Journal.

## Edited by - Mohamed Ali

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRARY JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA JAMIA NAJAR, NEW DELHA

-Morris

Vol. 8.

No. 2.

zwi wil.

Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, July 11, 1914.

'Annual Subscription Indian Re. 12. Foreign

OONTENTS

-	·
Page	Page.
WESK 21	The Council of Irana Bill 27
OUR LONDON LETTER 24	Sir James Meston's Approach
OUR CONSTANTINOPLE LETTER 25	ang Visit to Abgath 27
THER A TREE	A Wen-Deserved Monour 27
The Death of Lady Hardinge 26  *A. U. P. Civilian and the Calcutta High Court' 20	Dereliet Pilgrims at Jeddah 28
•	29
The Late Mr. Ioseph Cham- burlan 26	AN ARAR KHILAFFT 91
The Karachi Sacrilege 20	THE HAJ QUESTION 111 32
War Against War 20	ADVERTISEMENTS 35 10

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the office will not be esponsible for any delay in replying to such communications.

## The Week.

#### Turkey and Greece.

Constantinople, July ?.

Turgo-Greek Commission to settle the question of emigration from the respective countries and to fix compensation for losses will leave for Emyrna to-morrow. Amarintrator of a neutral European State will also proceed to Smyrna to decide disagreements between the Commissioners.

. The newspapers state that on the 2rd instant, Turkish destroyers bombarded and captured a Greek sailing vessel which was transporting pelugees from Turkish territory:

#### Albania.

Duracco, July 1.

There are again critical telegrams from Prenk Bisdods, that defeated and the retreating rebels are advancing with forces tier concentrated against Prenk.

Athens, July 1.

Austru-Hungarian, German, British, French, Italian and Russian sverements officially approved the agreement embodying concessions lade to the Epirotes.

#### Turkish Budget.

Constantinople, July 5. The Minister of Finance made a Budget speech lasting four hours in the Chamber. He criticised the acts of preceding Cabinets and emphasised, the necessity of strict observance of the laws on which Turkey's future depends. The Minister gracefully acknowledged France's assistance in the recent loan.

#### Greece.

Washington, July 8.

Greece is paying 12,000,000 dollars for the battleships "Mississippi" and "Idaho."

#### Persia

London, June 2. Bear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade has been appointed one of the Government Directors of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It is expected that the second appointment will be given to a Civilian.

The Noroye Vremya says that the British oil concession in Persia will necessitate a revision of the Anglo-Russian Treaty. Persia, declares the journal, is the touch stone of the Anglo-Russian entente If the 'entente' is too weak it must be abandoned.

In a efter to the Times reserving to the journal's criticularms of Swedish Gondarmene in Persia the Persian Minister maintains that since the formation of the Gendarmerie two years ago it has become a well-disciplined efficient force. Referring to the Bakhtiaris the Minister says that they have been unremitting, in their efforts to help the Persian Government to maintain.

#### Persian Oil Concenssion.

St. Petersburg, July 7. The Press continues to discuss the Persian oil concession. Both Liberal and Conservative papers allego that there has been at least a breach in the spirit of the Anglo-Persian Convention. The Bourse Cazette says that the Convention was concluded when Russia was externally and internally exhausted. A revision is necessary, but it must not be one-sided,

By 228 votes to 18 the House of Commons adopted the resolution authorising the acquisition of the capital of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Replying to criticisms regarding lack of information, Mr. Churchill said that the Admiralty was unanimous as to the paramount importance of this question and it would be detrimental to the public interest to give details. He said that no alternative source of supply could at present be found. Government would use its controlling power to guide the Company exclusively to develop the British Persian zone near the coast. There would be no difficulty in getting oil in large quantities and in bringing it home by altenative routes.

1 5 London. July 7. Replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that Great Britain had not stipulated that there should necessarily be a break in the gauge in any railway connecting North Persia with the coast outside or on the edge of the British

#### Indians in Canada.

Mr. F. H. Fisher has introduced a Bill in the House of Representatives designed to prevent the right of entry to the Hindu and other Asiatics from countries within the Empire. The Bill provides that the intending immigrant must fill in an application in the form of any European language selected by the Customs officer and also write not less than fifty words, the substance of which shall be dictated by the officer. There shall be a time allowance of twenty minutes.

The Government has announced that it will take not further steps in connection with the passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" pending the decision in the test case to be brought on the 6th. The authorities anticipate that there will be trouble on board the vessel if the decision goes against the Indians.

Yesterday the immigration officials permitted five Indians to leave the "Komagate Maru" to confer in a launch with three local Hindus who were relatives of those on board. Immediately the Hindus left the ship the Indians on board pulled up the ladder and prevented the captain from taking the others on ladder and prevented the captain from taking the others on board again. The captain was helpless. The officials refused to allow the launch to proceed to shore and are keeping her moored in midstream. They have given the captain until to-morrow to enforce the men's return to the vessel or to give up his command

and hand his ship over to the Canadian authorities.

The "Komagata" Habeas Corpus appeal was dismassed to-day. the Court holding that the British North America Act gave Canada power to deal to the extent of restricting or excluding with any British subject even with those from United Kingdom. The contentions of the Indians' Counsel were defeated on every

The Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal of Gurdit Singh against the adverse action of the Immigration authorities on three grounds:-First, that the Hindu is Asiatic and does not possess two hundred dollars in his own right; secondly, that he does not come to Canada by continuous journey from his native country; and, thirdly that he is not a skilled labourer. The Court e npowers the Immigration authorities to order the deportation t many but not all Hindus on board the 'Komagata Maru'.

#### South Africa,

Smithfold, July 2,

General Hertzog has definitely launched a new national party in opposition to General Botha's Imperalist policy. Oriticising the policy General Hertzog said that an organised British Empire did not exist. The aim of Imperialism was to produce such an Empire. The danger lay in the idea of cetablishing a Central Parliament for Great Britain and the Dominions which he considered would reduce the latter to the position of Orown Colonies.

The citizens of Johnnesburg yesterday gave a farewell banquet to Lord Gladstone. The Mayor presided. Lord Gladstone in his speech said that the teaching of the last four years had demonstrated that the Union was deep rooted. The settlement of the British Indians' question showed that a free and responsible Government was not inconsistent with the discharge of Imperial obligations. There was no common principle in South African Colonies before the Union regarding the admission of the Indians; and the situation last November, would have been a critical one and the situation last November would have been a critical one if the settlement had depended on an agreement between four separate Governments. The Union Parliament overcame the diffi-culties, realising that the highest consideration was the magnitude of the Imperial difficulty in controlling 800,000,000 Indians. He had officially assented to the Indian Relief Bill with the deepest sense of gratitude to the Union Government and Parlia-

#### Home Rule.

London. July 1.

An announcement was made this afternoon in Belfast that it had been decided that at the discretion of the Commanding Officers of the Ulater Volunteers, the time has come when arms may be carried openly and that any attempt to seize arms is to be resisted openly.

Telegrams announce that the crisis is fast approaching. Families are largely laying in provision on every town in Ulster and several

machine guns are being held in readiness.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell said that in the present state of the controversy, it would be unwise for the Government to take action against Ulsterites for carrying arms.

Mr. Sherwell: Is Irish executive to take no action?

Mr. Birrell: Government must always have discretion as to whether to take proceedings even where there is admitted breech of law.

When the Home Rule Amending Bill came up for second reading in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Morley pointed that

Ulster's anger at Rule and the disapproval of it if they remained unabated would lead to the revival of the ancient religious dissensions and place the new Government of Iraland at a givet disadvantage. Consequently, the Amending Bill had been introduced. There could not be a better opportunity of discovering what an amount of common ground existed and he did not believe that the amount of common ground existed and he did not believe that the House would reject the Bill.

Lord Lanedowne said that the Bill was entirely inadequate to accomplish its purpose but it was clear that something might be done at the present stage to avert a calamity they could not brush aside. Overtures had been made by Lord Morley who had said that the amendments would be carefully considered in the House of Commons and they would give the Amending Bill a second reading and introduce amendments to make it adequate with regard to the area to be excluded, the duration of exclusion and the administration of the excluded area but they would oppose the second reading of the main Home Rule Bill which was hopeless. They entertained the Amending Bill because they were helplessly entangled in meshes of the Parliament Act.

Lord Willoughby De Broke moved the rejection of the Bill.

The conciliatoriness of Lord Morley's and Lord Lagedowne's speeches in the House of Lords to-night has created a much more hopeful feeling that an Irish settlement will be reached even if it be a temporary one. Importance is being attached to a passage in Lord Lansdowne's speech, declaring that the Opposition would confine its amendment to broad principles, leaving it to Government to work out details. It is thought that this will make future

private conferences between the parties inevitable

The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Amending Bill was continued in the House of Lords to-day. Lord Londonderry said that Government's exclusion proposals were For Mr. Asquith to go to His Majesty for his assent to Home Rule which would produce civil war and which the country

did not want would be the act of a traitor and coward.

Lord Halsbury stated that his inclination would certainly have been to vote for the rejection of the Bill; but in order to avert a civil war, it was best to agree to the second reading. Then they would get their amendments and would ultimately see what the Commons returned to them. He hoped that LordWilloughby De Broke would withdraw his motion for rejection,

#### India Council Bill.

London, July 1. During Lord Curson's speech and replying to an incidental remark Lord Crewe interpolated that the provisions regarding the election of Indian members were already drafted, before he even knew that a deputation was coming to see him.

The Morning Post says that if the Bill is to be of any service and not to do mischief it must be carefully and largely amended. The India Council by general admission needs some reform but the present Bill means for all practical purposes the destruction of the Council and leaves the Secretary of State in almost undisputed command. The journal says that the Government seems to be under the delusion that the Indian members of the Indian Legislative Councils represent the people of India whereas they represent certain interests and classes.

The Daily Telegraph agrees that the Bill is dangerous in so far that it represents the tendency to regard experience and

advice as uscless.

The Daily News says that if the Lords refuse to second reading of the India Council Bill Anglo-India will rejoice but the greater Indian public will conclude that the Indian demand for statutory representation on the Council is rejected.

The delegates from the Indian National Congress have issued a statement expressing regret at a motion to reject the new India Council Bill. They consider that the rejection would create a very unfortunate impression in India and weaken, if not paralyse the constitutional

party.

The debate on the India Council Bill will be resumed on the 7th

Instant.

The Daily Telegraph says that responsible Indian and Aiglo-Indian circles in London are gravely concerned at the attitude of House of Lords towards the Indian Council Bill and hope that their Lordships will bear in mind the very mild character of India Office proposals in to-day's debate. The Indian Government, the gaper adds, is understood to be in full agreement with the suggestion that at least two Indian members shall be elected and if three had been proposed, it is unlikely that official objection would have been raised. The Bill represents the minimum concession to the suggestion of saveral prominent Indians who have bed bight to the suggestion of several prominent Indians who have held high? office under Government.

Replying in a letter to the Times to criticisms passed on the India Council Bill by Lord Curson in the House of Lords last week Mr. Montagn says that he has no cause to be ashamed of on his part in initiating the Bill. His object is not ruthless destruction nor safisfaction. tin Jaly.

of his personal predilections but the adaptation to modern conditions of a system petrified in statute founded upon conditions over half a century old. There is grave dauger in lack of sympathy between the Executive Government in India and the controlling office at Home. Such lack of sympathy is due not to the Secretary of State's exercise of his functions of revision and determining of policy but to the intolerable prograstination inevitable under the India Office system and the tendency to undue interference from Home in minutiae of administration which comes not from the Secretary of State but from the Council whose energies are naturally turned in this direction by their Indian formed and regularized habit of mind. Hence Mr. Montagu's preference for a smaller and more modern advisory body working upon more elastic, more adaptable and speedier system.

The Times hopes that the mischievous Conneil of India Bill will be rejected by the Lords without even receiving the compliment of a reference to a Select Committee. The paper says that this Government has done enough constitution wrecking mearer home and should be stopped from scuttling the constitutional system under which India has for so long been successfully

ruled.

The debate on the India Council Bill was resumed in the House of Lords this evening.

Lorp Ampthill supported rejection on the ground that the time was inopportune for proceeding with the Bill. Indian opinion would not be disappointed if it were not passed. The House was offered a Select Committee but it iwanted the opinion of the Government of India, Provincial Councils and public bodies. When it had these it would be time to consider a revised bill. The scheme revolution sed the whole conception of the Council. It converted it from an advisory into an administrative body. The result must be departmental typenny which in case of India must at all costs be avoided for Imperial power and the prestige of the Viceroy and his Council.

Lord Morley said that Lord Ampthill predicted that immense friction was sure to follow the passage of the Bill between the Vicercy and the Secretary of State but there was no reason whatever to anticipate this Bill had not any connection with relations between those officials. There was no possibility that changes proposed would in the least degree affect their relations. With reference to Lord Ampthill's desire for the views of the Government of India, Lord Morley pointed out that the Bill did not directly concern the Government of India. It was a Bill relating to the regulation of constitution business and the procedure of the Secretary of State in Whitehall. The Government of India was not directly or even indirectly affected.

All I can say continued Lord Morley, is that if there has been an important change in the constitution of the Council of India, it is a change made by me involving the introduction of two Indians. That change was made not without consultation with ford Minto but independent of the judgment of the Government of India. The latter was affected undoubtedly but to give the Government of India authority over the constitution and procedure of Council in Whitehall, which was created to control the Government of India would be contrary to the Act of 1808. He did not mean that the Secretary of State would not be careful to correspond with the Viceroy and ascentain his views on anything that passed; but it was private correspondence in his judgment and experience. After criticising food Curson's attitude, Lord Morley denied the allegation that Mr. Montagu had inspired the scheme for the India Office re-adjustment. He then proceeded to describe the present routine of the India Office.

Replying to a question from Lord Midleton as to whether the numerous processes connected with the arrival of a paper from India—except sending it to the Council—could not be brought to an end by a stroke of a pen. Lord Morley said that he thought not. The process, he described, under the most favourable conditions took the best part of a month whereas under the Bill instead of going to the Committee the paper had to go to a Member of the Council or if money was conserved, to two members of Council. A single member reported to the Secretary of State meeting of Council was not what Lord Curzon supposed a namely deliberative assembly it was in sine cases out of ten not very much more than a formality.

than a formality.

Lord Curzon's suggestion regarding the change of the Council from an advisory to an administrative body was really moonshine.

Continuing Lord Morley said that he thought they might improve the Council by introducing men who had not had administrative experience. The principle on which he acted was that whenever fresh light was stanted, administrative experience must not be solely regarded. It was true that hostile telegrams had been received from the Chambers of Commerce and other, bodies in India and adverse opinion had been found in the press. Surely that was the very reason for considering and sifting the measure and for not taking such precipitate step as to throw it without examination. He urged the House to consider the effect in India. After expectations aroused, it would be some thing like a disaster and a great blunder to take this step.

Lord Islington urged that all oritioisms could be dealt with effectively in a subsequent stage.

Lord Sydenham complained of back of information. He admitted that the India Office needed reforming and suggested that Lord Crewe should appoint a small independent body to examine the whole question.

Lord Reay said that he thought the Bill was needed. He had not urged a single argument justifying its rejection.

Lord Incheape did not approve of some of the provisions of the Bill but considered that it would be a great misfortune if it were rejected. If would be better to press the details in the Committee.

Lord Harris opposed the Bill because he thought that it did not contain the spirit of impartiality which was the key-note of pust administration in India.

Lord Midleton said that he did not consider that any man should have such responsibility as the Secretary of State. His power would be almost unlimited. It would be a sham hypocrisy to tell the natives of India that they had been given anything under the Bill. As a matter of fact they would be losing much which they had at present.

Lord Crewe replying said that the Council would lose absolutely note of financial control. The Act of 1858 was not going to be repealed. There had been much criticism of the Bill. He turned to assume the autociacy of the Secertary of State. As a matter of fact, countless checks had been proposed to anything approching autocratic action.

It was to be presumed that the Council would contain as past m n of first rate ability. Moreover these was perpetual control over Parliament ever increasing in public opinion in India and increasing volumes of press. The main purpose and subject of the Bill had been to regularise and accelerate the proceedings of the India Office. Referring to the objection to the election of Indian members, that demand would immediately be made for some form of election to the Viceroy's Council and other Executive Councils ford Crewe and that the answer surely was that those were administrative bodies whereas the council was not in any sense an administrative body.

Their Lordships had been asked not to pass the second reading of the Bill. Lord Crewe thought that they would be unwise in declining to consider any change regarding the effect of the rejection in India. He did not profess to be able to judge; but some section of the Indians were not particularly enamoured of some of the Bill's provisions while some considered that it marked a considerable advance. If their Lordships declined to pass the second reading they would be making a blunder. The motion for the second reading was rejected by 96 votes to 38.

Lord Lamington has sent a letter to the press opposing the Indian C uncil Bill, under which he considers the Secretary of State will become practically an autocrat. We are not told, he adds, whether the Indian Government has approved the Bill or even been consulted upon it. Moreover, if the Bill is passed, it almost necessarily follows that it will be copied as regards the Executive Councils of India.

Sir John Jardine, in a letter to the Times urges that the Bill should be sent to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. He asks whether any Member of Council will care or dare to criticise the Secretary of State or degenerate into a sort of Private Secretary. Sir John Jardine maintains that the Secretary of State has at present ample powers to secure punctual disposal of business.

The following is an omission from the India Council Bill debate: Lord Ampthill here interpolated: "Does Lord Morley contend that the Indian Government is not concerned in these legislative councils which are asked to elect members?"

Lord Morely . " All I can say is that, etc. "

In the message beginning "Lord Langton has sent a letter to the Times read: "Lord Lamington."

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the rejection will bring Government back to a realisation of the fact that the Government of India ought to be carried on as far as possible in consultation with the Opposition. That journal hopes that the action of the Lords will eventually result in agreement between the parties on modified measures.

The Westminster Gazette regrets the House of Lords's "high-handed action" against the India Conneil Bill which it describes as out of all proportion to anything that can be alleged to be necessary.



#### Our London Letter.

London June, 19.

GREECE'S EXTRAORDINARY ATTITUDE.

The extraordinary attitude taken up by the Hellenic Government towards Turkey serves as another example of the so-called Christian morality, with which we have been only too intimately acquainted in the Balkaus. While there is unmistakable evidence as to the most awful and shocking atrocities that are every day being committed by the Greeks themselves over the innocent and helpless Moslem population of Macedonia, we are suddenly informed that, owing to the "maltreatment" of the Greeks in Asia Minor, the Greek Government has issued a sort of "ultimatum" to Turkey in the shape of a strong Note and that simultaneously King Constantine has issued a Royal decree formally notifying the annexation of the islands in the Ægean. As expected, the British Press has almost unaumously taken up the Greek cause for the sake of "humanity" and not a few among the leading organs have already written powerful leading articles in sympathy with Hellenic aspira-tions in the Balkan Peninsula. The Duily News and Leader, true to its traditional Gladstonian policy, has again ventured to remind Europe of the unpardonable mistake committed by her in permitting the retention of Turkish rule in Thrace, even after the fall of Adrianople into Bulgarian hands. Not a solitary voice has been aised in favour of Turkey so far through the Press, though the whole Europe knows only too well the form of treatment that was shabbily meted out by her to Turkey, when the gallant Ottoman soldiers had overrran the northern part of Greece and were almost within striking distance of Athens itself not many years ago! "status quo" had then of course to be fully observed, but in spite of the most solemn pledges by British statesmen to observe, it two years ago, when for the moment the issues of the Balkan Wat were in doubt, it is only a matter of common knowledge now that not only such undertakings were nover really meant to be tuifille in case of Turkish reverses—as unfortunately has been the case—but every effort was made in this country to retake Adrianople from the Turks, after the historic fortress had been reconquered by Enver Pasha and his brave men.

The Porte, according to the Times Constantinople Correspondent, in its reply to the Greek Note, which it interprets as reforring solely to Hellenic subjects, draws the attention of the Hellenic Government to the fact that the recent troubles in Asia Minor and elsewhere have been caused by the arrival of 250,000 emigrants from Macedonia, and expresses the belief that the information upon which the Greek Note is based is inaccurate. The l'orte adds that the success which has attended Talast Boy's efforts augurs well for the complete restoration of tranquillity throughout the disturbed districts in the near future. The reply, in fact, if courteous and friendly in form, is in substance a fin de non re croir with regard to the claims of Greece to interest herself in the situation of the Greek subjects of the Sultan.

The Greek Government has further been officially informed that the foreign Embassios have been invited to attach repesentatives to the suite of "alast Bey in order to satisfy themselves as to the sincerity of the measures taken to restore order. This is itself ought to dispel all doubts and fears entertained in certain quarters as to the impartiality and perfect genuiness of the Turkish Minister's efforts, not only towards restoring order and peace in the disturbed areas, but also towards investigating into the charges of "maltreat-

ment" of the Greeks by the Turks.

Mr. Adand's answer to a question put by Mr. Noel Buxton yesterday in the House of Commons is significant, as it undoubtedly proves the existence of "complaints" on both sides. The Under-· Secretary of State for Fereign Affairs said :-- I learn that as a result of boycotting and persecution many Ottoman Greeks are leaving Turkish territory for Greece, Thrace and Macedonia. His Ma-Turkish territory for Greece, Thrace and Macedonia. His Majesty's Consul-General at Salonika reports the arrival of such refugees in large numbers. His Majesty's Ambassador in Constantinople has spoken unofficially to the Porte on this subject, and I believe other Ambassadors have done the same. His Majesty's Minister in Athens has taken like act in in regard to the treatment of Moslems in the new Greek terretories respecting which there are millar complaints and from which many Mussalman refugees have gone to Turkey.

The latter part of Mr. Adand's answer conclusively proves what has been well-known to all those who have been at all conversant with the position of the Moslems in Macedonia. If there is still the least trace of morality and humanity left in Europe, she must consider it her urgent duty to call upon the Hellenio Government to institute an impartial and independent inquiry, with which the foreign Powers should be closely and intimately assonated, as has been rightly and appropriately done by the Ottoman Government. Turkey is only too willing to redress any wrongs or hardships under which her Greek subjects may be really suffering but she demands that an equally reasonable attitude should be adopted by Greece in regard to her Moslem subjects. It is the conscientious duty of Europe to see that

this demand is met with by the Hellenic Government. Then and not till then could Europe satisfy the entire civilised world of the rightconsness of her mission in the Balkans. Absolute equality of treatment of the Balkan nations, whether Turks, Bulgarians, Servians or Greeks, could only experate Europe of her infamous deal in the peninsula—hitherto carried on under the pious and sacred pretence of "liberty" and "freedom"—the very mockery of European morality!

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS LISTS.
The Sciences and Languages Tripos Lists were issued at Cambridge yesterday. The following are the successful Indians, viz., Mathematical Tripos, Part I.

CLASS I.

Messrs. P. S. Katti (Frinity) and S. Modak (Emmanuel).

CLANS II.

Mr. T. S. Narayana (Non Collegiate). CLASS III.

Messrs. W Hassein (Cams), S. K. Kelavker (Non-Collegiate). and Y. Prasad (Non-Collegiate).

NATURAL SCIENCE TRIPOS, PART II.

CLASS II.

Mr. S. N. Moos, B. A. (King's).

NATURAL SCIENE PRIPOS, PART I.

CLASS II.

Mossrs, A. C. Batra (King's) and V. S. Bhide (Non-Collegiate). ECONOMIS TRIPOS, PART I.

Mr. S. P. Shah (Jesus).

Mossers, S. A. Akhar (Peterhouse), S. S. Gaikwad (Cains) and S. Nissım (St. John's).

CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Mass Meeting of the Muslims resident in London was held in the Council Chamber of Cavton Hall, Westminster on Friday night last, to celebrate the anniversary of the Fall of Constantinople auto Moslem hands in 1453, in unison with a similar colobration that took place simultaneously in the Turkish capital Mr. Zafar Ali Khan presided and the meeting, which was well attended, was thoroughly representative of the Moslem population of London. Ali Hikmat Nahid Bey (Vice-president of the Islamic Society), Mr. Khwaja Kamaluddin, Dr. Syed Abdul Majid, Mr. Hasan Rosher, Mr. W. H. Seed, Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, Mr. Muslir Hosain Kidwai and Dr. Loadi Bey occupied prominent seats on the platform, and among those present in the body of the large hall were Mr. Duse Mohamed. Mr. Syed Abul Hasan Razavi, Colonel and Mr. Bhola Nath, Colonel Warliker, Mrs. Roy. Dr Mohamed Sharaf, Mr. L. Sitaram Pershad. Di Bager Shah, Mr. Lutle Ali Khan, Mr. Gapal Redy, Mr. Abdul Haq, Mr. Majid Ali Khan, Mr. Jelal Shah, Mr. Sarfaraz Hosain, Mis. C. Johnson, Miss W. Ratchiffe, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Omar Flight, Mr. Ibrahım Suliman Haji, Mr. Ahmed Baksh Khan, Mr. Shah Mustafa Ahmed, Lieut. Saleh Murad, Capt Enver Bey. Dr. Iskander Reihan, Mr. Syed Desonki, Mr. Mohamed Tewfik Diab, Mr. Nahif, Mr. Tajuddin, Mrs. Henderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hant, Mr. M. Shafi, Mr Zahiruddin Faruqi, Mr. Syed Shahjahan Baharkhany, and Cherefeddio Bey.

There were several Hindu and other oriental gentlemen present as well and all the speeches laid emphasis on the urgent necessity of a universal Asiatic patriotism for the future-a necessity that was fully and completely realised, judging by the numerous dis-tinguished representatives of the East that had on this suspicious seasion thrown in their lot with their Modem friends in the celebration of the auniversary of one of the most famous victories of the Orient over the West. It seemed as if the entire wast continent of Asia had gathered to observe the sacred anniversary of this historic event and everybody present, whether an Indian, a Chinaman a Syrian, a Japanese or a Persian, felt as much pride in the "Conquest of Constantinople" as that felt by the great Ottoman nation itself. Truly there has been no stronger piece of evidence as to the awakening of Asia and the powerful element of comradiship and fellowship together with the genuine enthusiasm with which the declarations of the various speakers were received during the maeting was by far the most happy feature of the proceedings

The meeting opened with a recitation from the Holy Koran recitation that was undoubtedly a great treat and no little privilege to hear, owing to the perfect and faultless accents of Mr. Mahomed Tewsk Diab, an Egyptian gentleman. Mr. Khwaja Kamaluddia followed with a suitable elequent prayer in English, the selemanty and yet the very simplicity of which sent a thrill of extraordinary

emotion through the hearts of all those who heard it.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan then moved the following resolution from the Obsir :

"That this mass meeting of the Mosleme representing the various parts of the Islamic world places on record its deep conviction that the integrity of Constantinople as the seat of the Caliphate is not only essential to the maintenance of the existence and; position of the Mussalmans as inevitable factors in world politics,

but also represents one of the greatest influences which can maintain the prestige of the East and reconcile it to the West."

The chairman briefly surveyed the various stages in Moslem history previous to the fall of Constantinople into Moslem hands and went on to show how utterly hopeless their position had become singe, particularly during the past 30 or 40 years, owing to the powerful and deliberate combination of Europe as a whole against them. He laid stress upon the fact that, as the terms of the resolution indicated, the integrity of Constantinople as the seat of the Caliphate was not only absolutely essential from the Moslem point of view, but that it was likewise necessary for the due maintenance of the prestige and position of the entire Eastern world. He was glad to see so many non-Moslem Orientals present that evening and he would like to urge them to regard that great anniversary as that of an important and vital victory of the East over the West. The whole Asia was to-day anxiously watching the destines of Turkey and Japan, the two leading Powers in the Near and Far Fast respectively. A great responsibility rested on the shoulders of the eminent statesmen of these two great countries and it was to them that everybody in the Orient looked up for the emancipation, uplifting and elevation of that vast continent. Asia had led the way in the past and there was no reason as to why she should not do so in the future as well. He hoped they would be able to observe this Anniversary for years to come. (Cheers).

do so in the future as well. He hoped they would be able to observe this Anniversary for years to come. (Cheers).

Mr. Hasan Rosher briefly seconded the resolution He said he considered it a great privilege to have been able to associate himself with his friends in the celebration of this historic analyersary.

Dr. Syed Abdul Majid, Mr. W. H. Seed, Mr. Duse Mahomed, Dr. Saadi Bey. Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, Mr. Shahjahan Baharkhany (who represented the Edinburgh Islamic Society) and Mr. L. Sitaram Pershad supported the resolution. The most striking speech came from Mr. Pershad. Speaking as a Hindu, he observed that he bad looked upon it as his pious duty to cancel an important engagement for that evening in order to share with his Moslem friends the unique honour of taking part in that auspicious ceremony. He as a Hindu looked back upon that brilliant landmark in the history of Asia—the sacied anniversary of which they had all collected to celebrate—with as much pride, satisfaction and feeling as did every Turk or Moslem to-day. (Prolonged cheers). The bond of unity and sympathy and the tie of fellowship, he said, that had for years existed across the entire mass of territories, from the Dardanelles to the land of the Rising Sun, had never been stronger before and he trusted the Anniversary of the historic Conquest of Constantinople would be observed with increasing reality year after year. It was a magnificentitiumph of the East over the West and as such it will for ever be preserved in history as a most splendid achievement of a great Asiatic nation. (Cheers).

The resolution was carried with great acclamation, the entire andience in a body rising on their feet and loudly cheering its unanimous passage repeatedly

A copy of the resolution has been submitted to H. I. M. the Sultan of Torkey.



## Our Constantinople Letter.

Constantinople, 15 June 1914.
A Tursish National Francisco.

Never had before in the history of Turkey been performed with greater solemnity such a historical function in commemoration of the victory of the Crescent over the Cross—the capture of Constantinople by Sultan Mehmed the Conquerer. It was on the 12th of June, four hundred and sixty one years ago, that Mchmed II. conquered the Byzantine Empire crushing air hopes of Emperor Constantine. The anniversary was held with great-colar at the historic mosque of Aye Sophia as a national festival. It was indeed a manifestation of a re-awakening of the sturdy nationalism of the Ottomans and their love of the country. All shops and business had been closed for the operation; streets and public buildings had been decorated with national flags and festions. At 12 o'clock in the noon the processions began to pour into the Mosque singing rational hymns representing the Navy, the Army, the Red-Crescent Society, the Ortoman Odjaghi, the Ottoman Yordon, the Society of Commerce and Agriculture, the University and the students of other institutions. One notable feature of the procession was that hamals (porters and coolies)

joined it. The music played the national authem.

After the usual Jumma Namar, Zia Bey, the Director of Public Instruction, addressed the vast audience on the conquest and adminstration of Sultan Mohammed. Djemal Pasha, the indefatigable Minister of Marine, moved the the audience with his usual eloquence and appealed to them to work incessently for the honor and dignity of the country till we could repair the loss the nation had sustained since the Balkan war. Many other speakers dwelt at large on patriotism and national defence, asking the people to contribute largely to the Navy Fund.

TURISH GIRLS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

It is not without extreme satisfaction that I inform your readers of the wonderful progress and adaptability of Turkish girls. Unlike their Indian sisters, they enjoy a larger liberty, and purdah, which had been a time-honored custom, is losing its hold by the solvent influence of education. A young Turkish lady, dressed half in Turkish costume and half in Parisian mode, though with a veil on, is a very common spectacle in the parks and streets of Constantinople. In literature, arts and industry they are nonetheless progressive and almost equal to the stronger sex. In educational work and journalism they have shown a remarkable ability. Qadeenlik (Womanhood) and Qadeenlar Duniassi (Feminine World) are widely-circulated periodicals advocating women's rights.

The latest innovation introduced by Oskan Effendi, the Director of Posts and Telegraph, is the employment of young Turkish hanoums (girls) as telephone operators in the department. To the slow-moving and conservative society the idea seems revolting to copy the fifth-rate civilisation of the West, but modern Turkey is marching onward on the path of progress and enlightenment and her further advancement, in the course of time, would shape the future destiny of the Muslims all the world over.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Though the peace in the Balkans made at Bucharest last year continues to exist, the unrest caused by the injustice, which it imposed on the people of Macedonia, must prevail until either justice is done or they are wiped off the face of the earth. Nothing ever attributed to the former Turkish rulers of the unhappy country equals in its hemousness the treatment of the Bulgarian inhabitants, who formed the majority of the population before the late Balkan war, by the Greeks and the Servians to whom the greater part of the territory was awarded. The European Press keeps up an incessant fire of calumny and threat against Bulgaria to prevent her from even raising her voice on their behalf. This condition of things exactly suits the game of the Triple Entente, which is either to force Bulgaria into the arms of Russia or prepare the way for her partition and to prevent the consolida-tion of good relations between Bulgaria and Turkey since the peace of Bucherest and in spite of the anticable relations established by Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, during his recent visit to the Roumanian capital. In Albania for some weeks past there had been constant fighting against the Government by the patriotic inhabitants who opposed the nomination of a Christain Prince for the throne of Albania. The International Commission has failed to bring about satisfactory results. There have been constant efforts on the part of Servia and Greece to oppose the nomination of a Moslem prince. Russia layors the nomination of Louis Bonaparte.

The nomination of Mr Soloulis as Governor-General of Macedonia has caused a great alarm and consternation among the Moslem subabitants who know full well of his inhuman brutality during the late wais. Since his nomination he has carried on a vigorous campaign of persecution against the Turks. He has issued a public order that Meslems employed in the Government service must use European hats instead of fez, contrary to Moslem customs, and they must naturalise themselves as Greek citizens. Greek soldiers and policemen break open the doors of Moslem houses, torture children, violate women and finally drive them away from their homes to make room for Greek emigrants from the Turkish territories. To get away from the rapacity and brutality of the Servinn and Greek officers, 60 per cent. of the Moslem population has already enugrated to Turkey, and those who are still in Macedonia claim for justice and fairplay. They recently approched the Consuls asking the European Powers to intervene and put a stop to such heinous acts of lentanty The Greek migration from Turkish territory, which was mainly stimulated by introques from without may lead to the economic ruin. of the country if it is allowed to continue. None of the Balkan countries are even half populated, so that the loss of wealth by these migrations will tell for more than a generation on the resources of Governments. Looking at the future consequences the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments have been quietly arranging a mutual exchange of populations from districts affected by the changes of bounderies, so that without injustice being done each element finds itself in congenial conditions without causing an economic danger. The Greek migrations have been checked through the efforts of the Turkish Government and . the Eenmenical Patriarch at Constantino le. The Minister of the Interior, Talant Bey, is making an extended tour in Asia Minor to study the situation and to check further emigration of the Greeks from Anatoha.

#### HERO-WORSHIP.

The first anniversary of the martyidom of the Mahmoud Shefket Pasha was celebrated on June 10 with great enthusiasm. People flocked in by thousands around his grave, close to the monument of Liberty, to pay homage to the illustrious martyr who gave his life for the cause of the country and the the glory of Islam. Military and Naval officers, the illustries of State, etc., were present on the occasion. Suitable texts from the Koran were read.



As we go to press, we have learnt with profound shock of the death of Lady Hardings who passed away on Saturday afternoon in London. Lady Hardings.

If rdings had undergone a serious operation, but the reports of her progress were satisfactory and there was not a hint of anything that could have caused

anxiety as to her condition. There appears to have been some sudden relapse with fatal termination. The news will evoke the deepest grief throughout the country and the people will mourn the death of the kind-hearted and gracious lady who had won their affection and esteem by her noble qualities and many generous acts. We offer our most respectful and heart-felt sympathy to H. E. Lord Hardinge in his beavy becavement. The heart of all India will go to him in his terrible affliction. Lady Hardinge had won a unique place in the affections of the people. Her great solicitude for the welfare of the poor and the suffering, her interest in all movements for improving the lot of Indian women, her kindly regard for children, her noble fortitude with which she bore herself through the Delhi out rage had endeared her to every class of people to a remarkable degree. The end has come with a suddenness that will cause widespread consternation.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Indignant" writes to us about the article headed "A U. P. Civilian and the Calcutta High Court, which appeared in our last issue, to the effect that our printer is getting incorrigible, and that the confiscation of our Press would be but a very mild

punishment for such a sinner. His complaint is that this time the printer forgot to put the "Gup" block at the head of the article, "In the absence of which one is led to believe that the facts "stated therein are real and not an invention emanating from the fertile brain of the gifted writer of 'Gup' " He concludes by hoping that "such unpardonable mistakes will not occur in "the future". As if well-founded charges against us were so few that indignant correspondents should join hands with the Punjab Government in putting forward unfounded imputations against us. Let "Indignant" now know, if he does not know it already, that U. P. facts are often stranger than G U. P fiction. Mr. A. F. Fremantle is no more our creation than the Calcutta High Court with its Bench, almost as much under the ægis of the Inus of Court as Mr. Norton and his confrores. We shall not go so far as to declare that Civilians of that type are born, not made. But, as regards the question, who makes the U. P. Civilian of this type, we must at once state. as the schoolboy said to the examiner who asked him who had written Paradise Lost, "Plesse, Sir, it wasn't me." If "Indignant" is not convinced, let him turn over the pages of the Statesman's file, where he will find the case reported almost as fully as in other Calcutta dailies. Now surely you can't secuse the Statesman of humour say more than you ash accuse a type of U P. Civilian of the knowledge of law or respect for procedure. "Indignant" assumes too much in attributing any neglect to our printer. Our is even inclined to suspect he assumes the emotion as well a the 'name of "Indignation". But If he is as much in earnest as we were when we reproduced the deof he is as much in earnest as we were when we reproduced the deposition of Mr. A. F. Fremantle, his hope that "such unpardonable mistakes will not occur in the future" will only be realized if Mr. Fremantle promises either not to teach "salutory lessons" to Calcutta lawyers, or to learn still more salutory lessons in law from them? If not, "Indignation's" case is hopeless. The printer is responsible for a good deal already, but to saddle him with being responsible for Oudh Deputy Commissioners is, we submit, highly unfair. Poor devil of a printer. His lot is worse than that of the scribe in the days of Sauda who wrote:

هروري پر چي مير کي اصلاح \* لوک کهني هيں سهو کاتب هي

(Every leaf bears Mir's corrections; but people say they are the errors of the scribe). At any rate the scribe had no Press Act and, we well know, the Panjab had no Government in those barbarous times.

The death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain removes one of the most remarkable figures from the stage of British politics. He had made his mark in the political life of his country in mid-Victorian times, and after undergoing sensational vicissitudes in

opinion and career, he came at last to dominate big political issues by the sheer weight of his prosonality. He began as a downright Republican, gradualy softened down into a mild Radical, quarrelled with Gladstone and turned ('nionist and ended his career as a fire-cating Jingo. As a Colonial Minister in a Tory administration he visualised the Imperial idea that took shape as the Tariff Reform movement, with which his name will remain associated. No great constructive achievement stands to his name that would keep his memory alive among posterity as a statesman of beneficent energry, except, of course, his work on the local board of Birmingham. He imparted to Tory Imperialism a militant and assertive tone. He emphasised the racial arrogance of Anglo-Saxonism. As a party chief he enjoyed incomparable ascendancy and his hold on the masses was wonderful. In the larger sphere of politics he remained an incalculable factor that as often as not involved in irremediable disaster the causes for which he fought. His intellectual gifts were not of a high order, but he had a great strength of character which, coupled with his mexhaustible energy, made him a power in the country and Parliament. He was one of the most powerful demagagues of his times, and his spell over the masses was woven by popular oratorical performances, which were a strange mixture of shrewdness, commensense, pugnacious energy and cheap sentimental appeals - He was essentially a man of one idea and intellectually he was resourceful. He was never hampered by his past. Whatever struck him as good or expedient he pursued with all the force at his command. The federation of the Empire on the basis of reciprocal tariffs became the one infatuation of his closing years. His Tariff Reform campaigns made him the most hated as well as the most adored states nan in the Empire. His name will live as a fighting symbol as long as the Tanif Reform controversy is alive in Great Butain,

Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon, President of the special Moslem meeting
held in Karachi in connection with the film
The Karachi
Sacrilege
highly obliged by your publishing this letter
for the information of the Moslem public.

Sacrilege

highly obliged by your publishing this letter for the information of the Moslem public. Before the meeting of the Mussalmans of Karachi in connection with the film "Azim" came off in the Gharrihata I'dgah on Sunday the 30th ultimo, Mr A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Karachi, sent for some of the leading local Mussalman gentlemen and conveners of the meeting to have friendly discourse with them about the matter. We were very courteously received by the Collector who freely and fully discussed the matter with us. He pointed out that the Government and their officials were ever ready to follow their declared and established policy of respecting the religious feelings of His Majesty's Indian subjects and protecting them from outrages of any kind whatsoever. He further assured as that he had personally moved in the matter and would see that any further exhibition of the film is stopped in India. He was approaching the Government on the subject and requesting them for confiscation and destruction of the film, if possible. On the conclusion of the interview the Collector thanked one and all of us for our readiness to drop thematter where it was now that it was receiving his prompt taken for to the audience who were satisfied that the film was held ebjectionable by the officials and that steps were being taken for its forfeiture. I saw the Collector after the meeting also. He highly commended the moderation and common sense displayed by Mussalmans in the meeting and repeatedly assured me that fall justice will be done to our grievance. I would again request my brethren to feel grateful to such a kindhearted and sympathetic officer for his fair treatment of this unhappy subject."

Mr. Sparling Hadywn, Chief Whip of the "War against War"

Party, writes to us as follows:—"I am directed by Dr. Garnett who is Director-General of the League of Universal Brotherhood to invite the readers and supporters of the Commids to enroll themselves within its Fellowship because our Moslems sympathies cannot be doubted, nor the fact that we are friends of India. On and from the beginning of the Tripolitan outrage our practical sympathyranged us on the side of Turkey; we acconded the effects of the late W. T. Stead from the platform of Whitfield's Tabernable. Since-

then from every open air speaking place in London Dr. Garnett has championed the cause of the great (and unjustly) abused Ottoman, coupling practical sympathy with oratorical persuasion. The League of Universal Brotherhood is neither political nor sectorian, but Brotherhood wholly and solely. Its offices are situate at 453, Strand, London, England, and Dr. Garnette will be glad to receive offers of personal service and, likewise, gifts of money. All Religion hath relation to life, and the life of Religion is to do good."

THE House of Lords has rejected the second reading of the Council of India Bill. Curiously enough, it

The Council was a measure which was blessed by few The Council besides it suthor. It was admired neither of India Bill. by the Indian public opinion nor by those
who claim to represent the views of the Indian bureaucracy. A cynic might be tempted to exclaim that a measure hitting the mean between two extreme points of view would exactly suit Indian conditions. But Lord Crew's defunct Bill was a patch-work that lacked any central idea. From the Indian standpoint the Bill seemed a reactionary measure in so far as it contemplated a change in the procedure of the Council. Individual members attached to separate departments would necessarily degenerate into permanent officials whose influence on Indian policy would not be very wholesome.

The Secretary of State would under such arrangements become a mere figure-head whose functions would be reduced to signing repers. Another feature of the Bill objected to by the Indian regions. opinion was the almost unlimited powers that it gave to the Secretary of State in dealing with matters of moment without consulting The objections of the opponents of the Bill in the Council. the House of Lords were also based on these grounds. But there was a whole difference of spirit in the opposition of Lord Curzon and his suporters and that of the Indian critics of the Bill. Lord Curzon was afraid lest the influence of the members of the Council, who represented Indian official opinion, should be diminished by robbing them of much of their advisory functions. The Indian critics feared that the councillors by direct association with administrative departments might gain greater control over affairs and the Secretary of State might become their victim. The Tory opposition was moreover based on the ground that the Bill provided for a shadowy concession of the elective principle in the appointment of Indian members. The Tory peers have wrecked the Bill, and though we were not particularly enamonred of the measure, we half suspect it must have been a good thing to have red of the measure, we had suspect it must have been a good thing to have after all when Lord Curzon waxed indignant against it and succeeded in strangling it at its birth. Will Lord Crewe take heart of grace and make another attempt, with greater courage tand free from the dreed of rousing Tory susceptibilities? He himself seemed to be lukewarm about this Bill. Will he try to produce a better measure? We doubt if he will have time to tackle afresh the question in we doubt it he will have time to tackle arresh the question in view of the existing political situation in England. The question of India Council reform has been virtually shelved for the life-time of the present Liberal Ministry. If the next general election brings the Tories into power, it may be taken to have been shelved for several

Soun time ago we noted the steps said to have been taken by the authorities in Bengal to recommend the purchase of copies of the Near East for use in the school and college reading-rooms, specially with a view to inoculate Moslem students with proper ideas

em Near Eastern affeirs. We were informed later on that some similar efforts had been made in the Punjab as well to insure Moslem youths against liability to dangerous fits of mental excitement by prescribing for them regulated medicinal fare. An Allahabad correspondent now informs as that he learns from authentic sources that orders seem to have been femed "to all headmesters and principals of schools and colleges, especially of Mchamedan institutions, to fiftuence young Mohamedan students to read the Near East." Our correspondent continues: "The object "of this, as told me by a headmaster, is "to convert young Mohamedan "students to the British policy in the Near East." I know many "schools where questions have been asked in classes by the heads of "the institutions with a view to prepare statistics of the number of its "readers." If this is true, we think it would be a far simpler method to prescribe the Near East as a regular text-book for instruction in Indian schools and colleges. We recently heard of a District Magistrate who demanded security from the proprietor of a press, which was removed to new premises, because it published a journal the views of which he did not approve of. From the suppression of undesirable where is but one step to an active patronage of views that command official approval. If this policy is pushed to its logical conclusion, where every independent newspaper in India will have to shut up shop

and the task of initiating India's youths into the public affairs of their own country and of the world at large would be left to such safe guides as the Pioneer and other journals of that ilk. At this rate we will soon hear of the latest exponent of official views, the Indiaman, being pressed into service to teach wholesome lessons on current affairs to Indian schoolboys. Have matters come to such a pass in the schools and colleges of India that istudents can not be trusted to retain there intellectual sanity and must be spoon-fed with preventive doses of "safe and proper views" lest they should catch disaffection and mental unrest in a peculiarly unhealthy atmosphere? The officials who have made it a part officials who have made it a part officials who have made it a part officials duty to carry on an active propaganda in favour of a particular set of views, seem to have been put to awkward and pathetic shifts indeed. The irony of it all is that by adopting a singularly clumsy method the propagandist succeeds in defeating his own ends. Books or newspapers thus forced on students are seldom read and universally distrusted. What is meant as a preventive soon becomes a source of provocation and disgust. It is idle to expect that Moslem students will be cured of their deep interest in the fortunes of Turkey and Islam abroad, even if every avenue to learn the truth were shut on them except the opaque medium of the Near East. The money spent on the purchase of its copies is practically wasted. And we would like to know why public money should be spent on the promotion of an essentially political propaganda. The Calcutta University was ordered the other day to dispense with the services of the three of its lectures on the ground of their alleged association with politics, but the Near East politics are apparently receiving official patronage and have been given access to public schools at public expense. Was the rhetorical plea about "a pure and free educational atmosphere" a hollow pretence? The Near East has no liking for the Turks or the Egyptian and never misses an opportunity to traduce them. Its treatment of the Near Eastern affairs has seldom been important or based on the full knowledge of factors. been impartial or based on the full knowledge of facts. To make this organ of the British Imperialist policy a preceptor of Moslem youths in regard to Near Eastern problems may have the best of motives behind it. But the experiment has little chance of success.

We welcome the publication of an emphatic contradiction of the rumour that Sir James Meston "intends to interfere in a religious dispute at Aligarh."

Approaching visit
to Aligarh.

It is stated that His Honour's approaching visit "is connected solely with the financial position of the College and no other idea has ever entered his thoughts." The rumour had gained wide currency

ever entered his thoughts." The rumour had gained wide currency and its publication in several papers had naturally caused deep anxiety to the Mussalman public. We do not know how papers like the Tribune of Lahore and others came to publish it or what is the source from which it emanated. It could not but he a matter of evident concern to us that the official Patron of the Aligarh College should have any intention of interfering with the authority of the Trustees in settling the internal affairs of the College, and naturally we were led to comment at length on the propriety of such a course. It has given us a great relief to know that His Honour has no such intention. As we said, it was a matter of great surprise to us that an administrator of Sir James Meston's foresight and circumspection should have any idea of offering advice likely to cause embarrassment to the responsible College authorities in the settlement of a delicate matter like the alleged Shia-Sunni question at Aligarh.

WE regret we failed to notice, while going through the Honour's •

List of last June, that the title of Shams-ulUlams had been conferred on Maulana Abbas
Hunour
Husian Saheb, Professor of Arabic and
Persian in the M. A. O. College Minute.

Persian in the M. A.-O. College Aligarh. The omission was due to the fact that the name of the Maulana appeared in the List simply as a resident of the Bullandshahr District and not as a professor of Aligarh, in which capacity he is generally known. We congratulate the Maulana on his receiving at last the well-merited distinction that has long been overdue. The Maulana's connection with the College dates back to its infancy. Several generations of Aligarh students have learnt at his feet and have retained the warmest feelings of affection and regard for their kindly, quiet and unassuming teacher. His numerous pupils must have been gratified to learn that his great learning and his long services in the cause of education have been recognised as they deserved, even though the recognition has been so tardy in his case. We are sure it is the wish of every one of them that he may be spared long to darry on his work and continue to be one of the few remaining links with the traditions of the past.



## comrade.

### Derelict Pilgrims at Jeddah.

WE have published in our last issue not only the new proposals of the Bombay Government relating to the Hejaz pilgrim traffic and the Government of India's interim declaration of policy on the subject, but also a synopsis of the correspondence in connection with the Bombay Government's proposals of last year which the Government To-day we publish the enclosures also to the of India had published. letter of the Bombay Government, and can sidely say that our readers will now be in a good position to form an independent judgment on a most important and by no means easy question and to check our

comments on the revised proposals.

But before we discuss these new proposals, let us frankly state that we fail to understand the full significance of the recent activity of the Government in this direction. During the last Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon. St Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. who has made this question peculiarly his own, asked the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, in the course of the debate on his resolution for opening the port of Calcutta also for the Haj traffic, why Government should impose any restrictions at all on a set of travellers who happen to go at a particular time for a particular purpose to a part of Arabia which it failant impose on all other travellers who are going at all times of the year for all sorts of purposes to all parts of the world. The reply that he received was that the impositions were not imposed by the Government of India, but were the creation of the Ottoman Government. This would have been convincing if only the Hon, the Education Member had also published full particulars of the conditions imposed by the Turkish Government and the action taken by the Government of India to limit them to such as were reasonably necessary to meet the requirements of the case. is not the fault of a certain class of people if Indian Mussalmans do not detest the Turks, specially since that paragon of a Khalifa and Sultau, Abdul Hamid Khan, was deposed by a set of what we should eall "young hot-heads" in terms of Moslem Ladian politics. But what article of the Near East so sedulously thrust on the attention of students, who, we are assured, have to be kept aloof from the contaminating touch of politics, could show the Young Turks in a worse light to the generality of Indian Mussalmans, whose piety is so often extelled at the expense of Ottoman products of Parisian boulevards, than their imposing barassing restrictions, on the performance of a religious duty of millions of their Indian co-religionists? excuse of the Turkish Government is sanitation, and if the new Khan Bahadur is not a confirmed liar and the sanitary arrangements of Mecon are apparently worse to-day, after all the vigilance of the new Sanitary Committe, than they were in the blessed prime of good Abdel Hamid, then why in God's name has no protest been addressed to this wretched Government of young chariatons by those who must watch over the interests of seventy millions of their Moslem nationals?

But let us not drift. The avowed raison d'etre of the proposals of last year, for which that "friend" of the Mussalwans, Lord Sydenham, had importuned a telegraphic sanction, was the alleged existence of a state of affairs, described as lamentable, which was due to the dereliction at Jeddah after the Haj of a large number of indigent Indian pilgrims. It was with a view to bring about an early termination of this state of affairs that Lord Sydenham's Government had proposed the introduction of a system of compulsory return tickets and the creation of a monopoly of the Haj traffic, The Vice-Count Khan Bahadur Dr. Abdur Rahman's repeated description of the devastating flood on the way from Mesca to Medinah, which was certainly not according to scale in a meagre enough extract published from his report last year, and his emphatic references to the insanitary character of this Misslem religious ritual in the hardy less meagre extracts from his report this year have obviously no relevance unless it is intentded to dissuade the Indian Mussalmans from the performance of a religious duty. But all the statistics which this werner can supply about the congestion of destitute Indians at deddah, who become a charge either on the Turkish or on the Indian Government, are clearly to the points. But although we have been placed in possession of Consular and Vice-Consular complaints addressed to His Majesty's Ambassader at Consular complaints tantinople in reply to his telegraw in expher and although we are informed that His Excellency addressed representation on the adbject of the repatriation of indigent Indian pilgrims and that the Secretary of State for India addressed the Government of India more than once on the subject, we have never been favoured with a single syllable of complaint which those who are most concerned with the evil of Indian destitution at Jeddah may have addressed to our Consular authorities or to our Ambassador. What have the Turks said against us? That is the question. Just as it is they that impose on our Government the necessity of closing all doors for the exit of Indian pilgrims

except Bombay and of haracsing them with the dress rehearsal of a quarantine now happily discontinued after much agitation and with a disgusting form of disinfection still, also, insisted upon it is they who must be throwing our poverty in our teeth and complaining of our degrading mendicancy in their self-respecting port. In view, however, of the fact that we have recently impoverished ourselves in assisting them to ward off a well-deserved bankruptcy, we should like to know the full extent of their base ingrati-tude. In other words, we insist on knowing the very worst and bag the benign Khan Bahadur not to think of sparing our feelings, but to publish all the complaints which he has received from the Turks against Indian derelicts at Jeddah "who are a burden and an offence and a source of danger to the town."

As for the statistics of this degrading dereliction, all that we have is the repetition of the same old complaint in the reports of each succeeding year without the least attempt at definition. We hear of crowds of 1,000 or 1,500 indigent pilgrims reducing Consulate to a veritable Adrianople beleagured by determined but far from sturdy vagabouds. The English Consul states that "hundreds of them die here in the hope of getting a free passage "from India," but the Vice-Consul, Dr. Abdur Rahman, "a Muhammadan gentleman," as we were somewhat needlessly reminded last year by the Government of India, tells us that "it is a painful sight "to see these destitutes dying by thousands every year." Even ignoring this slight difference of about 10 to 1, may we not ask what was done by the Imperial fishes to relieve such destitution? All that we can gather is that the Mussalmans, who are evidently believed to be callous to the sufferings of their co-religionisms for do they not oppose the introduction of compulsory return tickets and of a monopuly of the traffic in English hands, besides not organising themselves into abolitionist Haj Committees?—have helped to repatriate year by year all those who survive the miseries of dereliction, while the Government has had to spend Rs. 17,000 only in December 1912 when the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company's Moslem proprietor was about to be bought up by Meesrs. Turner, Marrison & Co., the would-be monopolist of a few days later. It has been stated that Government had to bring back at their cost 500 destitute pilgrims. But there are not wanting committee and a considerable doubt on the destitution of the peeds five hundred. In theirst place, we do not know why no appeals of more remarkable and control of charity that made Government assistance unnecessary. In the second place, if hundrand or thousands were dying, and Government sanationed (E. 20,000 for there repatriation I was not pole seat back immediately to India? Is it not a fact that they were sent in small batches of tens and transparent intervals? In the third place, our information is that many of the page-ma thus returned after the pageformance of a religious duty at the expense of a State treasury only towards the establishment of a Christian had not only enough money to pay for their rature passage but es crire to do so. They were only awaiting the arrival at Jaddah of the steamers that brought them back much to their amazement desire to do so. free of charge.

خداکی دین کا موسیٰ سی پوچشی احوال 🔅 که آگ لینی کو جائین پیدی ملجای (Of God's unsolicited bounty ask of Moses. That one should go to fetch a little fire and should receive the honour of prophecy.)

We do not by any means deny the destitution. Far from it. But we certainly doubt the extent of the destitution. The "Mahammadan genetleman", to whose religious qualifications the Government of Bombay refers still more pointedly this year in reproducing extracts from his report —a qualification, be at each, readily fortheoming whenever there is need of a fetws for pulling down a monages, or of a "loyal" Association to combine official high-haude inches may or may not deserve the secret gratitude of S.r Elward Gray and the open exaltation on the part of the Government of locis But In han Mussalmens need some independent evidence as regards the extent of Moslem Indian derentation at Jediah. For if it is true that thousands die of destitution at the port and thousands again die of flood or foul disease during the pilgrimage between the two Holy Places, and many settle permanently in the Hejaz or return later or by another route, how is it that the average for the last twenty-five years of the shortage between those wh leave India and those who return to it at the end of the Haj is chir 2,900 on the Bombay Government's showing?

Again, if the extent of the dereliction is the same as Dr. Abdus Rahman suggests, it must give us pause for reflection. On an average about a hundred and twenty-five, thousand Muscalmens from all parts of the world are believed to congregate annually in the Hejan for the pilgrimage. The Moslem population of the world is believed to be about two hundred millions. This gives an average of 625 pilgrims per million of Meslem population. This gives an this rate. India should send some 44,000 pilgrims every year to the pilgrimage, and even if the length of the journey be discounted. in comparing with the figures of Arabs and Egyptians, 40,000 Indian Mussalmans should visit the Holy Places every year. But the average number of piltrims that actually go from India every year are less than 20,000. Which should account for it, poverty or lack of piety? It the latter, then we trust Indian Mussalmans at least will not be chosen to cast the first stone at the impious Turk. If the former, then there should be no destitution among the select few that do go. But if even these die by thousands through destitution, then it would seem that the rich among Indian Mussalmans, the "natural leaders of the people", and the elite that are expected to form the Haj Committees in provincial and local centres, will find it as difficult to enter Islam's heaven as the Christian rich who have a mere sporting chance with the camel attempting to rush through the needle's eye. Oh the irony of it all! The Haj Committees composed of our territorial magnates will meet together and solemnly digues the most effective means of sending on the pulgrinage only those who, according to Mr. Abdur Rahman, Vice-Cousul and Khan Bahadur, divine and Doctor, "are able" to go. We wonder whether the following verses of Iqbal will after this escape being proscribed under the Press Act:—

جاکی مسجد مین جو هوتی هین صف آ را تو غریب

زحمت روزه جسوکر تی هین کوارا توخریب

نام لینا هی اگر کوئی همارا تو غریب

برده رکهناهی اکسر کوئی تمارا توغریب

امرا شه دولت مین هافل همسی

زنده هی ملت بیضا ضر با کی دم سی

(It is the poor alone that fall in rows in the mosques; it is the poor alone that undertake the privation of the fast; it is the poor alone that take Our name, and it is the poor alone that throw a will over your failings. The rich neglect us in the intoxication of wealth; the Lustrous Community is alive only through the poor.)

But if our benign bureaucrats come to the rescue of the stay-athome rich as the latter often come to the rescue of the former, who will be the protector of the poor in India? For it would seem that, while every Moslem nation in the world seeds more than 625 pilgrims per million of its population and all these can afford to do the journey in comparative comfort, it is the Mussalmana of India alone that sends no more than 270 pilgrims per million population and of these 270 also some 30 or 40 die through destitution before they are repatriated not unoften at the cost of others. Indian Mussalmans have hitherto been asked to thank their stars for being subjects of a Government under which they prosper much more than their co-religionists of other countries. But the tale unfolded by this analysis makes printer's pie of this fairy of wealth. Turn where you will, the horns of the dilemma point straight at you.

And what is the remedy that is being proposed? The establishment of the fund amounting to at least 2 lacs, of which the Government would contribute a lac and the Mussalmans the other lac. The income of the fund would be Rs. 8000 per annum, and in view of the fact that nearly 1,800 destitute pilgrims are said to have been repatriated free of cost to themselves during the year for which Dr. Abdur Rahman's report has just been published, and the repatriation only of 500 pilgrims by Government cost Rs. 17,000, how far the income of Rs. 8,000 a year will go to solve the problem can easily be seen. Dr. Abdur Rahman wrots it his report for 1910-11, that "Experimence shows that the number of destitutes is increasing year, by year", and his superior officer wrote to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople on the 15th May 1912, "No fand will be enough if all these destitutes were to be shipped avery vote."

The fund will no doubt be advertised tremendously throughout the country and will encourage more indigent pilgrams to visit the Heigh than have yet besieged the Consulate with their domands for expetitation at State expense. The remedy would, therefore, only increase the disease and we shall be giving very little credit to the physician that has prescribed it if we imagine that he is unaware of the likely consequences of his physic. At any rate, we must discover some other remedy and we have every desire to do so. But we must first diagnose the disease and ascertain the degree in which the patient is ailing. For this, it is necessary that an independent body interested in increasing rather than decreasing the facilities for the Haj, such as the Khu liturest-Ka'ba Society, should be deputed. If we were in the position of the Government we would have host the Society with its own petard and instead of providing a lac of rupess from funds to which people of all creeds contribute for the relief of the reckless destitutes of one creed only, who set out to perform a religious rite not imposed upon them as a duty by their sellegion, we would have called upon the Society to justify its existing by rendering a service to the Ka'ba which, it is obvious, is proported.

to follow such a clear course and shall revert to the subject in subsequent issues in which two shall deal in detail with the revised proposals of the Bombay Government.

### Turkey and the Arab "Question"

The position of the Turkish statesmen responsible for the stability and good government of the Ottoman Empire has been for some time past the most unenviable one. History affords few parallels to the range and complexity of the problems with which they are face to face to-day. Their task is not simply to recast the administrative system, scrape up the old machinery of government and initiate measures of social advance and economic growth. They have to arrest the decay of the Ottoman power, save the Empire from disintegration, solve formidable social riddles, tame the devastating energy of warring creeds, organise effective defence against foreign aggression and intrigue and touch the spirit of the people with fresh purpose and energising secular enthusiasm. Even a single problem out of this multitude of problems would suffice to mark a crisis in any other State of Europe. The shallow-pated "expert" on Near Eastern affairs, who periodically inveighs against the Young Turks and loves to brand them with failure and incapacity, is either an utter ignoramus whose irritating self-conciet does duty for knowledge, or an astute enemy of Turkey and her people whose one aim is to inflame European prejudice against the most energetic, resolute and devoted body of patriots in the Ottomau Empire. Only a few intelligent observers in Europe have the fairness to recognise, and offer their due meed of praise to, the spirit in which the present rulers of Turky have themselves to their task. The comparatively tranquil outlook in the country at the present time gives us some idea of the strength, capacity and clear gaze of the men at the helm of affairs. After a disasterous war, with its unsettling and overwhelming effects. and confronted with disaffection and turbulent unrest within the Empire and with the menace of intervention and crippling moves of diplomacy from without, it is indeed a marvel that the Turkish states men should have succeeded in clearing their path to some extent within such a short space of time. The tense feeling evoked by war is a cohesive force and keeps the diverse elements of a nation together as long as the supreme national crisis endures. It is after the actual heat and fury of the struggle is over that the reaction sets in, and the travail and fatigue of the supreme effort and sacrifice tell with crushing effect on the weaker joints in the national organism. In the case of Turky the travail of the national disasters has been infinitely aggravated by the greed of some European Powers, who wanted to push forward their own schemes of exploitation while Turky lay torn and bleeding. Designing diplomats saw their main chance and set to work before the Balkan struggle was over. A great phillip was given to the so-called Armanian question and an Arab movement for autonomy in Syria was engineered from Pasis. With an Armenia grouning under the weight of Birkish tyranny and a Syria crying for national self-expression, the diplomats could pursue their time beneured gams with easy conscience. Costly and impossible schemes of reforms were pressec, on the Turks with supreme disinterest. eduess and solely with a view to help them in consolidating their Asiatic possessions. They might need money in carrying out the If so, their generous friends in Europe would be delighted to help them -for merely trifling considerations. A scramble for "concessions" ensued at this stage, which were finally wrung out of helpless Turkey by judicious insistence on internal "reforms" and threats of financial boycott.

Turkey in Asia has now been divided into a number of railway zones which represent in their aggregate the "interests" of almost all the great Powers of Europe. The Turkish Government could not avoid this tangle without a certain risk of bankruptoy. It has had to see inconvenient and dangerous foreign interests being planted within the Empire in order to stave off serious financial embarrassments and the possibility of foreign intervention. Within the limits allowed by a ruthless diplomacy it has succeeded in its main objects. Djaved Bey's fluancial transaction in Paris has been successful and its conditions are favourable to Turk'y The danger of European intervention under the cloak of internal "reforms" has been averted. The Armenian question has practically ceased to trouble the Government, and very little is now heard of the Arab in ovement in Syria. Arab "question", however, in its wider aspect is a favourite theme of speculation among a class of publicists and diplomatists in Europe. It can easily be made to look formidable. It can be conveniently used as a new bogey, and there are possibilities of its being made a real danger to the progress of the Ostomen Enpire and Islam generally. The "question" needs, therefore, a brief examination in its bearing

on the future of the Ottoman Empire.

Turkey in Asia includes several provinces containing large Arab populations. In Syria and Mesopotamia the Arab element predictions, while in the provinces of the Hedjaz, Yemen and Al-Hampopulation is almost entirely of Arab stock. The rest of Araba proper is under the sway of a number of more or less independent tribal efficiency of whom recognize the sugerainty of the Sultan. The Araba properties under the superior of the Sultan.

provinces under the direct control of the Government at Constantimople have been the integral parts of the Ottoman Empire for centuries, and the loyalty and attachment of the people to the Sultan have been unquestioned. The semi-independent it bes of Arabia have usually looked up to the Sultan as the secular head of Islam and the protector of its Holy Places. Spaceholds insurrections have no doubt occurred in parts of Yemen, and there here been occasional manifestations of unrest in Iraq, but they have been largely due to the fiely ambition of a Mahdi or some other fanatical leader, who has found little difficulty in raising a large following from amongst the ignorant and impulsive Bedouin trites, and to the predatory instincts of the normalic Atabs who chafe under the irks, me restraints of a septifed administration. Inspite of these coessional revolts and recurring spaces of unrest the authority of the Sultan has remained unimpaired and the masses of the people have never been suspected of separatist aspirations. The Arab "movement", of which there is so much talk at the present time, is one of the latest duplomatic creations of Europe, If one were to believe half of what has been said and written about it in the European Press, it would appear that the Arabs of the Ottoman Empire were sick of the Turkish misrule, that the whole Arab world from Morocco to Baghdad was simmering with new aspirations, that it was ripe for concerted action with an independent Arab Empire and Caliphate as its objective and that it was waiting only for some great leader to arise and give the lead. The "friends" of the Arabs are even ready with a list of candidates for such exalted lesdership

The Arab question within the Ottoman Empire has two quite dis-

tinct aspects which are deliberately mixed up by its European students, probably with a view to confuse the issues and mislead public opinion in Europe. It should be clearly kept in mind that the so-called Arab movement for autonomy in Syria is a distinct phenomenon that has no relation with the state of Arab feeling in the rest of the Empire. The population of Syria is of mixed descent and can only be described as Arab in the sens that it speaks the Arabic tongue. A considerable part of it consists of the followers of Judaism and Christianity. The Syrians as a whole are a homogenous community, have reached a comparatively advanced stage of culture and social life, are peaceloving, industrious, and display a marked commercial aptitude. stand entirely apart from the Arabs of purer blood and more primitive characteristics who inhabit Mesopotamia and Arabia. The movement for autonomy, of which one heard so much a few months ago, was not exactly of Syrian origin. The Syrians had no doubt certain legitimate grievances, but the bulk of the population has always been highly patriotic and devoted to the Empire and has never dreamed of separate political existence. The movement was organised in Paris under French inspiration and a number of malcontents were caught hold of to launch a "nationalist" campaign in Syria and start a spurious agitation. Much noisy sympathy was expended by the Parisian rese, and there was even open talk about the duty of France to lend her formal protection to a struggling nationality. Funds were freely supplied to the agitators from Cairo and other centres of incitement. French diplomatic pressure was exerted at Constantinople in order to emphasise French pretentions to a "sphere of influence" in Syria. Yet the agitation never became serious and the Ottoman Govern-ment speedily got the situation in hand. The patriotic Syrians themselves know the inwardness of the loud protestations of sympathy which were uttered by their "friends" in Europe. Their gennine grievances were removed by the tast and wisdom of the Contral Government and the "movement" for autonomy crumpled up like an unsubstantial thing. The Syrian question no longer exists, and we are sure it will not crop up again if the Government is allowed some respite from foreign machinations.

As regards the existence within the Ottoman Empire of the wider movement for an Arab Caliphate, it is an apt illustration of the wish becoming father of the thought. Those who have any knowledge of the real conditions obtaining in Mesopotamia, the Hedgaz and Yemen, would dismiss the very idea as fantastical. The unrest is the environs of Bussersh and the intermittent revolts of Syed Idries in Yemen are chronic symptoms of the state of Arab life and have never had any wide political significance behind them. The mild Bedouin tribes of Arabia have yet to be tamed to the influences of settled life. They resent all interference of established authority with their traditions of lawless freedom and their peculiar mode of living. These children of the desert have never known the fascination of secret societies, of organised revolutions and of the modern aggressive nationalism of Europe. They love to ream at will and live their lives without much respect for legal conventions, eking out their lives without much respect for legal conventions, eking out their lives without much respect for legal conventions, eking out their lives without much respect for legal conventions, but their masophisticated nature makes them the easy dupes of every charlatan who knows how to play on their instincts. A world-wide movement for domination and empire can not surely be fashioned out of such unprimising material. An Arab movement for the Caliphate of Jalam can find little congenial atmosphere for its growth within the Ottoman Empire. It is too modern in its ossesption to have been

born in the primitive minds of the dwellers of Iraq, the Hedjaz-Yemen and the vast desert spaces of Central Arabia. To think of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, or Tripoli as its birthplace is manifestly absord. As regards Egypt, the Fellah is not Arab by descent, though he speaks the Arabic language, and his devotion to the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of Islam is well-known. The dipper classes of Egypt, whether of Turkish or Arab extraction, are too intelligent to be misled by a bolstered-up cry for an Arab Caliphate. Obviously it is a brand-new European conception, and if appearances are to be trosted, it would seem to have been born in some fertile brains in Cairo. The promoters of the idea would like to instal the Khedive of Egypt as the Caliph of Islam and ruler of an Arab Empire that would include Egypt, Syria, the whole of Arabia and Iraq. The integrity and independence of this Empirewould possibly be insured under British protection. We do not know whether the temptation to play the rôle of "the Defender of Islam and the Protector of its Holy Places" has invaded the British Foreign Office. We do not think such will-o'-the-wisps can lure any level-headed British statesman. But the idea has been temptingly put in the way of British Imperialists and it would not, therefore, be out of place to state it clearly that the idea is wicked and is abhorrent to the spirit of every true Mussalman, be he an Arab or a non-Arab The enthusiasts in Europe who are after this dangerous quest do not seem to be aware of the absurdity of their pet proposition. The choice of a Prince of Albanian descent for an Arab Caliphate imparts an unconscious touch of humour to a tissue of soudid aims.

The promoters of the scheme for a so-called Arab Caliphate are at present following surrentitious methods to popularise a "cause the success of which would spell untold calamity to Islam throughout the world. The Ottoman Government as well as the Arabs within the Empire have to be on their guard. The resources of these enemies of Turkey and Islam are ventous and great and unfortunately they find little difficulty in securing willing tools for the prosecution of their designs. The Sultan of Turkey is almost universally reof their designs. The Sultan of Turkey is almost universall cognised as the Caliph of Islam and it is the duty of every salman to strengthen the Caliphate and steinly suppress all mischievous movements that may tend to impair its authority. The rise of a rival claimant to the Caliphate would lead to internecine struggles which would destory Islamic unity and jeopardise the safety of the Holy Places. The Turk and the Arab are before everything also Mussalmans, and both should work together for the thing else Mussalmans, and both should work together for the secular progress of Islam in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood. The Otteman statesmen should do all that lies in their power to facilitate the progress of the Arabs within the Empire, and the latter should never forget, that they are as responsible for the safety and independence of the Empire and the Caliphate as the Turks themselves. Moslems of other countries have an equal regard for the Turks and the Arabs as their brothers in faith, and if they desire their mutual co-operation it is because they cannot see them frittering away their energies in mutual quarrels. The task that lies before them both is not racial or even national; it is Islamic in the widest and most comprehensive sense of the word. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the statesmen now in power at Constantinople are men of great capacity and are thoroughly alive to their duties. The settlement of the Syrian question has been a creditable achievement in every way. Equally great has been their more recent success in dealing with a number of questions relating to the position of Al-Hasa and Nejd We have learnt the full account of this success from a most authoritative source, and a brief reference to it would be useful in showing that the hands now controlling Ottoman

policy are able and resolute.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a Mr. R.W. Lewis on "An Arab Khilafet" in which the writer points out "a new danger to English control of Egypt and the Persian Gulf" which, in his opinion, is taking shape in thepersonof Amir Ibn-us-Sacod of Nejd. We received at the same time another letter from Baghdad written in Persian and signed by Abdur Rassist Yezdi which also deals with the growing powers of the Amir of Nejd, his systematic defiance of the Ottoman authorities and his vast ambitions. Both these communications are significant. They might have caused us some concern about the state of things in Central Arabia and Iraq if we had not had the pleasure of meeting Samey Bey, the late Ottoman Commissioner at Nejd, who, after concluding important negotiations with Amir Itn-u-Sacod on behalf of his Government had come to Karachi en rouse for Constantinople and paid a flying visit to Delhi. Before we give the account furnished to us by him of the settlement he has arrived at with the Amir of Nejd, it would be interesting to introduce Samey Bey to our renders. He has had a most eventful and chequered career. His early sympathical with the Young Turk movement marked him out as a dangerous person in the reign of Abdul Hamid and he accordingly tasted the full rigours of the Hamidian regime. We make no apology for reproducing some extracts from Mr. Hanus Vischer's book, "Account the Sahara," which give some glümpers of the vicientudes of life through which Samey Bey has passed. Mr. Vischer first met Samey Bey in

Mursuk, the capital of Ferzan where he was passing his life as an exile. Mr. Vischer gives the following account of the first meeting:-

Amount the traders, who sat in the market in long rows, under small bits of grass mats, as they do in Northern Nigeria. I noticed a European Turk selling small quatities of tea and sugar to the noisy Mursuk ladies. When no customer came, he took comfort in no leas a book than a volume of Baudelaire. Not a little surprised to meet a student of European literature amongst the Hausa and Arab sellers of leatherwork from Kano and cheap scent from the coast, I made the acquaintance of the trader. It was Samey Bey, a Young Turk from Philippopolis, a former officer in the Turkish Navy, who had been condemfed to a hundred and one years of exile and sent to Mursuk. I learnt from him that many of these traders came from various parts of Turkey, and all were men who had held responsible positions and spoke French and German, and, whilst they bargained for a Ghersh with Fatmeh or Zenab inquired anxiously after the state of European affairs and in particular about their own country. Good men they were, who bravely accepted the inevitable, and while cheerfully working for a living among negroes and Arabs, remained loyal to their country and their hopes of its regeneration.

Of Samey Bey's character and his terrible experiences Mr. Vischer

Of Samey Bey's character and his terrible experiences Mr. Vischer

Of Samey Bey's character and his terrible experiences Mr. Vischer rites:

In the evening I met my friends in Samey's garden, and in the soft darkness listened wonderingly to the hopes and joys and sorrows of lives lived in worlds so different from our own. The place itself where we met each night gave one perhaps the best idea of Samey's wonderful character. A few years before he had arrived in Mursuk with a batch of chained priseners from Tripoli, where he had tain a long time in an underground dungeon in the old castle. It was the third time that he had been accused and tried for liberal ideas. The first time he was still a boy at the naval school, then he was found to be smuggling secret correspondence to the imprisoned Baltan Mursd, at the time of his third and final arrest he was commandant of the Port of Haifa. The European Consulthrough whose office the post went, wishing to ingratiate himself with his Government and Yildis Kiosk, was in the habit of opening the Turkish officer's mail and forwarding to Constantinople any compromising matter. The end was that the good Consul, his write, and daughter were decorated for their pains by the Sultan, and Samey, after years of solitary confinement, which would have killed most people, was despatched to Tripoli, and, as he still refused to due, to Murvak And now the wretched prisoner, who had been brought in chains and apparently dying to the Murzuk prison, had the best garden in the whole town, with a cheery pavilion where he and his little family slept at might. Though forbidden by law as an exile to marry, he had found some piest to join him to a young Fersani, and became father of two soms. He soon found means to make himself indispensable, he was in prison one day and secretary to the Governor the next. With others he founded the school for the children of poor people, he borrowed and len' money, sold humbly in the markets said bought from the big traders - Thrbus, His ideas were a curious mixture of the most advanced rationalism, of nihilism, bombs, daggers of a military school, rife with secret plotting and political agitation. He soon became aware of the sufferings of his people and witnessed all the injustices of a fiful autoracy.

Secretly the boys secured books princed in Western Europe, which were full of revolutionary ideas, and read them with all the enthusiasm of youth and the feeling that thereby they were helping a good cause. It was clear that such a mental career would somewhat tend to confuse the ideas. The one thing which was remarkable through it al' was the extra-ordinary patriotism, the love for his own people, which neither imprisonment, suffering nor exile could alter. Such was my friend Samy, plotter, traited architect, farmer, efficer in the Ortoman many, married man, pointed prisoner, and batriot. prisoner, and patriot

After about twenty years of hardships and sufferings cheerfully and heroically horne in exile Samey Bey at last got an opportunity to escape from Murzuk and crossed the Great Sahara in the incredible space of 5 months and 2 days. After the Revolution of 1908 he went to Constantinople and was soon appointed Muttaserrif of Fezzan where he stayed for some time. A short time ago he was sent to Nejd as Muttawerril and he conducted negotiations under the direction of Talant Bey for definite understanding with the Amir. He has now concluded his difficult task with the result that the Amir has accepted the direct sovereignty of the Sultan and has been appointed by the His Imperial Majesty as the Vali of Need. Somey Bey has assured us that the Amir is devoted to the Caliph and is a true servant of Islam. This should dispose of the rumours that linye been sat allost about the the dangerous character of Amir Top us-Second and his ambitions.

## An Arab Khilafet.

A new Danger to English control of Egypt and the Persian Gulf.

A correspondent signing himself "R. W. Lewis" writes to us as follows:

The same power which was raised in Arabia about 18 cen-turies ago and which conquered two great empires of Persia and Eintern Rome and the whole of North Africa and Spain, reaching to the heart of France, again is taking a new life, appearing in the

person of Amir Ibn-Sasude, and forming in the desert State of Neid. Ibn-Sasude, though yet not known to the outside world, is a man of great ambition. His object is to form a great empire by

expelling the Turks from Syria and Mesopotamia and England from Egypt, the Sudan and the surroundings of Arabia, and to unite all Arabs scattered in the African desert and Western Asia.

It will be hard to imagine how a son of the desert can perform such a great task, but if we refer to history, we will find the same desert men snatching away the proud crowns of Khosro and the successors of Great Constantine, fixing their banners on mount Pyrenees and beyond Oxus.

At present the resources of Ibn-Saande are limited and he can scarcely find four thousand men to bring them into field, but if he can effect a union with other Shaiks (as supposed to be trying) such as Sennusi, Imams of Yemen and Oman and Kenwit, and with the Secret Societies of Egypt and Syria, he can do much, though the ultimate result may not be a success to him. His chief centre is at Al Reyaz, a place situated in the heart of the Arabian desert, where at present it is not possible to reach except by camels—an animal accustomed to hard life-and an advancing army has to face desertborn bedu fairly equipped with the modern arms, whose food is simply camel's milk, some time mixed with wheat flour, or dates, who is accustomed to any kind of hardship, can live even without food for several days, and believes by killing an infidel will earn Paradise, and has a natural hatred to anything foreign to his custom, religion, manners, and will hardly adopt any new idea.

Having such followers, Ibn-Saaude, Amir of Nejd, is making plans to constitute an empire upon the same lines as once his

predecessors had taken, that is, by preaching a holy war.

The question is, how far this chief will attain his object, and if he succeeded, what will be the result? So far as Turkey is concerned, there is little chance for Saaude and in case of his proclaiming a holy war he will hardly find followers even among his own pople, as Turkish Sultan is an acknowledged Khalif of Islam, and the majority of Moslems are for Turkish Khilafet, especially since the recent Balkan troubles, though Turks have lost much, have at the same time carned general sympathy from every part of the world where a Moslem could be found.

Supposing he turns against England, he will undoubtedly receive help from the whole Arabia, and can easily provoke a holy war and will find the Arabs gathering from every side under his

banner, because he fights with non-Moslems.

There is a secret society working hard to capture Baghdad and make this famous city the capital of the new Empire, and to succeed in this aim they will use all means, fair or foul, even accept temporary help from the same infidel whom they despise, or resont to plundering and making disturbances or proclaim a holy war.

The first step ton-Saaude has taken is his sudden capture and expulsion of Turkish officers from Al-Hasa and Qutif. He was assisted in this advance by one Taleb Bey, son of Najeeb of Busrah, who is notorious for his intrigues egainst the Turkish Government, and suspected of killing a military officer of great reputation, and now when the Government is making preparation to send troops, Saaude again is supported by Syed Taleb and some others at Constantinople to make truce upon the basis that Al-Hasa and Qatif should remain in Saaude's possession under Turkish Suzerainty, and if successful in this plan, his next step will be to take Oman and Ireq, and thus bring anarchy and trouble for England and the Turks.

The lest method to put this newly kindled fire is to persuade and encourage the Turkish Government to send an expedition and put down this rebellion as quick as possible, driving Ibn-Saaude from Al-Hasa back to the interior; and at present this can be done easily for the reason that the Shark of Shammer (a powerful tribe in the north of Nejd) called Al-Rashid, who was once the chief at Al-Reyaz, and the Shaik of Aneza and Muntefek and a well-known family of Al-Hasa, known as Ale-Juma, whose chief Haji Abdul Husain was suddenly taken prisoner and treated very badly, even supposed to be murdered, are all loyal to the Government and ready to render their services, so it will not be a hard work for the Turkish authorities to put down Saaude's rebellion, but if let go now, it is possible that the future will be quite different. And for lengland there is no hope of gaining the same as in Keuwit because a Negdi will never from his heart become friend to an infidel. His first principle is to kill a non-Moslem and die, and this is the only way they believe to earn paradise. Suppose an Arab Khilafet is constituted with a capital at Bagdad, England will never be profited. Turks more or less are Europeanised and have no hatred or prejudice for non-Moslems. In Turkey at present Christians are treated much better than their co-religionists in the Balkan States, for instance in Bulgaria there is a deep hatred for Greek Christians, and so in Greece for those who do not belong to the Greek Church. Again, the Jews receive the best treatment and enjoy equal rights with Moslems, whereas in

Russia it is quite the reverse.

I hope our Ministers in England will not adopt the same policy of the lookers on as in Persia over this side also, the result of which

will be the loss of prestige and long carned influence.

# The Haj Question.

III.

Synopsis of the opinions of Mahomedan Anjumans, Associations, communities and individuals in the Bombay Presidency regarding the proposals in connection with the Hay pilgrimuge formulated in the Bombay Government's letter to the Government of India, no. 2896,

dated the 4th April 1915.

	l	-		1	
Berial No.	Anjaman, Association community or indivi dual consulted,	Gist of the opinions expressed	Senal No.	Anjaman, Associa- tion community or individual consulted,	Gist of the opinions expressed.
	production of the value	Bombay.	-		a maximum rate of Rs. 100 should be
,	The Haj Commit- tee, Bombay.	It would be a hardship to compel the Hajis to purchase return tickets, as some of them are very poor and many of them do not return by the sea route. They either return by different overland routes or remain in the holy land for a long time, while a few of them pass the rest of their lives there. Those who do not return by the sea route are entitled to a return half of their tickets, but it would not be an easy thing for them in all cases to get it, a fact which would give occasion to much discontent. Moreover, there is a great probability of the Hajis losing the return halves of their tickets.			(c) each pilgrim who purchases a return ticket should receive his coupon in triplicate, one coupon should be with him, another lodged with the Protector of Pilgrims and the third forwarded to the British Consul at Jeddah, so that in his return journey he may present the coupon and receive a ticket for the return voyage. Pilgrims who wish to stay at Jedah or visit other places should on presentation of the coupon to the British Consul at Jeddah, who would ascertain their intentions on that account, get a refund of their money which should be either half of the actual
		No monopoly should be given to any par- ticular steamship company as it is inadvi- sable to put a check upon competition in such an important branch of the trade as the pilgrim traffic. Competition in this			sum paid or half the amount of the maximum rate chargeable;  (d) the period of return passage should be extended beyond 31 months.
		traffic would be healthy and would be beneficial to the Hajis.	3°	Association, Bom-	Have passed a resolution approving of the system of compulsory return tickets for
2	Views of the following individual members of the Haj Committee, Bombay:—  (1) Suleman Kassim Haji Mitha. Esq., .'. P.  (2) Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhan, J.P.  (3) Haji Suleman Abdul Wahad, J.P.  (4) Abdul Wader	A system of compolsory return to exets is not advisable as the majority of the pilgrims belong to the poorer section of the community, and those who do not return to India after the pilgrimage will be put to loss. The same will be the case with the se who will to visit Bagdad and return you Bussorah, or who visit Jerusalem and return you Port Said. Such a system would further stand in the way of pilgrims wishing a speedy return as they would not have the liberty to avail themselves of the first boat that sails soon after the pilgrimage is over Polgrims may go out at the same time but cannot be expected to return all at one time.	t	bay. Anjuman-i Zia-ul Islam, Borrbay	Tenders should be called for from different shipping companies, fixing Rs. 100 as the maximum rate for the double journey  The fixed rate should be uniform for all periods of the Haj season.  The ports of Calcutta and Chittagong should be thrown open to pilgrins. This would give a certain amount of relief to the Bombay Pre idency and would also be a convenience to pilgrins resident in the Boncal and Madras Presidencies.
•	Khatkhatay, Esq., J.P., B.A.L.L.B. (5) Mirza Mahori- ed Shirazi, J.P. (6) K. B. Abdur	In the event of its being decided to establish a system of compulsory retain trakets a monopoly should not be given to any			In heu of return tickets, pilgrims should be allowed to deposit money for the return pourney in a bank to the credit of the Haj Committee.
•	Rehman Kadwani, Esq., J.P (7) Min Mehomed Haj Jan Mah med Chotam d.P	bettern of htmode exercise quilt (a)			The period of return to India should be extended to four months, and pilgrims who wish to settle out of India should, provided they give four months' notice of their intention to do so, be entitled to have the amount of their deposit scat to them at their own cost.
•		rates 're lowest:  (1) palgrams should be given the option of parchasing return or single tickets the rates of which should be			In cases of death the refunds should be payable to the heirs, and where no claim is made within a year the money should be paid into the "Poor Pilgrim Fund."
		fickets, the rates of which should be fixed. In the case of the former, the charge should not exceed its 120, or			Three instead of two ships should be despetched from Karachi and the dates of

Serial No.	Anjuman, Associa- tion community or individual consulted.	Gust of the opinions expressed.	erial No.	Anjuman Associa- tion community or individual consuited,	(Hst of the opinions expressed)
6	Anjuman-i-I slam, Bombay.  The Young Men's Mahomedan Asso- ciation, Bombay.	sailing should cover the "Ramzan Id" as many pilgrims leave after that festival.  A monopoly of the pilgrim traffic should not be given to any particular shipping company.  A monopoly should not be given to a single shipping company, but tenders should be invited.			until they actually return to Jeddah for the return voyage. With regard to depositing the amount with the British Consul at Jeddah it is contended that ignorance of the local language would be a great difficulty and that the many formalities incidental to obtaining payments from a Government department would cause much trouble and inconvenience to pilgrims.
7	Mr. M.H. Muckba, one of the leading members of the Mahomedan com- munity of Bombay.	The rates should be fixe? for single tickets each way from Bombay to Jeddah and nice versa, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 at any period of the pilgrim season.  A system of compulsory return tickets is desirable, but the rates should as far as possible be lowered.		Leaders of Anjuman also leading Musslamans of both Broach and Ankleshwar Talukas.	The rates proposed for the return tickets are too high. A system of competition is suggested. As an alternative it is proposed that the pilgrims should be required to deposit Rs. 60 with the Cammissioner of Police, Bombay, or with the British Consul at Jeddah as a guarantee of their ability to return to India. The period of return allowed under the scheme should be extended.
. 8	The Honourable Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Bar at-Law.	A five-year monopoly should not be given to any one shipping company. The proposal is bad in principle and calculated to discourage competion in the pilgrim traffic  Return tickets should not be made compulsory as about a fourth of the pilgrims do not return to India at all, and it has always been a difficult matter to ascertain their heirs.	11	Leading Mahome- dans of Kaira District.	Kaira District.  All are in favour of the scheme but consider that the rates proposed are excessive. The period for which return tickets will be in force should be extended to six months. The company should be required to refund the value of the unused return halves either to Government or to the heirs of the original purchasers. If the heir does not claim the amount, the sum should be utilised for pilgrim relief.
		Such a system cannot altogether prevent indigent pilgrims from visiting the Hedjaz though it may reduce their number to a certain extent.  In the present state of Mahomedan feeling in India it would be most impolitic as well as unwide for the Government to adopt any measure, however humanitari in, which is likely to be looked upon with suspicion by the ignerant and indigent Mahomedan prool c, es, vially if the same savours of religious in efference.	13	Leaders of the different sects of Mahomedies of Panch Mahals.	Punch Mahala District.  Pilgruas desning to stay at the holy places of pilgrimage longer than the period allowed by the proposed system should be exampted from the obligation of taking a return ticket and should be allowed to purchase single tickets each way.  The maximum rates proposed should reduced by one half
Э	Anjurnan-i Islam , Ahmedahad.	Northern Division  Ahmedabad district  The system of commisory return tickets should first be given a trial for one year only.  The company should issue tickets as half rates to poor pilgrims up to 10 per cent of the total number of pilgrims carried			The refend on unused return halves of tickets should be half the cost of the full return tickets instead of Rs. 50 in all cases as proposed.  Pilgrius intending to go to Medina usually prefer the reute va Ambu, it being shorter and more convenient. An obligation should, therefore, be imposed on the shipping company to carry pilgrims from Bombay to Ambu and back
10	irading men of the Mussalmsn orn.munities of Brosch.	Broach Dutrict  There is no djection to the introduction of a compulsory return ticket saytom, but if a monopoly is to be given to a particular company, the latter should provide a sufficient number of steamers plying and the charge should not exceed Rs. 60 at the most  The period allowed for return to India should be extended to one year.  As an alternative scheme it is proposed that pilgrims should be required to deposit their return fare with a Jeddah banker, arrangements being made to ensure that they do not get their money back	13	Anjumen and lending Mohamed dans of the Surab District.	The Anjuman is opposed to the proposals but merely on the general ground that the restrictions which they involve would tend to discourage Mahomedans from undertaking the tilgrimage. Individual Mahomedans are, however in favour of the proposals.  The Bohra High Priest of Surat is of opinion that arrangements are necessary for Hajis who may wish to remain at Meeca for longer than the prescribed three and a half months, and that there should, therefore, to an extension of the period of return by one month. He also ungest that the rates to be fixed should involve no substantial increase over the average rates hitherto paid by the pilgrims.

Berial No.	Anjuman, Associa- tion community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.	Serial No.	Anjuman, Associa- tion community or individual consulted.	· Gist of the opinions expressed.
	ro,	Thana Destrict.			Government should fix the rates of the passage money.
14	Mussalmans of Kalyan and	Are in favour of the Government proposals.			The return tickets should be transfe. able.
	Bhiwndi and the Anjumans of the latter palace.				The period of three and a half months proposed for the return journey should be extended to five months.
		CENTRAL DIVISION.			Satárá Dietrict.
		Ahmednagar District.	20	Anjumans of Wai,	Are in favour of the Government proposals.
15	Anjumans and leading members of the Maho-	Are in favour of the Government proposals.		Satárá District.	Sholápur District.
	medan commu- nity at Ahmed-		21	District Moslem	Have unanimously passed a resolution re-
	nager.	West Khúndesh District.		League, Sholápur.	cording the opinion that the return tickets system is not desirable unless the fares for passages to and from Jeddah are fixed.
16	Mussalman Anju-	There is a consensus of opinion that the			Government should fix a maximum rate for the voyage to and from Jeddah.
	mans and Asso- ciations and some of the Bohras in the district of West Khandesh.	issue of return tickets should be made compulsory not only for the voyage to the Hedjaz but also as regards the railway journey in India between the pilgrims' homes and the port of embarkation.			It should be made compulsory for every pilgrim to deposit a sum sufficient to cover the expenses for the return journey.
	AA ess repundess.	The fares proposed are rather high. Provision should be made to return some portion of the passage money to those pilgrims	22	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community in the	Are in favour of the arrangements proposed by Government.
	j	who do not return by the same route.		Sholapur District.	Southern Pivision.
	į	The guarantee for the return journey should			Belgaum Dietrict.
		be for six months, and pilgrims should be allowed to produce the return vouchers at Jeddah within three months of the last date of the Haj.	23	Leading Mahome- dan members of Belgaum Taluka.	Express their readiness to agree to what-
		In the case of pilgrims who propose to live in the Hedjaz for long time the purchase of return tickets should not be insisted upon, but they should be given the option		Deigadd Latura.	bay and consider that the maximum rates proposed by Government should be reduced.
		of buying return tickets available for two years subject to a refund in case of death or non-return or the return tickets should be made transferable.			Claimants for refunds on return tickets should be paid merely on a sworn declaration with sureties, without being compelled to produce the return vouchers.
		East Khandesh District.		Mahomedaus of Chandgod Mahál.	1
17	Leading members of the Mahome- dan community of East Khan-	Are unanimously in favour of the Government proposals.		Mahomedans pf Chikodi Taluka. Mahomedans of Athni Taluka.	These communities are in favour of the system of compulsory return tickets.
	desh District.	Nasik District.		Mahomedans of Gokak Táluks.	Are opposed to the system of compulsory return tickets as some pilgrims depend on charity for their return voyage.
* 18	Mussalmans of Nasik.	Are entirely in favour of the Government proposals.			Bijápur District.
•	Mussalmans of Malegson.	Are opposed to the proposal on the ground that as the Haj is a religious matter and the Mussalmans are much attached to their sacred places, they should be allowed the same liberty of access to them as before	24	Anjuman-i-lelam, Brjápur, and the Mahomedans of the Bijápur and other tálukas in the district.	Are all generally in favour of the proposed arrangements but are of opinion that the rate is too high and urge that it should be fixed at Rs. 60.
		Poona District.		Mahomedans of the Badámi Tá-	Are not in favour of the Government pro- posals as they think that the rates pro-
19	Mussalman Auju- mans, Associa- tions and lead-	All are in favour of the compulsory return ticket system but consider that proper arrangements should be made for the	,	hika.	posed are quite prohibitive to the poorer pilgrims who generally make up their passage money by begging.
	ing Mahomedans of Poona Dis-	disbursement to the beirs of the cost of the return bloket in the event of the death of			Dharvodr District,
•	triot.	a pilgrim.  No monopoly should be given to any particular company, but tenders should be	28	Nawab of Savanur and certain lead- ing Mahomedan gentlemen of the	ment proposals but consider that the period of three and a half months for
		invited every year.		Porsionion of 198	

*					
Serial No.	Anjuman, Associa- tion community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.	Serial No.	Anjuman, Associa- tiou community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.
	Tálukas of Dhar- war, Ranebennur and Bankapur.	be extended to four months. The return ticket should be issued (registered) to pilgrims by name so as to ensure a return passage even in the event of the loss of the ticket.		Mussalmans of Kolábá District.	Kolábá District.  Are generally in favour of the Government proposals.  Ratnágu i District.
26	Mr. Nizamvddin Ahmad Fouzdar, a councillor of the Ranebennur Municipality.	Suggests that the period of two months within which the return voucher is to be presented by a pilgrim at Jeddah should be extended to at least four months. Provision should be made for the grant of refunds to those who overstay the period of the return journey owing to sickness or other reasons. The proposed rates are high and should be reduced by 20 per cent.  Kanárá District.	29	Mussalman Anjumans and Associations and the leading members of the Mahomedan community in the district.	Are in favour of the Government proposals but consider the rates of passage money to be excessive.  Sind.  Hyderabad District.
27	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Karwar Taluka.  Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Ankola Taluka.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.  Are in favour of the Government proposals, but consider that the rates should be lowered.	30	Mahomedan Anjumans and Associations and Mahomedans generally in the district.  Educated and wealthy classes of Mahomedans in	Opinion is divided on the subject, some giving approval to the proposal with a rider to the effect that the fare should be reduced and a better steamship service employed, and others opposing it on the ground that as many pilgrims die in the Hedjaz the money spent on the return tickets will be wasted.  Are in favour of the Government proposals.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Kumtá Táluká.	The system of return tickets will be disadvantageous to those pilgrims who go to the Hedjaz with the intention of staying there for a year or two. The rate proposed is too high. The maximum rate should be fixed at Rs. 100. Pilgrims should be insisted on to deposit money sufficient for the purchase of a return ticket.  There should be no limit of time within which pilgrims should return.	31	Shaikh Wulliji Ebrahimji, member of the Haj Committee and a leader of the Borah communi-	Karachi District.  The period for the return journey should be extended to three months as a large majority of pilgrims go to visit Medina and other holy places after the Haj and it will not be possible for them to present the return tickets at Jeddah within two months
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Honavar Taluka.  Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Sirsi Taluka.			ty, Karachi.	as proposed.  Provision to be made for the refund of return passage to the relations or friends of the deceased on production from the Sheriff of Meeca or Medina of a certificate of death countersigned by the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah.  The rates of passages proposed by Government should be reduced.  Passage rates for 1st and 2nd class passengers should also be fixed.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Yenapur Taluka.  Leading individual members of	Have no objection to the Government proposals.	32	Khan Saheb S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.	Government should provide suitable facilities for the prompt refund of the money paid for the return passage to those Hajis who do not return by the Red Sea route or to the heirs of those who die while on the outward journey in the Hedjaz or one the return journey.
	the Mahomedan community of the Haliyal Taluka.  Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Bhatkal Taluka.	The supply of free tickets for the return pourney to pilgrims in really indigent circumstances should be made a condition of the agreement with the steamship company; otherwise pilgrims should be exempted from the obligation to purchase return tickets.	88	Dost Muhammad Tokhi, a member of the Haj Com- mittee, head of the l'athan com- munity and agent to His Highness the Amir of Af- ghanistan.	Opposes the system of compulsory return tickets as he considers that half number of pilgrims going to the Hedjaz are poor and that it will be very difficult for those to pay at once for the return ticket as they have to labour and beg at Mecca for the return fare.  Several pilgrims go via Karachi or Bombay but return via another route  Arragements should be made for the sailing of pilgrim ships from Karachi also.
,	Leading indivi- dual members of the Mahomedan community of the Siddapur Ta- luks.	Are of opinion that though the object of the scheme is a good one, still in the in- terests of the Moslem pilgrims it appears undesirable to enforce it as many of them	34	Haji Abdullah Haroon, member of the Haj Com- mittee and leader of the Memon community.	of India as a whole are not so advanced as to realize the utility of the proposal.

Scriel No.	Anjuman Associa- tion community or individual consulted,	Gist of the opinions expressed.	Serial No.	Anjuman, Association community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.
	79	(1) The company should provide passages for all persons who present themselves at the time of sailing and should not be permitted at any time to decline to take passengers for want of steamers.  (2) Proposed rates of fare are too high. There should be competition.  (3) Maximum fares for 1st and 2nd class passengers should be fixed.  (4) The period of return should be extended.  (5) All moneys refunded on unused return tickets should be utilised for pilgrim relief.  (6) The proposed two trips from Karachi are not sufficient. The company should provide an exclusive vessel at Karachi for 100 or more passengers.	89	Mahomedan Anjumans in the District of Sukkur.	Sukkar District.  Opinions are divided. The objections against the proposal to grant monopoly, are that the fares are extremely heavy, that competition is desirable, and that the period allowed for the return journey is too short. Some suggest that pilgrims desirous of making a prolonged stay in the Hedjaz should be allowed to buy single tickets or to claim at Jeddah a refund of half the amount at the end of the season. Half the amount of the full fare should be refunded on the usturn half and not Rs. 50 only.  Children under 12 should pay half fares only, and children under 4, quarter fares.
85	Anjuman Zia-ul- Islam, Karachi.	The proposed system of compulsory return tickets would prove an additional hardship to pilgrims going to the Hedjas. The period allowed for the return journey is too short.  The procedure proposed for the refund of moneys on unused tickets is tedious.  The passage rate proposed is exorbitant.  The Association considers that the introduction of a system of compulsory return tickets, though intended to minimize the existing grievance of the Muslim community, would, it is feared, be viewed by the illiterate masses as an interference with the religious duties of Mahomedaus. The maintenance by the authorities of a strict watch on intending pilgrims with a view to ascertaining whether they have sufficient means for their return journey will obviate the difficulties experienced.	40	Mahomedan Za- mindars, Anju- mans and chief Mussalman offic- ials of the dist- rict.	They are generally in favour of the Government proposals, but consider that very great discontent will be caused among the poorer classes if the cheap passage rates which have recently prevailed are abolished and a Government monoply is granted which would result in an enhancement in the rates. They suggest that the rates should be inclusive of charges for boat hire between the ship and the shore and for quarantine charges at Camaran. The period of two months after the last date of the Haj is not sufficient for the return journey. Those who decide to stay longer should be entitled to claim a refund on their return fares.  Pilgrims should be permitted before they leave home to name the person to whom
36	Anjuman Sunat- wal Jamat, Karachi.	Are opposed to the Government proposals.	*		refund is to be made in the event of their death. A fixed period should be named at the end of which refunds should be claimable if nothing has been heard of the
37	Sind Mahomedan Association.	The proposed measures would seriously hamper the pilgrim traffic and cause the pilgrims great inconvenience and difficulties instead of affording them protection. In the opinion of the Association the only practicable solution would be to require all the steamship companies to desist from forming a ring and thus unreasonably raising the rates.  The steamship companies should be required to carry a certain percentage of poor pilgrims free of charge in any steamer.			pilgrims. The refund should be limited to Rs. 50. Those who have paid at the higher rates should be entitled to the refund of a full half of the fares charged. Unclaimed return fare refunds should be credited to a fund for the assistance of poor pilgrims. Ships starting from Karschi should not go to Bombay; Chittagong and Calcutta should be thrown open to the pilgrim traffic.  That and Parkar District.
.38	The Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi.	A voluntary return ticket system should be given a trial for two years and the pilgrims should be induced to purchase return tickets. The Protector suggests that a monopoly should be granted to a single shipping company for two years, that the rates for different classes of tickets (1st class, 2nd class, saloon, floor, peop and deck) should be fixed, and that a reduction of \(\frac{1}{2}\) of the combined outward and return fares should be allowed on return tickets. Rates should be based on the average rates that actually prevailed in Bombay, during corresponding periods of the last five years. No brokers to be licensed. The period of the return journey should be extended to four months, and ships for Jeddah should leave within a given number of days after the advertised date of sailing. Refunds on unused return tickets should be allowed. Four ships at least should be despatched from Karachi, and the company should sell tickets at that port also.	41	Leading Mahomedans in district.  Mahomedan Zamindars of the Nasrat Taluka.  Mahomedans of the Sakrand Taluka.  Mahomedans of the Shahdahpur Taluka.  Mahomedans of Nanshahro.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.  Nawabehah District.  Are in favour of the poposals, but consider that the proposed fares should be reduced by one-half and that arrangements should be made for refunds in cases where for any reason the return halves of tickets have not been used. If Government fix the fares they should strictly limit the number of pilgrims to be carried on each thip, and should require that proper arrangements, be made for the senants pilgrims.  Are in favour of the proposals but, consider that refunds should be allowed in the case of pilgrims wishing to stay in Arabia for a period longer than the one suggested.  The rates should be reduced.

Serial No.	Anjuman, Association community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.	Serial No.	Anjuman, Association, community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.
•	Mahomedans of the Sinjhore Taluka,	who now depend on charity from performing the Haj.  Are in favour of the Government proposals.		Leading members of the Mahome- dan community of Jamkhandi	The system of compulsory return tickets will be convenient to those only who intend to return within the time allowed, but it will be inconvenient to those who wish to stay in the Hedjaz for a long while. The mono- poly rates are rather high as compared
	Mahomedans of Kandiaro.	The proposal would prevent many poor Mahomedans from performing the Haj. The system of return tickets would be unfair to the heirs of considerable number of Hajis who die in Arabia. It is undesirable that any one company should have a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic. The time allowed for the return journey should be five months at least.  Upper Sind Frontier District.		Leading mmebers of the Mahome- dan community of Ramdurg.	with current rates.  It is desirable that maximum rates should be fixed but those mentioned in the provisional agreement with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company are too high. They should be moderate and such as could be paid by the middle class and poor people who form the majority of those who go to the Hedjaz.  A system of compulsory return tickets should be introduced, but exceptions should be made in the case of those who do not
48	Leading Mahomedan Zamindars in the district.	Are generally in favour of the proposed arrangements, but consider that the fares proposed are too high.  ADEN.			wish to return at all or who intend to stay a longer time in the Hedjaz.  It is neither necessary nor desirable to give a monopoly to one company, though the rates may be fixed.
44	Leading Maho- medans of Aden.	Compulsory return tickets and fixed fares are desirable for the pilgrim traffic from Adea to Jeddah. Rates should also be fixed for the voyage from Adea to Jeddah. The period allowed for the return journey should be extended to four months.	50	The Raja of Rajpipla and the leading Mahomedans of the State.	Have no objection to urge against return tickets being issued, but consider that the system should not be made compulsory and that those who desire to go on single tickets should have full liberty to do so. Very few persons from the State go to the Hedjaz.  Akalkot State.
18		NATIVE STATES.			
		Palanpur State.	51	Mussalman Anju- mans at Akalkot.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.
45	His Highness the	Expresses his full concurrence in the propos-			States under the Political Agent, Satara.
	Nawab of Palan- pur.	ed arrangements.  Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency.	52	Mussalmans in the States under the Political Agent, Satara.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.  Savantvad: State.
<b>4</b> 6	Leading Maho- medans of the Native States of Sunth, Chhots Udepur, Balasi- nor, Kadans and Baria in the	Are generally in favour of the proposals, but that the proposed rates are very high. The Mahomedans of Chhota Udepur are opposed to fares being fixed and to a monopoly being given to any one company.  The Balasmor Mahomedans point out that a Haji can ordinarily go to Jeddah at a cost	58		Are in favour of the proposed system of compulsory return tickets.  Mahi Kantha State.
	Rewa Kantha Agency.	of Rs. 15 to Rc. 30.  Provision should be made for extending the period of return in the case of those pilgrims who may be desirous of staying in the Hedjaz longer.	54	Lesding individual members of the Mahomedan com- munity.	Agree to the proposal to establish a system of compulsory return tickets.
	The Raja and	The proposed rates are high.			Cambay State.
	Mahomedons of Lunavada State.	Khurpur State.	55	Anjaman-i-Islam, Cazabay.	According to the injunctions of the Koran indigent Mahomedans have no right to go to Mecca. There is no objection therefore to the proposed system of compulsory return
-47	Vazir of Khairpur State.	Four ships should be despatched from Karschi instead of two.			tickets combined with fixed rates of passage money.
		Radhanpur State.			Porebunder and Junagadh States.
46	His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur.	The transfer of return tickets should be permitted. The duration of a return passage from Jeddah should be extended to one year to enable pilgrims to visit other holy	56	The Bantwa and Manawadar Ma- homedans.	Approve of the compulsory return tickets system.
		cities.  Kolhapur and Southern Marutha Country  State.		Porebunder and Junagadh Ma- homedans.	Opinions are divided. In Junagadh itself and in the Porobunder State the Mahomedans oppose the proposed arrangements. They say that competition is desirable in order to reduce the fares so as to enable
49	Mahomedens of the States of Kolhapur, San- gli, Miraj (Ju-	Are in favour of the proposed arrangements.  JAMIA LIBBART.  JAMIA MILLIA ISL IMIA.			the poorer pilgrims to make the pilgrimage. Some pilgrims stay on in Arabia a long time after the Haj is over.
,	nior) and Mudhol.	JAM A MILITA TOP WAS STE	41.		[To be continued.]

#### AFRICAN TIMES & ORIENT REVIEW. Edited by Duse Mohamed.

A weekly Review of African and Oriental Politics, Literature, Finance and Commerce. Price 6d. per copy, 12/6 per annum. Also Published Quarterly at 6/- per annum.

THE MANAGER.

The African Times and Orient Review, 158, Fleet Street, Lundon E.C.

#### "CALPACK"

Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)
Why a young man is so fond of a "CALPACK"? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worne by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha. Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

S. F. Chishti, & Co., To-Near Delhi & London Bank, DELHI.

Sole Agents for India

Fabreque National Egyptisn De Tarbouches, Cairo and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist, Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Hand Presses.

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

#### Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," the leading daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 80th January 1918, writes: 44 The well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive in as much as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility."

#### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the domand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the affect is latting. It replaces lost strength and rejuvenates the emaciated, and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only 18s. 4d.. Postage axtra. No Parkes necessary. ten only 18s. 4d., Postage extra. No Parkes neces

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

#### New Prospectus.

of the Cambridge Preparatory School Dehra Dun is just in press, It contain vast information about education in England, and is a complete guide to the Cambridge Local. Admission in August next, Apply for the Prospectus (sending 4 annas) to-

The Hony. Secretary.

#### "Wanted"

Youngmen of high education and Novial Matus to hold strictly confidential correspondence with a view to wedlock on the address given below Sunni creed and genuine Syed ancestry essential.

C/o Manager "The Comrade" Delhi.

#### Wanted

An Assistant Foreman for Overhead Line Work. Must be thoroughly experienced on Overhead Tramways Line Construction and Maintenance and able to train workmen with his own hands. Pay Rs. 130-150. Apply stating age. Married or Single, Caste or Nationality and enclose Copies of Certificates to-

DELIII ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED.

Delhi.

#### The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp. Price.Rs. 1/- Post free.

The East & West Trading Co. Delhi.



#### **BULL-DOG BULGER.**

You cannot be too careful when you buy a Bull-dog Bulger at a Moderate price.

First class makers at Home cannot afford to ex-tort a reliable Bull-dog Bulger Hockey stick cheaply and the average article made here is unscientific and dear at any price.

If you need a tip top Bull-dog Bulger Rockey stick you should get a 'KILTOO'.

The remarkable value it affords is due to our huge

manufacturing resources and our gigantic output,
The "KILTOO" was branched by us in response
to the universal wish of our patrons who wanted a
first-class Bull-dog Pulger at a strictly rederate

1.8 Handle is bound with leather and built of first quality liattan canes and dovetalled with mathermanical accuracy.

Its Blades are of thoroughly seasoned, symmetrical grained, well matured mulbery word

It is made by skilled workmen specially trained and supervised by our ENGLISH Foreman who examines every stick before it is passed for sale. Price Rs. 5 only.

If you will examine this stick, we will willingly send one ON APPROVAL --nt our risk. For other models, countly our artistically printed catalogue



BRANCH AT-CALCUTTA,

# **THOUGHTS**

ON THE

# PRESENT DISCONTENT

. . BY . .

MOHAMED ALI, B. A. (Oxon.)

PUBLISHED IN

1907.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

OF

The Manager "THE COMRADE,"

KUHA-I-CHELAN, DELHI.



# Have You Seen?

# Reprinted on Cardboard

## Framing.

The Comrade has from time to time published original Cartoons on the burning questions of the day, many of which are of abiding interest. The following were reprinted on cardboard for framing at the request of many subscribers :-

- II. Co-efficient.
- III. (i) Before (ii) And After.
- IV. Beati Possidentes
- V. The Spirit of the Coliseum.
- VI. A Christmas Dinner & After. of "Turkey".
- VII. Changing Guards.
- VIII. Fed up!

I. The Brotherhood of Man. A playful illustration of the position assigned to the Depressed Classes by the Indian advocates of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

A telling exposition of the Anglo-India doctrine of Administrative Efficiency.

A pictorial comment on Italy's expectations from her raid on Tripoli and her early disillusionment.

Italy's interpretation of the doctrine of "Possession is nine points in law" and the 'tripolitan's conception of a housebreaker's deserts.

An illustrated comparison of the Romans of to-day and yesterday when hundreds were "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

A pictorial exposition of Sir Edward Grey's policy of subservience to Russia in Persia,

An illustration of Italy's satisty after a generous meal of " Macaroni Tripolitaine.

# Complete Set of Eight for Rs. 3. Single Cartoon Annas 8.

Press Opinions:

The "T'mes of India" says :--

"Eight Cartocus which originally appeared in the 'Comiado' have lately been reprinted for purposes of framing . . . The Spirit of Casicature does not thrive in India, not are most of the political Cartoons executed with sufficient skill to make them really telling contribution to any controversy. The "Comrade's artist knows how to draw and has a good deal of the right spirit in him . . . Of the eight Cartoons, four deal with the War in Tripoli : one of these . . . . is a capital piece of work . . . As whole the set is very remarkable. The 'Comrade' is to be congratulated on their production."

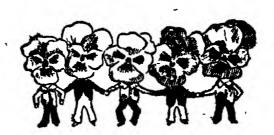
The "Empire" says:-

"... The clever and original Cartoons that have appeared in the 'Comrade.' They are well worth the money. The Cartoons are extremely telling and will look well framed."

Don't Hang Shoddy Pictures in You House. No picture obtainable at Rs. 3 can equal even one of these Cartoons if neatly framed.

They combine Politics, History and Art. Write for the Set to

The Manager of "The Comrade"



# The Comrade.

A Weekly Journal.

Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proulaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!



Vol. 8, No. 3 & 4. Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, July 25, 1914.

Annual Subscription indian Rs. 12. Foreign £1

#### CONTENTS

Pa	ge.	Page.				
Ware	41	LEADING ARTICLES-				
Our London Letter	44	The Restoration of the Cawa-				
OUR CONSTANTINOPLE LETTER	47	pore Mosque 52				
THEM A THES-		Sir James Meston at Aligart. od				
The Coronation of the Shah The Anglo-Persian Oil Con-	48	The Haj New Proposal for Old 51				
tract	49					
The Anglo-Arabic High School,	49	Supplement—				
Moslem High Schools in the		TRE HAT QUESTION 56				
Punjab	49 50	Gup-				
World's Hindustan Students'	50	•				
Federation	50	The Bore 88				
Spelling Reform	50	LORD BYRON THE MAN 59				
The Preaching of Islam in England	51	COBREAPONDENCE-				
The Hindu University	~,	The Haj Pilgrimage 60				
dcheme	51					
The Home Rule Crisis	51	Govt. Angle-Arabic High School, Delhi 61				
The Prime Minister of Hy-	31	DEBATE ON THE COUNCIL OF				
The Raj Pilgrimage	52	INDIA BILL 62				
The Last of the Double Num-						
bers	52	THE NEW TURKISH ARMY 65				
To Napoleon	23	ADVERTISEMENTS 66-6d				

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the office will not be responsible for any delay in replying suc's communications.

## The Week.

#### Home Rule.

London, July 14.

Tax House of Lords to-day discussed the third reading of the Home Rule Amending Bill.

Beviewing the Lords' amendments the Marquis of Crewe recalled the Irish convention's rejection of the Irish Councils Bill when the Irish Members of the House of Commons were ready to accept the discussion on it. The House of Commons must be affected by such considerations, neither the Nationalist nor Ulster members being in a position to ignore their Irish supporters. Consequently greatest patience and forbearance must be shown by all parties. Both sides desired an arrangement though it would be one which mobody believed would represent relations in the future between the two parts of Ireland.

The Marquis of Landowne said that nothing but official opposition

The Marquis of Lanedowne said that nothing but official opposition amendments would suffice to avert the danger which was threatening. Throughout the debate Government had not uttered a word or suggestion to help in the task it had undertaken. It had exhibited an

impotence, more hopeless, more helpless and more aimless than ever any Government had done at the time of a crisis.

The Earl of Dunraven proposed an amendment enabling the King by order in Council to postpone the operation of the act until the Commission had reported on the constitutional relations between Ireland and the rest of the kingdom.

Viscount Morley said that the amendment was opposed to the spirit of the constitution. The effect of the Lords' other amendments would be to make collision more inevitable.

Earl Beauchamp, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the amendment, but stated that if there was a general desire among all parties for a conference with a view to conciliation, Government would facilitate the summoning of one.

Lord Lausdowne declined to accept the amendment as a substitution for any of the opposition amendments but welcomed Earl Beauchamp's offer. He would like to know at what! stage it ] was contemplated that such conference should take place. He attached importance to the announcement believing that, that was the only direction in which a lasting settlement could be found. The amendment was carried without a division.

London, July 21.

In his speech to the members of the Home Rule Conference, the King after thanking those present for their response to his summons and expressing gratification that the Speaker was to preside, said. "My intervention may be regarded as a new departure, but the exceptional circumstances under which you are brought together justify my action. For months we have watched with deep misgivings the course of events in Ireland. The trend has been surely and steadily towards an appeal to force. To-day the cry of "civil war" is on the lips of the most responsible and most sober-minded of my people. It is unthinkable that we should be brought to the brink of fratricidal strife upon issues apparently so capable of adjustment at handled in a spirit of generous compromise. My apprehension in contemp'ating such a dire calamity is intensified by my feelings of attachment to Ireland and sympathy with her people who have always welcomed me with warm-hearted affection. You represent in one form or other the vast majority of my subjects at home; you have also deep interest in my dominions oversea who are scarcely less concerned in a prompt friendly settlement. I regard you, then, as trustees for the honour and peace of all. Your responsibilities are indeed great. The time is short. You will, I know, employ it to the fullest advantage and be patient, earnest and conciliatory in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake. I pray God in his infinite wisdom to guide your deliberations so that they may result in joy of peace and honourable settlement.

The Conference discussed, in an amerable spirit, the points at issue but no definite advantage was made towards agreements.

Over a hundred Inberals met and considered the situation. The meeting urged Government not to make concessions unacceptable to Nationalists nor to agree to a settlement involving a dissolution before the Plural Voting Bill is passed.

It is confirmed that a yacht with three thousand rifles for Nationalist Volunteers, was seized on the Irish coast on July 19th. London, July 21.

Unionist headquarters in Ulster anticipate that this new effort at a conference will fail.

A meeting of unofficial Liberal M. I's. has been summoned for to-day to consider the position.

The papers display no enthusiasm regarding the Home Rule conference and emphasise the chilling reception accorded to the announcement in the House of Commons yesterday, except when it was stated that the Speaker would preside Apart from pealousy over the infringement of the Commons' prorgatives, there is a general feeling that the conference is unlikely to be successful as its decisions must be confirmed by the respective supporters of its members. Unionists declare that Ulatermen are less inclined to make sacrifices than they were two years ago, and the only consolation of the conference will make an electron. tion is that the failure of the conference will make an election practically inevitable. On the other hand, it is stated that the meeting of the Nationalists yesterday was a stormy one, and after the report had been made by Mr. Devlin on the feeling in Ireland Mr. Redmond promised not to submit to any concessions beyond those contained in the original Amending Bill.

The unofficial Liberal meeting to day promises to be a numerous and influential one. Its avowed object is to support the Nationalists.

The Dilly Chronicle says there is no evidence that the King has acted otherwise than constitutionally, and his Majesty is entitled to hearty support in his attempt at reconciliation.

The Speaker arrived at Buckingham Palace an hour before the Conference began. The crowds outside were so dense that he had to enter by a side gate Next came Mr. Dillon, who was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, Captain Craig and Sir Edward Carson together. They were cheered by the crowds. Then Mr. Redmond arrived, and afterwards the Marquis of Lansdowne on foot. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, whom the crawis also

The King received the members of the Conference in the Bow Room and addressing them stated that the proceedings would be as secret as those of the Cabinet. The King remained with the members for over half an hour. The entire proceedings lasted one and a half hours. They will be resumed to-morrow.

#### The Amending Bill.

London, July 15.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S sudden recall from Belfast and the fact that Mr. Birrell is visiting Dublin are regarded as significant and the Irish outlook is supposed to be more hopeful to-day

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Government was anxious that the Home Rule Amending Bill should be considered at the earliest practicable moment. He would provisionally tix Monday.

Mr. Bonar I aw emphasised that it would be a real unisfortune it there was any delay.

London, July 18.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the hopes of the Irish settlement by consent are fading. Sir Edward Carson, says the journal, has returned more determined than ever on a clean cut. Government is firmly wedded to the idea of exclusion by county option, there have been rumours that a minority of the Members of the Cabinet is willing to accept a clean cut. Hence a deputation of Liberals has asked the chief whip to convey to Mr. Asquith its strong objection to further concessions.

London, July 17.

It is stated that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting no decision was reached as to the course to be followed when the Amending Bill comes up for second reading in the House of Commons on Monday. The Cabinet will meet again to-day There is much talk of communications behind the scenes. It is generally agreed that matters are still at deadlock.

It is expected that the Home Rule conversations will be continued over the week-end. Though an agreement was not reached yesterday evening, the feeling is still ofitimistic, being based on an idea that the hour for a settlement has not yet arrived.

The Daily News says that for the first time the parties were within a measurable distance of peace yesterday. The deadlock related solely to the inclusion of Tyrone among the counties which the Unionists wish to vote "en bloc" on the exclusion.

The Daily Citien states that the spirits of the Nationalists auddenly rose yesterday and a surprising statement may be expected on Monday.

The Morning Post asserts that Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, Harcourt and the Marquis of Crewe are in favour of a clean cut of Ulster, while Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George head the majority in the Cabinet in insisting on the county option,

The Daily Chronicle says that the Cabinet is united in the essentials and the fear of resignations is unfounded.

The political atmosphere is electrical. His Majesty's activities have stimulated the hope that the country is at last on the eve of peace. It is announced that Mr. Asquith, instead of going to Buckingham Palace, will accompany the King to Portsmouth as Minister in Attendance. Despatches have been exchanged between the Palace and Howard Street. His Majesty has decided not be the second points. the Palace and Downing Street. His Majesty has decided not to remain at Portsmouth for Tueslay as arranged formerly, but will proceed to London on Monday. Reports are current that communications have passed between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Reports are current that com-Sir Edward Carson and that the body of Moderate Liberals are working boldly for settlement. It is generally agreed that everything points to Monday being a most memorable day.

The King postponed his departure for Portsmouth for the inspection of the Fleet until afternoon owing to developments of the Ulster situation It is understood that His Majesty will receive Mr Asquith in audience. It is announced that His Majesty will not inspect the Fleet to-day. There was much disappointment at Portsmouth when it was announced that the King had been delayed. Vast crowds had gathered to watch the inspection. Mobilisation, however, was carried out in bright sunshine and the whole programme was gone through except for inspection Airship and seaplane flights which were peformed showed that aronautical branch of the Navy has a great future. Sir Thomas Lipton's steam-yacht "Erin" and new "Shamrock" outward bound for America rassed the Fleet off Spithead and were loudly cheere i. Falmouth will be the yacht's last port of call on the side of the Atlantic.

Indians in Canada.

London, July 9. A MESSAGE from Vancouver states that the Indians on board the "Komagata Main" have applied to the City of Vancouver lesides to the Government at Ottawa for financial assistance and provision for the ship for the return journey. London, July 10.

According to a telegram from Torento to the London Times the Canadian Government refuses to defray the expenses of the exportation of the Indians on board the "Komagata." The The Canadian law obliges the steamship owners who bring undestrables to the country to deport them at their own expense. The Government proposes to make an example of the present case in order to prevent similar attempts in the future.

Simla, July 10.

The following telegraphic communications which have passed between the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and His Excellency the Vicercy are published for general information :-

Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokbale to the Viceroy: London 8th July.

Indian Community, South Africa, desire me to act as their pokerman and convey to Your Excellency their humble heartfelt thanks for your great help and courageous advocacy which facilitated settlement.

Viceroy to Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale :- Telegram, dated 9th July 1914.

Thank you cordially for your message from the Indian Community

of South Africa I did no more than my duty in giving expression to the deep feeling of India last November. The generous sattlement secured through the wise and patriotic action of the Union Government is greatly appreciated in India and will. I am confident, conduce to the happiness and prosperity of our Indian fellow subpeets in South Africa.

London, July 17. A message from Victoria states that the Hindus on board the "Komagata Maru" beat off over hundred armed Vancouver police who to-day attempted to board the vessel and force her to sail for Hongkong. A number of the police including the chief were wounded by missiles harled from the deck. Another attempt to enforce the ship's departure will be made on Monday.

Landon, July 19. Reuter wires from Ottawa that the Government has instructed the commander of the dominion cruiser "Rainbow" to send a detachment of men to the "Komagata Maru" to reduce the Hindus on board to submission with a view to their deportation on the "Empress of Japan" which is sailing on Thursday. Government has also taken legal proceedings against the master and charterers of the "Komagata" for failing to carry out the deportation order.

Victoria: An armed force will be transferred from the Dominion orniser "Rainbow" to the "Komagata Maru," and the Hindu ringleaders will be arrested, put in irons and deported by the next liner leaving for the East. If the mutinous spirit is not quelled by these measures, all the Hindus will be transhipped and deported in batches.

The Duke of Connaught has appealed to the Hindus to maintain.

The same of the same of

The Japanese Government has cabled to the Japanese Consul at Vancouver, saying that if the "Komagata" is forcibly seized by the Naval authorities, all the Japanese officers and crew must first leave the ship so as to avoid international complications.

#### The India Council.

London, July 15

In the House of Lords to-day, Baron Lamington asked the Marquis of Crewe to secure to the Members of the Council of India £600 per annum, the allowance proposed in the recent bill. Lord Crewe replied that he would like to see the emoluments of Indian members increased, but he was advised that as the sums were fixed by ataute they could only be altered by statute. Moreover, it was impossible to deal piecemeal with matters embodied in the rejected bill. Earl Curzon said, he would be glad to see salaries restored to their former level, but as regards the salaries of Indian members Indian public opinion should be considered carefully. It was by no means certain that Indian appointees would welcome any discrimination. The subject was then dropped.

Simla, July 9

Commenting on the rejection of the India Council Bill the "Punjabee", (Labore), thinks that the Bill is bad but capable of improvement and regrets that no attempt to improve it has been made.

The "Tribune," (Lahore), says it is not the rejection of a shadowy concession that adds to discontent and dissatisfaction in this country, but the attitude of the Tories who regard that shadow as too much for the country.

shadow as too much for the country.

The "Daily Tclegraph," (Lucknow), says the principle of the Bill though objected to by the Indians was sound and its rejection may be misconstrued in Iudia.

The "Times," (Madras), says.—"We are inclined to accept the rejection of the Bill in philosophic spirit as we consider it a half hearted and ineffective measure."

Commenting on the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords the "Rangoon Gazette" says—The rejection is not surprising. Lord Morley's announcement on Tuesday in the House of Lords is a frank statement, but it will tend to strengthen the satisfaction in India, that the House rejected the India Council Rill

#### Turkey.

London, July 9.

Athens: A highly conciliatory note from the Porte on the question of the treatment of emigrants appears to have satisfied Greece, paving the way to more friendly relations.

London, July 12

Constantinople: Greece and Turkey have applied to Switzerland to designate an arbitrator for a mixed commusion of the two countries.

Inndon, July 17.

Reuter wires from ('onstantinop'e that, speaking in the Chamber, the Minister of War and that he hoped that the army though smaller would be able to efface the black days of the past. Government applied to the Chamber for a credit of £5,000,000 for military armaments.

#### Persia.

London, July 17.

REUTER wires from Boghdal that the Khanikin Kermanshah route is officially declared to be unsefe. Over 5,060 leads of British goods, valued at £180,000, are arriving at Khanikin, and cannot be forwarded, whereas Russian goods are arriving at Kermanshah by the northern route. Three native merchants of Bagadad have failed.

London, July, 19.

During his statement on the Foreign Office Note in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that when the agreement was published regarding the navigation on the Euphrates and the Tigris it would only be possible to argue that our position had been impaired by enormously exaggerating our position before the agreement was concluded, and underrating our position would be intrinsically better, and we should have assurance for the future which we had never had before. He entirely favoured the Mehemmerah-Kheramabad concession, but was not in favour of sending a force to enable the survey to be completed or of pushing the trade concessions in other parts of the world where we should require greater expenditure to protect them.

Sir E. Grey was not surprised at the Russian comments on the Persian oil agreement because a section of our own press had assumed that we should be led to do all sorts of things which were never contemplated. The Agreement in no way changed the situation. If anything in South Persia necessitated steps inconsistent with the independence and the integrity of Persia and with the Anglo-Russian agreement, we should discuss the matter with the Russian and the Persian Government as we did with Russia when it was feared that it would be necessary to send a force commanded by British officers to protect the Bushire-Shiraz road.

London, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question regarding the situation at Kermanshah, said he had called the attention of Russia thereto who had pointed out that in the interest of the open door for trade, the Russian Consul at Kermanshah ought to be instructed to support the Persian Governor-General's measures and keep the road open. Russia had promised to send special instructions.

Referring to the collection of taxes in North Persia. Sir E. Grey said that the collection, by Russian Consuls, occurred in the case of Russian subjects and those under the protection of Russia. These revenues were deposited in the Russian Bank, but accounts were kept. Nothing was taken from the Persian treasury.

#### Albania.

London, July 9.

HAGUE A despatch received here states that the Epirotes have captured Korytza. The Dutch officers are safe and are "en route" for Valona.

Athens: Fighting at Korytza lasted three days. In the final dash the Epirotes defeated the Albanians. The town is orderly and the inhabitants are giving the Epirotes a hearty welcome.

London, July 10.

Paris. The "Temps" publishes a telegram from Belgrade, stating that Austrian troops are concentrating on the frontier.

London, July 11.

By the capture of Koritza and other neighbouring places by the Epirotes, who are undoubtedly led by Greek officers the Epirotes have recovered possession of all territory which they had previously abandoned in conformity with the Treaty of London. Thus the position of the Albanian State is becoming more and more precarrous.

Rumania to send troops to Albania has asked the Government of Rumania to send troops to Albania to restore order. Austria-Hungary and Italy support the request.

London, July 13.

The situation in Albania is becoming worse daily and firing between the out-pests at Durazzo occurs every night. A meeting of forty notables from northern, central and southern Albania was held yesterday under the presidency of the Prince when the position was discussed. It appears unlikely that Rumania will assent to the Prince's proposal to send troops to Albania to restore order. Several of the notables advised the Prince to apply to the Power for foreign troops. Others opposed this, preferring simply to ask the Powers to guarantee the frontiers fixed by the Treaty of London. It is stated that the meeting was most remarkable for the comple's agreement between the Catholics and Mahommedans in favour of the retention of the Prince on the throne. Nothing, however, has yet been done.

Meanwhile the Dutch Gener l Dewer reports that the position at Berat 14 most critical, the town being surrounded by insurgents to the north and the Epirotes to south.

Reuter wire from Darazzo that perfect order prevails here. Both the Daten officers who have arrived from Koritzi assert that the Albaman forces are confirmed on the south not only by the Epirotes but also by a strong detachment of Greek regulars. There are 50,000 atterly destrute refugees in the neighbourhood of Berat.

The insurgents have captured Berat.

London, July 15.

Reuter wires from Durazzo that efforts are being made to defend Valona, but the fall is regarded as inevitable. The fate of Durazzo is also a dubious one.

A message from Durazzo states that the Greek Government emphatically denies participation of the Greek regular troops in a fighting between the Albanian forces and Epirotes.

London, July 17.

Albanian insurgents have captured Spitali, near Durazzo. The International Control Committee has decided to take care of the refugees from Valona.

#### Mr. Gandhi.

London, July 15.

A message from Johannesburg states that Mr Gandhi will shortly leave for England. He has been widely entertained in recognition of his efforts, culminating in the settlement of the Indian question.

Speaking at a farewell banquet, given in his honour, at which 400 guests attended, including representative Europeans, Mr. Gandhi said that the recent settlement was honourable to both sides but was not final inasmuch as it did not give to the Indians everything to which they were entitled. Referring to the various disabilities which still existed, he said that he relied for their removal on the co-operation and assistance of friendly Europeans.

London, July 18.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that Mr. Gandhi has left for England. Replying to eulogistic farewells he referred feelingly to the death of Lady Hardinge and promised to convey to Lord Hardinge condolences of South African Indians. With regard to the settlement of the Indian question in South Africa Mr. Gandhi said that it had been conceived in grand spirit. He appealed to Europeans to view questions from humanitarian and Imperial standpoint.

#### Russian Mohamedans.

London, July 10.

A Mahamadan Congress of over 40 delegates from European and Asiatic Russia who has been holding meeting here regards the centralisation of Mahamadan religions and interests in the Russian Empire as being urgently needed. With regard to the educational problem the Congress considers that it will be difficult to effect progress among the Mahamadans without the education of the women. Mahamadan Educational Conference.

Aligarh, July 11.

PETERSBURGH: The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Mohammadan Educational Conference has very gladly accepted the invitation of the Mahomedans of Rawalpindi to hold the twenty-sighth session of Conference there in December next.

#### The Philippines.

London, July 12

Washington. The Administration has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives granting a measure of self-government to the Philippine Islands. The Bill proposes to abolish the Philippines Commission and substitute for it a Senate and House of Representatives the members of which will be elected for Christian portions of the islands. The representatives of non-Christian parts will be appointed by the Governor-General. The Bill is not expected to reach enactment during the present session.

#### Tibet.

London, July 10.

During his statement on the Foreign Office vote in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that when the agreement was published regarding navigation on the Euphrates and the Tigris it would only be possible to argue that our position had been impaired by enormously exaggerating our position before the agreement was concluded and underrating the agreement's advantages. Our position would be intensically better and we should have assurance for the future which we had never had before. He entirely favoured the Mohammerah-Khoramabad concession, but was not in favour of sending a force to enable the survey to be completed, or of pushing trade concessions in other parts of the world where we should require greater expenditure to protect them.

Regarding the railways in the Yangtse valley Sir Edward Grey alluded to the agreements of the Hong Kong and Shanghai and Dentsch-Asiatische Banks. Various complications had been produced and he had recently been endeavouring to disentangle them and to get our hands freer. We now had pending considerable railway concessions and he believed that these group arrangements would enable different combines, including ourselves, to go ahead more freely in those parts of China where they had particular interests.

Regarding complaints of the absence of diplomatic support of capital he declared that whenever bona wife British capital was applying for concessions anywhere in the world, to which there were no valid political objections, it was our duty to give it our utmost apport.

The action of China is pearlies by attempting to conquer Tibet forcibly and turning it into a Chinese province just when Great Britain and Russia had mutually agreed not to interfere in Tibet, thereby making China's position there perfectly secure, an action carried so far that the Indian frontier was becoming unsettled, was a most unreasonable action for which we had great cause to complain. He regretted that China had not hitherto signed the Tibetan Convention and that no agreement with regard to boundaries had been proposed. He hoped that China would eventually sign. If she did not, but resorted to an aggressive policy, the consequences must be disastrons to China and there would certainly be serious trouble on the Indian frontier, compelling Great Britain seriously to take up the matter with the Government of China itself.

### Our London Letters.

London, June 26.

CAMBRIDGE HONOUR LISTS: INDIAN WRANGLER.

The list of Wranglers and Senior and Junior Optimes were issued at Cambridge last Friday, together with the Tripos lists in Moral Sciences.

Mr. Mohammad Husain Qazi, of Emmanuel College, who had received his preliminary University education in the Punjab, is amongst the new Wranglers; while the names of Mr. M. Ali, Christ's College, Mr. V. Bageja, Sidney Sussex College, and Mr. R. C. Soni, Trinity College, appear in the list of Janior Optimes.

The list of successful candidates in the Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I., contains the name of Mr. N. P. Thadani, Queen's College, in Class II, Division 2, Mr. K. S. Menon, Christ's College, secures a place in Class III.

NEW INDIAN BARRISTERS.

The following Indian and Burmese students of the Inns of Court were called to the Bar on Wednesday night:—

LINCOLN'S INN —Ahmad Bakhsh Khan; S. H. Gidwani; Fitz-william Hall, B. A. (Cantab.), Shaikh Masoodnzzaman; Raj Mohan Lall; Mast Ram; Abdul Rauf; Abdul Ruzzaq; Maung Ba Tin, Devindra Singh, Downing College, Cambridge; B. R. Chadha, Edinburgh University B. Sc.; A. N. Ghosh; Magan Lal Varma, Ugia S.n, Oxford University, B. A., Syed Abul Hasan Razavi, Madras University B. A; W. Husain Khan, Edinburgh University; Jan Mahomed Joonejo Rabu Lal Sud, Punjab University B. A., R. S. Bajpai, Lincoln College, Oxford, B. C. L., and Allahabad University, B. A.; Shaikh Mohamed Ameen, Allahabad University, B. A., Pir Tajuddin, Punjab University, B. A.; Zafrulla Khan, London University, S. C. Bose, Calcutta University M. A., B. L., a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta; Ghulam Rasut, Allahabad University, B. A.

INNER TEMPLE: -B. Prasad, B. A. (Cantab.), certificate of hono ir, Y S Ziar, M. A (Cantab.)

MIDDLE TEMPLE:—Syed Wasinddin Ahmad, Ram Lall, B. A.;
L. Pillay, B. A. (Cantab.); Syed Mohammad Askari Hasan,
B. A.; Sved Mohammad Yousuf Khan, B. A.; Shaikh Ali
Hasan Khan; Syed Haidar Riza, B. A.; P. C. Dutt, B. A.;
F. A. Khilnani; Syed Qadir Hasan, M. A.; S. N. Rai;
P. Muddukrishnaiya. M. N. Menon; K. K. Reddy. B. A.,
LL. B. A. P. Sabavala, B. A., Ahmad Ali Khan,
B. A.; Syed Athar Hosain, B. A., LL. B., Vakil, High
Court, Allahabad, B. D. Allbless, B. A., LL. B., Vakil,
High Court, Bombay.

Gnay's Inn:—K. P. Khaitan. certificate of honour, M. A., B. L., Calcutta University, a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta; C. B. N. Cama, B. A., LL B., St. John's College, Cambridge, Arun Sen, B. A., Peterhouse, Cambridge; B. S. Puri, B. A., Downing College, Cambridge; Ghulam Rasul Khan, B. Sc., Durham University; Syed Abbas Ali, B. A., Downing College, Cambridge, F. B. Vachha, B. A., Christ's College, Cambridge; Mohammad Hasan, B. A., Punjab University; B. R. Saberwal, B. A., Punjab University; D. A. Ghaswalla, B. A. LL. B., Bombay University, a Vakil of the High Court, Bombay; J. M. Mehta, M. A., LL B., Bombay University, a Vakil of the High Court, Bombay.

#### AIMS OF PRESIDENT YEAR-SHIH-KAI.

Dr. () E. Morrison, Political Advisor to the President of the Chinese Republic, who has arrived in London on leave, has expressed his utmost confidence, in course of a conversation with a Press representative, in the recent progress of affairs in China, and in the peaceful ontcome of recent changes.

When I left Peking (he said) the outlook seemed to me better than it had been at any time in my experience. Order was well maintained, save in the restricted areas that are the theatre of operations of the remnant of the followers of the bandit White Wolf. There is peace and quiet in every important city throughout all China, north and south, cast and west. Many of the leaders of the first revolution are now working quietly in the Government. The revolutionaries are decreasing in numbers, and they have no money. The situation is well in hand—there is no question of that.

To describe the present Government of China as a reactionary autocracy is unjust. The Young China party attempted too much. They tried to go in one step from the most ancient autocracy to the most advanced form of representative Government knewn in the world. Their impetuosity, well-intentioned, but ill-advised, forced the President to intervene.

Dr. Morrison absolutely denies that Yuan-Shih-Kai had cut himself off from the Young China party, or that he aims at a family dynasty. He had endeavoured to draw his advisers and helpers from every party in the State. Good officials, who served under the Manchu regime but resigned when the Manchus retired, have been restored to office. The younger foreign-trained Chinese still bulk largely in the President's immediate staff and in the various Ministries. Dr. Morrison continues:—

in the state of the state of the state of the state of

On the staff of the President himself there are at least 40 men who have been trained in England or America and 60 or more who have been trained in Japan. He has appointed many of the ablest Cantonese to high positions. In his endeavour to choose all that is best in the service of the nation he has even gone to men who were formerly reputed to be his leading enemies. The 70 members of the Council of State, which stands behind the President and is now considering the permanent Constitution, represent every snade

of opinion in China.

There is now no Premier, but a Secretary of State, as in America, with a number of Cabinet Ministers. The Young China party wished to strengthen the Legislature. The great need of China is good administration and the strengthening of the Executive, and this is what has been done. The Secretary of State is admittedly one of the ablest officials who have ever held office in China, Hau Shih-Chang, the first Viceroy of Manchuna. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-Chi, has been Minister in Paris and Berlin, speaks excellent French, and has certainly conducted the foreign affairs of China in a way that has won general approval. The Minister of Justice has been for years in Japan and is a highly-trained student. The Minister for Finance was for 12 years, I think, in America, has visited Englishman. The Minister of Railways is a Graduate of Yale. A son-in-law of Tang Shao-yi, a Graduate of Columbia, is the most prominent permanent official in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Wu Ting-Fang's own son, a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, is on the personal staff of the President. Is it not abourd to talk of men such as these as a party of reaction?

Turning to the financial affairs of China, Dr. Morrison declares that recent attacks on China's financial position were not warranted by facts. The Salt Gabelle was showing unexpected surpluses large amounts of surplus revenue, after the retention in the foreign Banks of sums sufficient to meet all obligations for six months ahead, were being returned to the Chinese Government. For the first year Sir Richard Dane estimated a collection of \$24,000,000 There had been delay in beginning work, but in the seven months remaining of the year \$24,000,000 had been paid into the foreign Banks.

Every month larger amounts of taxes were coming into the central Government. In the month of May alone the President received seven million dollars from the provinces, over and above the surplus revenue of the Salt Gabelle. So far from accepting the suggestion of the China Association that there should be a moratorium for five years, during which the Boxa: indennity should not be paid, the President authorised the statement that China had no difficulty in meeting these payments and rather than postponing they intended later to expedite the payments.

Though one is bound to feel sometimes that Dr. Sun Yat Sen would certainly have made a more successful President for Chinafrom the Chinese point of view as distinct from that of Europe—the above statement of Dr. Morrison is all the same most reasoning as to the luture of that great Asiatic Republic. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Enver Pashs, who, by the way, have no few characteristics in common. are absolutely indispensable to their respective countries, whether in or out of office. It is due to men of their type that the national aparic has survived in China and Turkey, inspite of so many obstacles difficulties, and it is to them that their fellow countrymen are looking up for still further guidance and lead. The President of China, however, is a shrewd diplomat and is not likely to hinder by his actions the hitherto successful progress that has been recently evident throughout the length and breadth of that vast continent. The 400 millions entrusted for the time being to his care will not indeed permit the Executive to discharge their duties in any but the most honourable, patriotic and conscientious manner, and if Yuan-Shih-Kai is determined to work along these lines, China is bound to have a bright and prosperous future before her, if the ever greedy European diplorancy would only leave her to herself to work out her own

ARAB WINS THE POLYFECUNIC MARATHON RACE.

The King acted as starter in the Polytechaic Marathon Race, which was run from Windsor Castle to the Bridge Grounds on Saturday last, and the Queen was present at the beginning of the long and trying contest over the 26 miles 385 yards of the now classic course.

The race was won by Djebelia, a young Arab from Algeria, only seventeen years of age, who is attached to an athletic club in France, in 2 hours 46 minutes 50 4-5 seconds. The race carries with it the right to hold the "Sporting Life" £500 trophy.

By a glance at the order and times of the arrival of the first twelve in the Marathon, it will be seen that they do not include A. Ahlgren of Sweden, who won last year. He ran very well for a while on Saturday, but never looked likely to win, and no great surprise was evinced when he retired from the race after running about twenty miles.

Meanwhile, so easy and graceful was the mode of progression adopted by Djebelia, that even when outside the first three he was regarded as the most likley winner. He had a magnificent ovation at the finishing post.

SYRD ABUL HAMAN RAZAVI.

It has been my pleasant duty to chronicle from time to time the successes achieved in this country by various Indian students, who had taken an active part, during their temporary stay in England, in one or other of the several institutions and associations in London and elsewhere, and had been prominent in the Indian "public life" of this metropolis. That pleasant duty I have never before discharged with greater pleasure and delight than I do to day in announcing Syed Abul Hasan Razzvi's "call" to the Bar. He is the elder son of Mir Tahmat Ah. Khan Razzvi of Hyderabad, Deccan. After a successful career in the University of Madras, of which he is a Graduate in Arts, Syed Abul Hasan Razzvi came over to England in 1910, mainly with a view to study Agriculture. During the three years he spent in Chencester in the Royal Agricultural College, he simultaneously kept terms in Lincoln's Irn. He took his diploma of membership of the Royal College of Agriculture last year and has now, as stated above, completed his course of legal studies as well.

While in England, the Syel has been very closely associated with

the London Islamic Sounty and the London Indian Association, on the managing committee of which he has been sitting for some time, much to the benefit and alvantage of his colleagues. He is the most diplomatic canvasser I have over known, and it is mainly due to his energy and influence that the I-lam'c Society has been adding so many names of late to its list of members. Woe to the poor soul who has the misfortune to come across Abul, as he is affectionately called by his many friends here! A membership form and a pencil in hand and with plenty of small change in his pocket, I have on several occasions witnessed him approaching his future victims, with the most remarkable seriousness of expression ever imaginable. A few explanatory words and the business is done in a moment explanatory words and the business is done. In a moment a new member has been nominated for election, and what adds to the fun of the whole show is the fact that the new man has also leen persuaded to pay up his subscription there and then. His personality and charm of manners, coupled with which is an extraordinary degree of sincerity and honesty of purpose, have secured him a bost of friends and admirers. His approaching departure from this country will be keenly felt by all those institutions and societies. particularly the Islamic Society, which he has so faithfully served for the past few years. His numerous friends in London wish him a successful career in India.

THE MOSLEM POPULATION OF THE BALKANS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Islamic Society, Mr. Abdul Haq, has received the following letter from Sir Lyre Crowe, dated, Foreign Office, the 23rd June —

SIR,-

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Gray to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant enclosing resolution passed at a meeting of your Secrety in regard to the condition of the Moslem population of the Balkan Peninsula

THE KHUDDAN-I KA'ABA SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Islamic Society has decided to establish a branch of the Khuddam i Ka'aba Society in London. Mr. Mushir Husain Kulwai has been appointed acting Honorary Secretary, with Mr. Ismail Mortada, of Cairo, Honorary Treasmer. The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Managing Committee, viz., Messrs. Khwaia Kamaluddin, Zafar Ali Khan, S. El-Bakry, Ali Hikmet Nahid Bey, Abdul Haq, Jelal Shah, Khalid Sheldrake and Omar Flight

London being a cosmopolitan Moslem centre, the existence of a branch of the Kluddam-i-Ka'aba Society was an absolute necessity. Its members on leaving England can thus help in spreading the great movement in their own countries. In this respect the London branch will no doubt hold a unique position. Judging by the present eathusiasm shown by the management, the Khuddam i-Ka'aba Society in London has a successful and useful future before it.

#### LORD HARDINGE'S VICEBOY ULTY.

London, July 3rd

THE widespread movement in India to secure an extension of Lord Hardinge', term of office, which express next year, is undoubtedly a glowing tubute to the splendid work that has been done in India by the Viceroy during the past four years. It is not known yet whether Lord Hardinge is personally in favour of staying in India longer than the usual period of five years, and his own views on the subject are, of course, of paramount importance. But in case His

Excellency could see his way to approve of the proposal, it is the carnest wish of all Indians here that the Secretary of State would act in accordance with the national demand that has become so forcibly manifest in India and advise His Majesty to sanction the required

extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

The Times, in a leading article, has shown its strong disapproval of the suggestion under the plea that it is not sound in principle. Reading between the lines, one can, however, easily detect a very strong element of "personal" objection that is being entertained towards Lord Hardinge in that mysterious den of ambiguity in Printing-House Square. All this theory of bad principle and bad precedent that the Times puts forth so elaborately is obviously done to garb its own well-known disapproval of Lord Hardinge's policy in India. It is perfectly plain that it is His Excellency Lord Hardinge and not His Excellency the Viceroy that this journal is averse to securing an extension for. The reasons for its attitude are equally obvious. Ever since Lord Hardinge has taken up the reins of his high office, he has made it abundantly clear that he is not going to follow the old order of Anglo-Indian traditions, when dealing with important affairs of State in India. He has repeatedly shown that in critical matters the vast ludian population could safely depend upon him to exercise that wise and sound statesmanship, free from prejudice, that the great Eastern Dependency of the Crown rightly expects from the Sovereign's representative. The regrettable mosque episode in Cawnpore and the South African Indian crisis are too recent to be overlooked. It was Lord Hardinge, and Lord Hardinge alone, that saved a most perrious situation on both these occasions. ludia and England cannot be too grateful to His Excellency for his services to the Empire during those dark and critical periods. The millions of India and the seriously-minded portion of the community in England have thoroughly realised the deep significance of Lord Hardinge's action on those two menorable yet intensely dangerous occasions, but the Anglo-Indian brigade in India as well as their friends in this country have not concealed the fact that they have not been in sympathy with the policy then adopted by His Excellency. So far the man on the spot" has been the sheet-anchor of their arguments in governing India, but when the "man on the spot" has repeatedly demonstrated his genuine sympathy for the Indian cause and has thereby won the hearts of the millions of India, he has been mercilessly rendered the target of Anglo-Indian criticism.

Lord Hardinge's reply to the Muslim deputation that recently waited upon him in Delhi is another instance of the high statesmanship with which he is gifted. Inspite of the severe condemnation that had been meted out to the Indian Muslims by the Anglo-Indian Press and their friends in this country—condemnation based on "sedition," which, it was alleged, had infected the rank and file of the Muslim population of India, the only evidence in favour of which was their sympathising with their co-religiousts .u Turkey and their making common cause with their Hundu fellow-subjects in India-His Excellency in his now famous speech took the opportunity of mesuring the deputation that, speaking as the head of the Government of India, he had not for a single moment entertained any such idean as had found currency in the reactionary Press of India or

England.

Is it a wonder then that the proposal to humbly pray to His Majesty to grant an extension of office to His Excellency finds very little favour in the columns of the Times! One in fact shudders with horror to think as to what would have been the condition of India during the last two or three years, had any one else but Lord Hardings been at the head of the Government of India Anarchy and chaos would have certainly spread throughout the tength and breadth of the country. Martial law, deportations without trials and imprisonments would have followed as a matter of course. India has been fortunately spaced the sight of that most ghases picture, solely and entirely through the presence or a statesman of bord Hardingo's calibre at Delhi.

India would rejoice on the day when she is assured of an extension of her present Vicercy's term of office. Let us sincerely hope His Majesty's advisers would consult the unammous opinion of India and secure for His Excellency the necessary extra period of office.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL,

Another Indian Return Bill is before the peers. By the Act of 1858 the Council of Ind.a in London consists of 15 persons, nine of whom at least must be odicials of ton years' standing. They are paid £1,000 a year, and, like the pulges, may only be removed by Address in both Houses. Lord Crewe proposes:

A Council of from 10 to 14 members.

Appointed not for life, but for 7 years, with extension to 12 years. The salary to be £1,200, with an additional £600 for Indian members, who have to set up a home in this country.

Two Indian members to have a statutory position, and to be select-

ed from nominations by the Legislative Councils of India.

There are also certain administrative provisions dealing with the ambjects which the Secretary of State may handle as "secret"-that is, apart from the Council of India. Lord Crewe devies the charge that these "secret" matters are so important as to make him an "autocrat."

How was the Bill received? Lord Curzon bluntly moved the-It was absurd that a "Government in the throes of extinction" should promote such changes. What Lord Curzon detests is "the new, inappropriate, and perilous method of appointment" Indian members by suggestions from the Legislative Councils. Moreover, he attacked Mr. Montagu, who is now represented as having been a kind of hypnotiser of the Department.

Lord Courtney warned the House of Lords that the rejection of the Bill would be "a grave misfortune," and on the motion of Lord Ampthil the debate was adjourned till Monday next, when possibly the measure may be referred to a Select Committee. Dothe peers really want to add India to the category of Ireland?

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

Almost all the leading papers have editorially commented on the

Council of India Bill, now before the peers for second reading.
"The Lords," says the Daily News and Leader, "did not imme diately respond to Lord Curzon's elaborate attack upon the Bill. They adjourned the debate, in preparation, no doubt, for a hostile vote on Monday next. Lord Crewe, as a matter of fact, omitted to expound the principles underlying the measure. He contented himself with an explanation in detail of its rather complicated provisions; and this method made Lord Curzon's task easier than it would have been if the Secretary for India had made a clear statement of his conception of Council Government as applied to India and of the manner in which the existing relations between Whitehall and Simla would be modified by the Council Bill. . . . The Government's plan implies the view that, being an advisory body, it should be made more representative of Indian opinion. Lord Curzon, on would be modified by the Council Bill. the contrary, wants to see it continued as a preserve of Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. . . "Autocracy in India," says Lord Curzon, with profound irony, "is worse than a blunder; it is almost a crime." We accept the dictum with respect, for it comes from the greatest autocrat that India has known for two generations, the Viceroy, who, more than any other, reduced his Council to im-. If the Lords refuse to give it a second reading, Anglo-India will rejoice: but the greater Indian public will draw one conclusion, namely, that the Indian demand for statutory representation on the Secretary of State's Council is rejected. And that conclusion will be equally untertunate from the standpoint of the party which in India advocates moderate constitutional reform."

The Morning Post proceeds thus:—"We should rather regret,

in the ordinary way, that a Government Bill dealing with such a subject as the Council of India should be treated by the Opposition as Lord Crewe's Bill was treated in the House of Lords yesterday. A responsible Government may usually claim with agreement a certain latitude in the reform or adaptation to new needs of its administrative machinery. The Council of India, by general admission, is in need of some referm. . It is possible—and, indeed, probable—that there is a good deal which might be reformed with advantage not only in the constitution but in the procedure of the Council. . . But the difficulty with the present Bill is that its intention appears to be not so much reform as emasculation. The Council is at present only a consultative body; the Secretary of State may disregard it almost at will; but it does supply a certain check—an imadequate check, it may be—on an otherwise ill-instructed bureaucracy . . . The present Bill means the destruc-tion for practical purposes of the Council, and would leave the Secretary of State in almost undisputed command. . . . . in another respect the Bill provides for an experiment of an sltogether different character. It seeks to morniate the Government of India with yet another home opathic cose of democracy. 1 107 the Government appointed two natives of India to the Council, and this practically has continued since that time. The proposal now is to make this new custom statutory, and now only so, but to privide that these Lucian members shall be chesen in an elective principle. Now the Government of India is not a popular or retponsible Government, and never can be as long as England rules The day that India rules thelf, that day England retires its last official, and its last centurion from the Peninsula. through weakness, division, anarchy over a long period of time gradually fell under the dominion of a rower which had strength, unity and purpose But let us not flatter ourselves that the subj tion was involuntary, or that our Empire would continue if India bad the power and the unity to shake herself free. It, therefore, follows that if we deliver any part of our powers into the hands of an Indian race or interest we thereby weaken ourselves and hasten the time of our departure. We should make it our ideal not to part with our power, but so to use it as to give India the best possible government and the greatest material benefit. Such should be the direction of reform—the development of India's resources, the protection of her races from one another, and of peasantry from the rapacity of her upper classes. The best possible government at the least possible expense—that is an ideal more to our own true interest and the true interest of the people of India than inoculating them—in however small doses—with the views of democracy. . . The proposal is that the two Indian members should be chosen from a panel of indefinite sine, elected. with the

by an electoral college to consist of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils. The effects of this arrangement would be that the Government of India would be deprived of any voice in the choice of these members, and that the Secretary of State would have a choice restricted to a small band of men-quite possibly politicians and agitators. The experienced Indian civilian would be ruled out. The Government seem to be under the delusion that the native members of the Legislative Councils represent the people of India. They really represent certain interests and classes, the small, upper and middle classes of India. The Indian people—we ean the peasantry—have no representative and no friend save only the Government of India itself. In these circumstances, we cannot see that the election of these two Indian members would be either truly democratic or truly useful. It would probably mean a new centre of friction and disturbance inside the India Office, and a focus to which intrigue and agitation in London would naturally gravitate. We think, therefore, that if this Bill is to be of any service at all and not to do mischief, it will have to be carefully and largely amended. We should be sorry if the Opposition seemed uncivil to Lord Crewe; but his Lordship can hardly expect, at this stage of the Government's existence, to carry a policy which the Opposition regard as unsound in principle and likely to produce trouble in practice."

In the course of a leading article the Daily Telegraph says:—
The Council of India Bill is a measure which could have but little direct effect upon the Government of India. It is an advisory body of from ten to fourteen persons, seated at the India Office; it has no administrative powers, and the Secretary of State can override it upon all matters save those involving expenditure. The Bill proposes not to add to its activities, but to restrict them; not to enlarge its numbers, but to diminish them; not to increase its limited eights of interpretation but to appear the Secretary limited rights of intervention, but to empower the Secretary of State to act without it in matters upon which he must at present consult it. Lord Crewe represents it as in the main a measure for expediting the progress of formal business. . . . With regard to the proposal to make it obligatory, as it is at present constomary, to appoint two Indian members to the Council, it is approved by all, we think, who view Indian affairs with 'the modern eye.' Where warm disagreement arises is upon the further proposal that these two members shall be chosen from a list prepared by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils in India. This is assailed on the ground that the Council of India is the last place in which elected representatives of the people of India should find a place. On the other side it is urged that the change is reasonable in itself; that it is eagerly desired by the "constitutional party" among Indian reformers; and that the refusal of it would tend to throw that party into the arms of the physical force seditionists."



### Our Constantinople Letter.

Constantinople, June 80.

#### WAR-CLOUD IN THE BAURANS.

seems to be considerably darkened with clouds portending with an outbarst of an approaching storm in the near future. Events of great magnitude do always cast their shadows before. The relations between the Turks and Greeks have reached the point of highest tension. The recent parliamentary speeches by the Greek Premier, M. Venezelos, have created considerable excitement in diplomatic circles in Europe. He brings in a terrible indictment against the Turks of persecuting the Greeks and thus foreing them to emigrate from the Turkish Empire. Up till now not a single case of persecution by the Turks has some into our ken, and the accusation is baseless and atterly false. It goes without saying that falschood, lies, treachery and intrigues are themes of Greek politics. But what was the motive of an untruthful parliamentary discourse when neither the Premier himself nor the Government at Athens could hardly ignore the sincere desire, of the Turks to bring about a rapprochement. Would they ignore also the successful results of the mission of Talast Bey in the storm-centre of Anatolia! The reason of buseless utterances of the Greek Premier was not far to seek, and that was to hide from Europe the injustice, barbarity and pillage which the Greeks have been perpetrating in Macedonia upon the Meslems; and to excite a widespread indignation by forming a public opinion in Europe against the Government at Constantinople. The Greeks, therefore, are in hot haste making all possible preparations in mobilising the army and navy, and hands of maranders have already begun their raids oringing pillage

and ruin to the villagers on the coast of Asia Minor. For justice and fairplay the Sublime Porte has sent in a diplomatic note to the Powers asking for an International inquiry into the real state of affairs. Would it be a statesman-like policy on the part of the Turks to meet the Greeks in another war when the country is still in a very critical state and is likely to remain so owing to the wild machinations of the Governments of Russia and France? The Turks, therefore, will have to be very careful and wary how they act so as not to give occasions to their enemies disguised as friends to provoke a quarrel.

Things in Albania are not a whit better. Servia and Greece are conspicuous by taking an active part in the Albanian trouble. In a serious battle near Durazzo, Colonel Thompson, the Dutch Officer Commanding the Albanian force, was killed by the insurgents, and the loss was considerable. The insurgents occupied strategic positions and fought with bravery and heroism. In many pitched battles, fought laterly, there have been considerable losses on both sides. Although many other cities fell into the hands of the insurgents, yet they had to retreat owing to overwhelming forces of the Government. An armistice has been signed with the consent of the International Commission to avoid future conflicts.

#### BRAVO ALBANIA!

The insurgents have made desperate attempts and once again has Albania come under the Ottoman flag. The enthusiasm and simultaneous action on the part of the insurgents has sent a thrill of consternation and dismay into the forces of Government. Elbassan, the centre of nationalist activity, and other cities, too, have fallen into their hands.

#### THE YOUNG TURKS AND RELIGION.

Apropos the editorial notes on Young Turks and Religion which appeared in the Comrade of April 25 last, there had been a buzz of excitement in the Turkish Press. To cast a alur on "Ottomanexcitement in the state of the neither energies nor pains to keep the spirit alive, above all, for the safety of the Ottoman empire and integrity of Islam, shows the basic errors of Indian Moslems in the conception of the political creed and religion of the Young Turks. One of the Nationalist dailies, the Tasfiri Filiar, devotes much of its space with a worthy rejoinder. It is admitted without any vestige of doubt that the Turk is a Moslem, and it was for religion and nothing but religion only that he had been fighting against overwhelming odds for five or six centuries; and the belief that the Turk is not even half as good a Moslem, which has cooled down the affection and esteem of Indian Moslems, is a natural consequence of their political ineptitude, for they have no eyes to see nor ears to hear nor opinions of their own to form; they cannot but be satisfied with what the non-Moslem Turcophobes—veteran enemies of the Ottoman empire—has got to say. It is a coup d'état on the part of the enemies of Turkey to delude the Mussalmans and it is not without effect. That the "Ottomanisation" and "patriotism" of the Young Turk, the attitude of the Egyptian Nationalist seeking in-piration from the Pyramids, the triumphant re-entry of the Ottoman army in Adrianople and the purchase of Rio de Janeiro and Reshadigya give no satisfaction to the Indian Moslems, reveals in unmistakable terms that Indian Moslem is not even half as good a patriot as the Turk, the Egyptian Nationalist or even his own countryman, the Hindoo. Patriotism or love of country is not still a predominant element in Muslim character in India; it seems he does not unoften let himself be influenced without rhyme or reason by extraneous sentiments which is neither beneficial to his compatriot nor to his co-religionists in Turkey. The wearer knows where the shoe pinches. None but he whose heart throbs with patriotic impulses for regenerating his nativeland, who stands for a larger impulses for regenerating his nativeland, who stands for a larger progress and independence of his own people and who feels a deep ardour for what his country stands for, and her future evolution and national policy could really understand the force of Ottomanisation and patriotism that has animated the Turks since the fall of the Hamidian règime. A nation has a right to be true unto itself—a right to live, and naturally the Turk matter this a life of his own we life of national relief. the Turk wants to live a life of his own-a life of national self-respect, Ronour and dignity beneath which are shielded and defended the Turk's love of liberty and greatness. Is it, therefore, sacrilegious to introduce modern reforms and progress in the country, to organise army and navy to defend the nation's liberty, to impact military education for the growth of vigorous manhood in the race ! Subservieducation for the growth of vigorous manhood in the race? Subservience and degradation under political bondage will never elevate a nation and win her respect, however high and lofty her religion and philosophy might be. Moslems should bear in mind that it was in the days of political power of the Moslems that our religion was spread far and wide from Spain to China; our education, literature and arts, permeated with the spirit of Islamic democracy, opened new activities for the progress of the human race; our trade and commerce flourished enriching the countries which the our trade and commerce flourished enriching the countries which the

254 112.

civilisation of Islam had penetrated in, and Moelem artisans covered the face of the world. Misfortunes never come alone, but in battalia a, and since the day when Moelem independence had been jeopardized, they began to loose everything as a matter of consequence one after another. Persia, Moroseo and Tripoli are gone and Arabia must follow next! And still if we do not "Ottomanise" Turkey, the last stronghold of Islam, we would die out in the race of life, and the fate of the Moslems be worse than animals, for animals, as Sheik Abdul Aziz Shaweesh says, have societies for protection whereas the Moslems nobody would care for.

The time has come for Moslems to decide which they would have—liberty or death. Do not be led astray by lalse hopes and illusions. Do the nearest duty that lies at hand—that is, to serve the cause of your country. Be you proud that you are an Indian—an Indian first and last. Listen to the stirring appeal of the Egyptian nationalist, Mohammed Farid Bey,—"Raise up your hearts, children of Islam; "do not let yourself be cast down or discouraged by the passing "misfortunes, nor blinded by the fallacious promises of the Powers that "pretend to protect your brothers only to enslave you afterwards. "Uplift yourself or you will be condemned to disappear. And you "Mussalman princes! whoever you may be from Morocco to China, "from Bokhara to Zanzibar, are you satisfied to see yourself "reduced to the rank of servants wearing gold-chains round "the necks. Does not remorse fill you for all that you have done "to consolidate foreign domination?"

#### PATRIOTISM AND MILITARY INSRUCTIONS.

If ever there is a work which from its magnitude and incomparable national importance warrants a nation in making serious financial sacrifices and in providing large and generous contributions, the organisation and equipment of army and navy is that work, and the sacrifices of the Turks in that direction are too numerous to mention; for bitter experience of the past has taught them that no nation can, in modern times, exist and safeguard her liberty and independence without being armed to the teeth. Cabinet ministers and officers have been getting half-pay voluntarily, for the soldiers are to be fed, clad and armed; large and liberal contributions are pouring from all classes of people into the Navy Fund. Even the boatsmen of the Golden Horn, Constantinople, contributed to the Navy Fund a whole day's earning. Isn't it an object-lesson to the Indiana?

In order to mould the future destiny of the Ottomans, a sturdy military people, the energetic Minister of War, Enver Pacha, is making necessary preparations for physical culture of the boys and to impart military instruction. He has framed new rules and regulations for the purpose to make it compulsory in elementary schools and societies have already been formed under the name of "Osmanli Gudfi Darnéghi" where boys are being taught to march in military order, to drill, to shoot, to bear all kinds of hardships and fatigue, and to organise boys-scouts—the essentials of military life which would develop the manhood of the race. The moral and material value can hardly be lost sight of; boys of to-day will develop a healthy mind in a healthy body which is the essential condition of human existence, and to-morrow, they would be good citizens, good patriots and good soldiers to serve the interest of the country. No one would deny the physical force as a political asset to defend the country's honor and liberty. Under the new laws of recruitment everybody is eligible for military service for three years. The difficulties in the way are considerable, but they are by no mesns insuperable. If military instructions can be accomplished as Enver Pacha wants them to be, this country would in a short time occupy a stronger position and be better able to maintain her integrity and henor than within the last century.

#### MR. MASHARUL-UL-HAQUE AT IMPERIAL SELANDIC.

A grand ceremony of Selamlik took place on June 19 at Hamidie Mosque of Yildis. H. M. the Sultan was received by Djamal Pacha, Minister of Marine; Muhammad Ali Pasha, Commandant of the first Army Corps; Col. Muhammad Kiamil Bey and other notables of the city. The troops paraded and the music played the "National Authem." At the special request of H. M. the Sultan our distinguished countryman Mr. Mashar-ul-Haque took his seat in the Imperial carriage and assisted at the veremony. He was afterwards received by H. M. the Sultan in a private interview, The representatives of the foreign legations and several American and French tourists were present on the occasion.

Mr. Mashar-ul-Haque left for India via Egypt on June 23 last by S. S. Osmania. A large number of friends and admirers were present on board the steamer to say good-bye and Bon Voyage.



The coronation of the young Shah of Persia, which was celebrated with great pomp on the 21st instant in Teheran, brings vividly to mind the peculiarly trying circumstances in which he assumes charge of his ancient heritage. It is useless

to describe the condition of Persian affairs at the present time. They are literally in a muddle. The finances are in a state of indescribable confusion; the administrative machinery is out of gear; unrest and anarchy prevail in several provinces; and the authority of the central Government has been reduced to a vanishing point. All this is due to one single cause—the overwhelming domination of powerful foreign interests which, backed by a ruthless and unscrupulous diplomacy, have made Persia their happy hunting-ground. Will the young ruler, who has taken upon his shoulders the vast burden of his race, be allowed to reconstruct the almost shattered fabric of his empire and save his people from the threatened bondage of their foes? This is the supreme question that must have occurred to every well-wisher of Persia to-day. No one can think of the future without lively misgivings. The fate of Persia hange on the whims of its powerful neighbours much more than on the resolves or aspirations of her distracted people. Those who ascribe the or aspirations of her distracted people. Those who ascribe the desperate state of the Persian affairs to the incompetence of her rulers are wilfully blind or cynically perverse. The fact is that Persia has never had a chance to mould her destinies since the Anglo-Russian Convention was signed. This diplomatic mill-stone has hung round her neck and paralysed her efforts in every direction. The wholesome movement embodied in Persian nationalism, which started with great vigour and amid immense popular enthusiasm, was as hopeful a sign of the people's vitality as any recorded in history. It won the Constitution and brought a living and resolute democracy into touch with national affairs. The Persolute democracy into touch with national affairs. The Persian Mejliss proved a highly earnest, patriotic and independent body at its birth, and it set about to do its work with a devotion and fervour that was almost akin to religion. But before it could accomplish its task, Russia grew alarmed at its reforming zeal and forthwith resolved to strike hard at a body that was competent, patriotic and incorruptible, and was likely to evolve a formidable and united Persian nation, if allowed freedom of setion for a number of years. The Mejliss was consequently declared by Russia and her henchman in the English Press to be an assembly of garrulous and revolutionary upstarts, who would soon involve the affair of the country in irremediable ruin. It began to be thwarted at every turn. All the reactionary elements within the country were secretly bribed and incited against it. By threats, interventions and intrigues it was soon reduced to impotence and finally crushed under the keels of the Cossacks. This is, in brief, the history of the national movement in Persia. With a watchful and inconvenient Meilles out of the way, the Muscovite designs have matured with remarkable was and promptitude. The province of Azerbaijan is now under Russian control, and the Russian military occupation is rapidly extending to all parts of northern Persia. All talks about Russian withdrawal, may be dismissed as so much fustian. Russia has come to stay and will not release her tightening grip over Persian territory as long as she counts on the passive acquiescence of the British Foreign Office. The future on the passive acquiescence of the British Foreign Office. The future wears a dark and dismal outlook. Russia is already impatient of the fiction about Persian integrity and independence, which still retains its place in the dead letter of an effect Convention. Persian oil has recently become a new British Impassial interest, and the Convention may probably be revised at no distant date. Will it lead to open and undisguised political division of Persia? That is, at any rate, the demand of the Russian Press. Will the British policy successible beautiful to the partition of Persia and the sacrifice of its own interests in the Middle East? Curiotisly enough, the British Foreign Office hesitates to act in a bold and unaquivocal. the British Foreign Office hesitates to act in a bold and unequivocal

\*

plane and on the lower plane of expediency. The interests of the Indian Empire and the united and powerful sentiments of millions of Mussalman fellow-subjects of the British nation demand that Persia should be saved, that a historic nation, united in culture, religion and race and moved by the sacred aspirations of patriotism and freedom, should be allowed to preserve its individuality. The coronation of the youthful Persian monarch has stirred deep feelings in India, and his pathetic and helpless plight has been brought home to the people's mind. Meetings held in several places in India in honour of this occasion have been moved by a common impulse to address earnest prayers to Great Britain to befriend the young sovereign of a race that has so much in common with Indian Mussalmans and to help him in reconstructing a powerful, free and independent Persia. Such help is not beyond the resources of His Majesty's Government to render. Russian aggression has gone far, but it can be rolled back if only England utters a word. The Shah should be freed from Muscovite dominance, and the Mejliss should be restored to its freedom and power. The Shah's oath taken before the Mejliss is a sacred covenant that binds him to his people. The Proneer mocks at the Mejliss and fancies that it must have been galling to a Kajar Prince to bow to such an impotent body. Surely the Shah of Persia was not expected to take a vow of allegiance to the Russian Consul-General or to his British friend, the Times. He has to stand and fall by his people, and if he has the least drop of patriotic blood in his veins he prefer death by the side of his struggling and distracted nation to a brief, inglorious rule and power that might be uphold by Cossack bayonets. Everybody who claims to have some knowledge of Persian affairs is talking just now of a "Persian Crisis." There can be no doubt that Persia stands at the parting of the ways. The present state of things can not go on indefinitely. What is to be the upshot of the readjustments that are being foreshadowed in several quarters? No one can confidently tell. We only hope that England will not fail Persia in the hour of her direct need and ensure for her necessary freedom to work out her own salvation.

PROFESSOR E. G. BROWNE, whose knowledge of Persian affairs is so intimate and whose sympathy for the Persian people is deep and abiding, writes the following letter to the Times. This The Anglo-Persian Oil Contract. authoritative communication sums up the situation in Persia in a nutshell, and Professor Browne's views as to the ultimate fate of Persia have a poculiar interest on this occasion:-"Within the last fortnight (on June 12, 18, and 20) you have published three important leaders on Pereia, which will have been read with the closest attention by a far wider circle of readers than those who, like myself, are primarily concerned with the fate of that unfortunate country. In those leaders you have demonstrated the unfortunate country. In those leaders you have demonstrated the grave consequences to this country (consequences which, as you truly observe, both Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Grey have grossly underestimated") likely to result from this new and hazardous adventure of the Persian oil-wells. Will you permit me while expressing my entire agreement with what you say on this head, to say a few words as to how Persia, which is even more closely concerned in this matter, is likely to be affected? That the 'approaching crisis in Persia,' to which you devoted a leading article in your issue of June 12, is close at hand is, I think, certain, and that within a shart time a great change must take certain, and that within a short time a great change must take place either for the worse or the better. Essentially there Russis, with the abolition of the "neutral zone" and the establishment of a long, indefensible, and dangerous Anglo-Russian land frontier. This is the worst alternative for Persis, and also, as I think, for Great Britain which would certainly have to make an enormous increase in her military strength and expenditure unless the were prepared to become for all time the subservient associate of Russia. (2) The complete absorption of Persis, including the oil-wells, by Russia, which would be the probable ultimate result of any half-hearted and inadequate attempt on the part of Great Britain to decrease fourthern Persis. This alternative would be for England to occupy Southern Persia. This alternative would be for England more humiliating, but less perilous, and, in the long run, less costly than the first; while for Persia it would be only so far preferable to dismemberment as death pure and simple is preferable to death with mutilation. (8) The third and best presents to death with mutilation. (8) The third and best alternative for Persia, and, as I am convinced, for Great Britain also, would unquestionably be that the latter should now at length seriously endeavour to strengthen and thelp the former, and at least secure to her the chance (which she has not yet had) of establishing a stable and patriotic Government; of employing in her service such foreign advisers as she herself chooses and trusts; of raising an adequate loan on terms that are neither abdrious nor destructive to such remnants of independence as she still

possesses; of recalling to office some of the most capable and upright of her statesmen who are now in exile or retirement; and of dismissing certain persons, universally mistrusted by their countrymen, who, supported by extraneous influence, are either in office or seeking for office. Above all, let us not hastily assume that North Persia is irrevocably lost. I would remind those who, like Mr. Noel Buxton, profess a faith in Russia's good intentions, which I cannot pretend to share, that it is they, and not I, who insult her by assuming that she has not the slightest intention of fulfilling her recently-renewed assurances as to the ultimate evacuation of the northern provinces, or of paying any heed to the explicit declarations of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. Whether Persia is or is not capable of evolving an efficient and honest Government must remain uncertain unless and until she is given a fair chance (which, I maintain, she has not yet had) of doing so. That she should at least have this chance is on all grounds, both material and moral, so desirable that I venture to hope that, since Great Britain can no longer remain indifferent to her fate, she may now use her influence strongly in this direction. Should this be the result of the Anglo-Persian oil contract it may, for all its dangerous potentializes, prove, after all, to be a blessing in disguise."

WE publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent discussing at some length the existing condition of the Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi. The Anglo-Arabic correspondent is evidently inspired with a genuine interest in the progress of Moslem High School, Delhi. education in Delhi and hopes that something will seen be done to improve the local Moslem school, which seems to lack much in efficiency and equipment. The facts and figures that he sets forth in connection with the school results in the University examinations disclose a very undesirable state of things, and our wonder is that no effort have so far been made to improve the school teaching and remove the causes which are responsible for so much waste and inefficiency. The Anglo-Arabic High School is an old institution which was founded and liberally endowed by a wealthy Mussalman. The love of learning of the founder could not take a nobler shape, and it would be scarcely creditable to the sense of duty of the later generations, if his splendid benefaction in the cause of knowledge is not made to serve its purpose to the full. Unlike other Moslem ansitutions the Angle Avalia School is not havened by a modern description of the Angle Avalia School is not have a modern description. institutions, the Anglo-Arabic School is not hampered by a chronic lack of funds. It has ample resources for its existing needs. If, therefore, it still needs reform it is presumably because its governing body has been slack in the performance of its duties and wants a good deal of stirring up. We trust that the appeal of our correspondent will not be in vain and efforts will soon be made to raise the school to the highest level of usefulness. We may state it here that complaints about the school and its managing committee have reached us frequently, but we have always refrained from publishing them, for it can never be our desire to embarrass the school authorities by constantly subjecting them to public criticism. It appears, however, that the work of the school shows no improvement, and the authorities are keeping an attitude of stolid indifference even in face of recurring bad results. We can no longer ignore this in the pablic interest. For the present, we would only remind the school committee of its obvious responsibility in the matter. The affairs of the school should be looked into with thoroughness and promptitude, and it should be made both in points of teaching and equipment a worthy memorial of its generous founder and a best place for the education of Moslem boys in Delhi. We trust this reasonable and widespread demand will not go unheeded. We will not at present discuss in detail the methods of the school administration and the measure of interest taken in its working by the individual members of its managing committee. The committee has yet ample opportunities to show its fitness for the trust that it has not so far administered with satisfactory results.

Moslem High Schools

The tale of inefficiency revealed by our correspondent in the work of the Anglo Arabic High School, Delhi, is unfortunately a tame echo of the state of in the Punjab.

affairs that has become the chronic symptoms of the majority of Moslem schools throughout the country. In the last Matriculation examination of the

Punjab University the results of the Moslem schools in the Province have been, with few exceptions, most lamentably bad. Any cursory reference to the University records will show that the results of these schools have been equally unsatisfactory for many previous years. The matter is clearly one that calls for searching examinayears. The matter is clearly one that calls for searching examina-tion. The establishment of Moslem high schools at important Moslem centres has been one of the most generally accepted items of the Moslem educational programme, because it was felt that a great impetus would be imparted to the spread of secondary education among the Mussalmans, if high schools under Moslem supervision and

control were established and organised in accordance with the com munal needs. There can be no question as to the soundness of this principle, but in practice the common type of Moslem high school as failed to serve the objects to which it owes its existence. Its financial condition is generally unstable, and it is often on the verge of bankruptcy. Its governing body is mostly composed of indifferent and incompetent individuals, who usually waste their energies in mutual quarrels. It is generally manned by a staff of unqualified and underpaid teachers, who have little interest in their work and never fail to avail themselves of the first opportunity that comes in their way to better their "prospects" elsewhere. The money spent on the upkeep of such institutions is practically wasted, and one may well inquire if it was not time for Mussalmans to consider whether they can afford to pay for the luxury of maintaining badly-equipped and inefficient high schools, which show uniformly bad results year after years and are thus actually hampering the growth of Moslem education on sound lines. The best course would be to appoint a committee of the All-India Moslem Educational Conference composed of a number of educationists, managers and head masters of Moslem high schools to go into the whole problem of school management, organisation and teaching and devise the most suitable methods of imparting sound secondary education under communal guidance and control. In the inglorious records of failure of the Moelem high schools in the Punjab and elsewhere lack of funds is an important factor. But even more important is the dearth of capable and energetic men on the school committees. We can recall the name of several individuals, possessing ordinary ability and strength of purpose, who have achieved marvellous results single-handed in the educational field whenever they have had epportunities to work unhampered by local rivalries. We would like to refer to the Islamia High School at Hoshiarpur as an instance in point. Hosl.iar-pur is a small town, and the Moslem community of the place is not very wealthy, but throughethe efforts of a few energetic and devoted workers like Mian Abdul Aziz, Barrister-at-Law, a high school was founded some years ago which has now grown into a flourishing institution. The local anyuman is not an ideal body, free from the limitation, that characterise the type. But the sustained en-deavours of a few of its members, chiefly of Khan Bahadur Munshi Mohamed Ali Saheb, late Chairman of the School Committee, and Mian Abdul Aziz, Manager of the School, have borne abundant The school has now reached a fair level of efficiency, has a competent staff and has shown comparatively good results in the last University examination. It is doing useful work in the direction of spreading secondary education among the Mussalmans of the district. The cost of the spacious school building, which has been completed, has been met purely by Mussalmans themselves. large school mosque is in course of construction, and Rs. 70,000 are now needed to extend the school building and erect a boarding house. An application for building grant has been made to the local Government, and we trust every possible financial assistance from public funds will be rendered to a private enterprise in education that has shown such promising results. What has been achieved at Hoshiarpur through the exertions of a few carnest workers can easily be accomplished elsewhere if men of the right stamp are willing to undertake the task.

A Espenic insane one. It says that in one State a new statute lately promulgated denies the right of marriage to any two persons unless they can obtain "a eugenic marriage licence." The answers to the questions necessary for the granting of this document extend over some twenty folice, and the most intimate, even delicate particulars are required relative to the applicants' maternal grandparents and their progenitors. The age when first the nufortunate young man or woman ate meat, the effects of alcohol upon a sensitive as appropriate to a stolid temperament are noted down, together with a weight-for-age chart and a sworn declaration concerning the tase of tobacco. The document, as completed by the assistance of a lawyer, is laid before a committee, who then proceed to investigation in the case of one "Ralph" Kerurmeio do not inspire much faith in their methods. "Ralph," having "passed the board and the examination with flying colours, was granted a licence, duly matried—and discoveral to be a woman!

PROF. SUDHINDRA BOSE, M. A.: Ph. D., Lecturer, State University of Iowa, writes to us on the subject of "A World's World's Hindustan Federation of Indian Students" as follows:—Students Federation. "It has been roughly estimated that there are "now about three hundred Hindu students "in American colleges and universities. And one of the most "significant things which this student body has done in recent years "is the organization of the Hindustan Association of America." The Association is a national society with chapters at nearly all

"important institutions of learning where there is a sufficient "number of Indian students. At present, the strongest branches of the Association are to be found in New York, Chicago, and in the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansae, "Washington, Oregon, and California. The primary object of the "Hindustan Association is to further the educational interest of "India. It furnishes the prospective students with information on "educational conditions in America; it encourages the stay-at-homes to go abroad for education; the officers of the Association meet "the newly arrived students at the port of entrance, and direct them to proper college. Last, and not least, the Association is "doing a vast deal to promote closer fellowship between India and "America. Desiring to leave nothing to chance, the Society has "organized a campaign to carry on its patriotic programme. "practical step to that end, it is publishing an excellent educational magazine, called The Hindusthan Student. The Association has "already secured the support and co-operation of many of the leaders of this nation and of India. In its long list of distinguished honorary members figure the names of many a notable American "university president, college professor, author, journalist, and not "a few Indian Nawabs, Maharajas, and Rajas. The Hindustan-"Association is now very anxious to extend its field of operation by "internationalizing its organization. It has perfected a plan to-"unite all Indian student societies in every land under one general federation, to be known as the World's Hindustan Students "Federation.' The branch organizations, which will be the members of the Federation, will have for their basic purpose the promotion "of Indian students' welfare. As far as possible, the chapters federat"ed throughout the world will render one another neighbourly "services, and look after the interests of Indian students, just as the "Hindustan Association of America is trying to do at present, "through its various local organizations, in the United States. All "the important business of the Federation should be conducted "through a central office, the location of which is to be fixed an-"nually by its chapter members. It may be one year in England, another in Europe, next in America, and the following year in "Japan or in India. The central office which will be under the direction of an international president and international general "secretary, will become the international clearing house of information. It should be well understood that the coming of a branch society within the circle of the World's Ifindustan Students "Federation will in no way or manner interfere with the constitution "of the local organization. Each individual society will retain its "full freedom and autonomy, and will merely become a co-operating member of the Federation Take a recent instance. The Woman's " member of the Federation "Auxiliary of the Hindustan Association, started by that true and loyal friend of India, Sister Kamala Devi, has applied the other "day for a membership in the Hindustan Association of America. The Auxiliary is organized for the benefit of all Indians in the "city of New York, and its active members are all American "women. This rather new organization will be in no way competing with the old Hindustan Association of New York: each has its "own constitution and by-laws, each has its own peculiar work, "and each will try to help the other as far as possible. The chief "reason why the Auxiliary is seeking affiliation with the national "organization is that such a connection will give it a better "standing, and, in some respects, a wider field of activities.
"As the national president of the Hindustan Association of Ame-" rice, I take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation, through "the medium of your valuable journal, to all Indian student soci-eties to co-operate with us, and build what promises to be one of the greatest and most effective agencies for the welfare of Indian We have been criticized, doubtless sometimes unjustly, " stadents. "for our mability to organize on a national and international basis. "We can now show how untrue this is. There is a real demand for "young men of constructive vision and of aggressive personality to step forward and lend us a helping hand. We need the World's "Hindustan Students' Federation."

Gilbert Myrray, of the Oxford University, on the subject of "Spelling Reform." :—" My "belief in the need of Spelling Reform grows "yearly stronger. We must face the fact that (1) our alphabet is a far from perfect instrument for recording our language, and that, (2) "instead of using this instrument effectively for what it is worth, "according to some simple and scientific system, we wander in a "chaos of traditional rules, as complicated as they are inconsistent." I need not dwell on the great difficulty of learning to read and "write in English, as compared with Italian, Spanish or German; "on the waste of time and trouble this causes to children at an age "when every hour is valuable; on the disadvantage it isys, on English in competition with other languages as an integrational medium of speech. I am myself particularly struck by two bad "affects of our rules of spelling. First, they spoil a child's car. He has been so insistently taught to fix his attention, not on the sound,

"buten the spelling, that he does not know what sounds he is produc-"ing and coured tell when two sounds are the same or different. "Secondly, they spoil his reasoning powers and his faith in clear "thought, by fixing his mind during several impressionable years on a " peerdo-system of sules, in learning which memory counts for every-"thing while consistent reasoning would lead straight to disgrace and "less of marks. Manylanguages in the part have gone through a crisis "similar to that in which English new firds itself. Some have had "the Aigeur and foreight to keep their written signs abreast of "their speech; some have failed and eventually become unintelligible even in their own country. I can have have the doubt that, sooner "or later, the speakers of English will prove themselves strong "enough to grapple successfully with the dangers of decay that "lie in our unrefermed spelling." We heartly commend this eminently same view to the attention of our readers.

The Moslem missionary work in England appears to be making headway, though slowly, through the enormous difficulties that the workers have naturally to face. The instructive lecture Islam in England. on Islam, recently delivered by Qari Saifraz

Husain in London, was attended by a considerable number of Christians who evidently felt an earnest desire to know the truth about the faith and creed of Mussalmans. The tirst stage in a missionary effort is to awaken interest among people for the spiritual message that he hears to them, and it is gratifying to know that through Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din Saheb's devoted work and per cover ance at his centre in Woking a seed has been planted that promises to bring forth abundant fruit. The increasing number of people attracted to the Friday sermons at the mosque testify to the interest that his preachings have evoked. Indeed, from the manner in which Christian clorgymen have begun to talk of the "Moslem danger" at Woking, it would appear that the Khwaja Scheb's work has been unusually successful. Sermons are delivered and organised efforts are being made to overcome the menace of Islam and save Woking from the effect of the Moslem propagands. At the annual meeting of the Woking and District Federation of the Church of England Men's Society, which was held last month, the Rev. E. R. P. Devereux, commenting on the work of the various branches of the society, is reported to have said that "all the branches emphasised the spiritual work firstly, which was as it should be. Every branch was also doing something on the social side. They in Woking were being faced with a great difficulty with regard to Mohammedanism. The Mohammedanism headquarters for England had been estab-The Mohammedanism desiduarters for England had been established in the heart of the parish. An active Mohammedanism propaganda was going on which was being very eleverly and very insiduously organised, and their Eishop recently gave emphasis to the fact of the great difficulty that they had there in facing that situation which was being created. Much time had been spent to disseminate information as to the true character of Islam, and important steps had been taken in making clear what were the principles of the Christian faith in contra-distinction to the principles which the followers of Islam upheld. The branch was very much alive to the difficulty with which it was faced." Allah be praised for his great mercy!

WE publish elsewhere an important communication addressed by the Hor Sir Harcourt Butler to the The Hindu Hon, the Maharaja of Darbhunga on the The Hindu University Scheme. subject of the Hindu University, It lays sown the conditions the fulfilment of which the Government of India regards as necessary before the University sime in sanctioned. Briefly, the terms offered to the promoters of the Hindu University are that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces should be ex-opicio Chancellor of the University, that he should be vested with full powers of supervision and control, that the University shall have no power to affiliate colleges from outside and that as a concession to the sentiment of the sensoribers it shall be called the Benares Hindu University. The powers reserved for the Chancellor are comprehensive and include the right of general supervision and power to advise in all matters, particularly in the appointment and removal of staff, with power to see that such advice be given effect to; the right of inspection; and the right to appoint, if necessary, examiners for the University examinations; the annual receipt of accounts; the approval of the appointments of Vice-Chanceller and Provest; the approval of the incorporation of local colleges in the University incorporation of local colleges in the University; the nomination of five members to the Senate and approval of the institution of new faculties and the reservation of power to lay down the limits of expansion at any particular time. These powers would give the Chancellor an absolute control over the conduct of the University affairs in their minutest details. The Hon, Sir Harcourt Butler makes it particularly clear that the conditions he has laid down have a wider sweep and include both the Hindu and Moslem Universities. The terms offered as final to the Moslem Univer-

sity Committee allowed the Court of the University to appoint its own Chancellor while they gave the Governor-General in Council certain powers of intervention and control. Sir Harcourt Butler says that "it has been an understanding throughout that in essentials, "and especially in regard to their relations to Government, the pro-"posed Hindu and Muhammadan Universities should be on the "same footing." It should, therefore, be inferred that the conditions now laid down for the Hindu University apply equally to the Moslem University. In other words, the "final decisions," communicated to the President of the Moslem University. Constitution Committee in 1912, which proved generally unacceptable to the Meslem community, have been revoked and much more atringent terms have been offered as a substitute. Sir Harcourt Butler's letter raises fresh controversial issues which require careful and prompt consideration. We do not know what course the promoters of the Hindu University scheme may adopt, but we know that Mussalmans, in view of Sir Harcourt Butler's communication, will have to face much greater difficulties in the path. Their condition is in several important respects materially different from that of the powerful Hindu community, and their educational interests, which the Moslem University scheme is designed to promote, may be irretrievably damaged if they are nunecessarily handicapped in their efforts and lack reasonable freedom of action. We shall examine in our next the position of the Moslem University scheme with reference to the conditions set forth in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter to the Maharaja of Durbhanga. But without prejudging its

on or presuming to advise it, we may safely say we shall have to vise considerably our opinion of the Hindu community's self-spect if it tamely submits to such educational slavery.

THE KING'S inaugural speech at the conference which His Majesty had summoned at Buckingham Palace, with a view to afford an opportunity to prominent The Home leaders of the Parties concerned to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the Irish question, Rule Cruss. has given rise to a variety of excited and angry comments in the Liberal Press. While the Tory papers ommously enough hail His Majesty "as the Patriot King," the Liberal organs express uneasiness and the Liberal organs express unessiness and aunityance at the intervention of the King which they regard as unconstitutional and overriding the authority of Parliament. Er.

Ramsay Macdonnald describes the speech as most extraordinary, "part of which might have graced a Unionist M. P.'s oration." "part of which inight have graced a Chicago at. 1. 3 oration."

The Dealy Chronicle considers the speech to be an "extraordinacily ill-inspired" one and warns the King "not to take George HI. as a pattern." The Dealy News is equally emphatic and finds it impossible "to conceal a feeling of mistrust at the formal and "unprecedented intervention of the Crown." It exhorts democrate the conceal intervention of the Crown." "to face the grave facts touching their inviolable liberties." Both there journals emphasise that the Government must share the responsibility for "transferring the constitutional struggle from Parlia-"ment to Palace." Mr. Asquith has stated in the House of Com-mons that "His Majesty has throughout this matter followed the traction "est constitutional practice," and that "he has not taken any step "from the beginning to now except in consultation with and on the "advice of his Ministers". This ought to satisfy the enraged Liberals that the King's initiative has been strictly constitutional, even if it had some impulse behind it other than a lofty sense of duty. Englishmen as a nation have the greatest respect for their King, but the Liberal outburst against the King's recent action seems only to emphasise the fact that they are equally jealous of their own self-respect and dislike even the least suggestion of the Crown's intervention in matters lying within the scope of the

WE have learnt with the greatest pleasure that H. E. Namb Salar Jang has been confirmed by his sovereign in The Prime Minister of Hyderabad. his office of Prime Minister of Hyderabad. The young Minister was appointed to

people's representatives in Parliament.

his post about two years ago and, though all those who personally knew him hailed the appointment as full of happy augury for the future of the Nizam's dominions, there were also some shakings of the heads on account of his youth and . inexperience. The prophecies of his admirers have come to be true within the last two years, and he has abundantly fulfilled the promise of his early manhood. Much of his success is, no doubt, due to the assistance that he has received from a veteran like Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami, whose ripe judgment, wide knowledge of affairs and unimpeachable integrity must have proved a source of strength and great guidance to the Minister. But it is not every young man that knows how to profit by the advice of those much older and more experienced, and much credit is certainly due to the Prime Minister himself. We wish Nawab Salar Jang a long, happy and successful career and trust he will always remember that he has to live up to the memory of his illustrious grandfather whose example his admirers expect him to emulate.

We have received the following telegraphic message from Bombay which we publish for general information:

"With a view to helping the Haj pilgrims in "every possible way, the Khuddam-i-Ka'aba "Society, with the assistance of ten energetic, honorary workers, knowing practically all the languages generally moken in India, are taking every possible care of intending pilgrims "during their stay in Bombay before embarkation. The Honorary and Sepretary, Mr. Shaukat Ali, has also secured a pilgrim broker's "Heence, proceeds from which source will also be given for the assis-

Wa have once more to offer an apology for issuing a double number, though it is after so long an interval that we feel almost like a "first offender" with he Last of the Souble Numbers. only a tiny speck of black on his virginal bosom. But perhaps our plea would be se as we express the hope that the offence are acceptable this time as we expre would be positively our last. We could offer as a reason for this

joint issue the recent "uneventful events" at Aligarh where the Rattor had to respond to the call of duty—which would not help the thader to condone his offence, for such responses have now become thate, and possibly also flat and unprofitable! We could even plead at misericordian by referring to the ill-health of the Editor—which is a fact, if to the perennial diabetes the reader would consent to add backache in one with so broad a back! But, no; we shall ention none of these. We shall state something so novel, and, in fact, se sensational as to be almost incredible. But we feel certain that if once we are believed we shall also be forgiven. We do not still contelves a "Statesman" or a "Pioneer" or even a "Luader." We are only a "Comrade" and as such we can chatter freely even sheet our Comestic concerns, though like some of our vernacular contemporaries we do not usually treat our readers to the private concerns of our brothers-in-law, grand-neices and great-aunts. But even if we were all the most solemn and all the stupidest things in the world, we would have been entirely justified in referring to this one domestic affair of ours. And what is it, you would now interally ask. Nothing more or less than the marriage to a bright Pathi damesi of our seasoned Sub-Editor, Raja Ghulam Husain. Men if even this marriage which has made the twain one flesh s not fustify a Double Number, we don't know what will! But, friends, make no mistake. The secred month of Ramazan has nmenced, and some one is going to have an extra special Rid hirty chartening fasts are over. Of course the Sub-Editor when thirty chantening fasts are over. Of course the Sub-russes when the sub-russes were too excited to do anything that week but watch and wait, we have the lace narenties and the wags of Delhi conseatently spoke of his lieutenant as "an issue of the Comrule." We will explanation or apology with the prayer that the Sub-Believ will expedite the issues hereafter, and if it is at regular intervals even a Double Number will not be such a catastrophe.



## Verse.

#### Te Napoleon.

Not all the splendour of a gorgeous throne But the Soul's inborn greatness marks a King; Not jewelled sceptre nor the glitt'ring ring (Which feeble hands or worthless brow may own,) Nor power supreme, nor wealth, nor birth alone Confers true kingship; nay, the heart must fling Such gauds aside, and cleave to thoughts that spring From purer, holier founts. O, had'st thou known This secret of true greatuess and with soul Undazzled scorned the Mask of Royalty; Called Mercy, Truth, and Justice to control Ambition's tneaner strife, true sovereignty Were thine unquestioned, thine at Glory's goal The Hero's crown of immortality!

Nizamat Jung.

# he Comrade.

#### The Restoration of the Cawnpore Mosque.

The one thing that every true well-wisher of the Massal-mans desired after the settlement of the Cawnpore meaque affair, through the statesmanlike intervention of His Excellency the Vicercy, was that the terms of the settlement would soon be carried out, and the sad memories of the incident of the 3rd August, 1918, be, as far as possible, buried in oblivion. The gracious message of peace personally delivered by the Vicercy effectually calmed Moslem excitement, and though the compromise about the demolished portion of the mesque did not accord with the Moslem law on the subject, Mussalmans as a whole felt that it would be churlish to criticise the gift of the peacemaker and loyally accepted the viceregal decision as a political settlement of great value to the empire and significance to the people. The situation cleared instantly, peace was restored to a distracted community, and Lord Hardinge's wise and timely action was hailed with expressions of gratitude throughout Moslem India. We recall all this simply to show that the agitation about the Cawapore mosque was based on a deep and genuine religious grievance and was not a wanton provocation offered to Government by a set of political bravadoes, as some "friends" of the Mussalmans still persist in reminding the world. The sole desire of Mussalmans has been to forget all that had happened at Cawapore and to be spared similar painful experiences in future. After the crisis was over, there was no room for further anxiety and they were confident that the demolished portion of the mosque would soon be restored in accordance with the terms laid down by the Viceroy. Time, however, wore on and more than nine months have passed after the settlement was announced, yet the demolished portion remains unbuilt. The Mussalman public has, in the meantime, been waiting to know with undisguised surprise what the mosque authorities are doing at Cawn-The delay of nine months seemed to be incomprehensible, and doubts were naturally expressed sometimes whether hitch had occurred in the way of the restoration of the mosque. Sir James Meston was known to have visited Cawapore and held some sort of consultation with the mutawallis of the mosque. some sort of constitution with the simulations of the mosque, but the only upshot of this conference was the rumour that an offer of land and financial help had been made to extend the mosque, which was not definitely accepted. The Mussalmanus have till recently heard nothing of the exact position of affairs. and there has been a growing anxiety to inquire why the mosque authorities have remained inactive so long and why they were keeping the public in utter ignorance.

After about nine months' silence, however, the mosque authorities have found their tongues and have spoken with a vengeance. After an underground activity of a character which we shall presently unused, they have just revealed their features through a printed "Notice" confronted the Mussalmans with another accomplished fact. The "Notice" is printed in Urdu and was issued on the 18th instant ever the signature of Muhammud Majid Ahmad, Secretary of the Committee of the mutawallies of the Machhli Bazar musque, and may be translated as follows:

This notice is published for general information that the article published in Al-Hilal of the 15th July about the Machhi Bazar Mosque is entirely baseless. The fact is only this that, after consultation with the Hon. the Raja Sabeb of Mahmudaland, Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of the Comrade and Hamdard, Monlyi Fazi-ur-Rahman Saheb, Vakil, Cawnpore, and a number of other Mussalmans, four mutawalless of the mosque went to the tellection of Cawnpore on the 7th Intervals. et Cawipore on the 7th July, 1914, taking with themselves a building plan of the footpath beneath the arcade to be constructed in accordance with the Viceroy's decision of 14th October, 1913, together with an application, based on the telegram of Maniana abdul Bari Saheb published in the Handard of 17th October 1913, to the effect that in rebuilding the mosque the sentiment of the Mussalmans should be respected. The plan was taken to the Collector for his inspection with a view to matisfy him that it was in accordance with the decision of the Viceroy. Afterimepecting the plan the Collector ordered that it should be submitted to the Municipal Committee. The plans are being accordingly prepared. They are not yet ready for being submitted to the Municipal Committee. The present makenalists and the residents of the mokalis have never had any desire that the main building of the mosque should be altered or modified. A detailed report of the proceedings of the Committee of the matanalists from October, 1913, upto this time will shortly be published, which will make it clear that the maknalists have been guilty of no dishonesty. I do not understand, what tesult is aimed at by having such false news published except the offering such false news published except the main building at the main published except the offering such false news published except the offering such false news published except the offering such false news published except the such false et Cawapore on the 7th July, 1914, taking with thes selves a boils.

This sanctimonious and indignant manifesto is evidently intended to justify the ways of the four honest mutawallies to God, and man. But after its early experiences the Moslem public is not so easily gullible, nor are "publishers of false news" ignorant of the value of the protestations of innocence which dread of public exposure invariably wrings out of feeble men. The Secretary of the Mutawallies Committee has contrived to pack into his whitewashing "Notice

which steed a lucid light on his conduct and that of his associates.

Let us first take the building plan and the strange procedure sciopted in regard to its production and surreptitious presentation. The virtuous Secretary accuses Al-Hilal of having published false information. We have ascertained all the facts in connection with the preparation of the plan in question and have carefully read the satisfie that appeared in Al-Hilal, and we are really amazed at the sardihood of the man who can describe that substantially correct account as inaccurate. The Secretary says that the plan was prepared after consultation, among others, with Mr. Mohamed Ali approved both of the plan now submitted and of its being shown to the Collector, then it is a deliberate and unmitigated lie. When the Secretary's notice was received, Mr. Mohamed Ali wired to him ecretary's notice was received, Mr. Mohamed Ali wired to him

"Have seen your printed Notice of 18th July. Your reference to "consultation with me very misleading. My opinion given privately
to Karim Ahmad in presence of two witnesses was against a re-"ference to the Collector who has no business to sanction or reject plans for buildings in Cawapore, and although expressing my personal epision, that from a religious point of view the construction of a otpath underneath any portion of the mosque was wrong, I told Karim Ahmad that Cawnpore Mussalmans could, consistently with the Vicercy's promise that Muhammadan sentiment would be respected, and with Maulvi Abdul Bari's telegram and speech, published immediately after Cawnpore settlement in *Handard*, request the Municipality to permit construction of raised platform with railings and steps leading to the mosque underneath at least "with railings and steps leading to the mosque underneath at least that portion of the eastern dalan to be rebuilt on which prayers weed to be offered and which local Government had persisted in regarding as more sacred than the part used for ablutions. Please publish this as widely as your printed Notice of 18th July or shall be compelled to take other steps against you in the matter."

It will be seen that Mr. Karim Ahmad who had gained considerable

noteriety before the settlement of the Cawnpore mosque affair, has been the moving spirit in the latest transaction. When he came to seek Mr. Mohamed Ali's advice he produced a plan with a raised platform underneath the proposed areade, just as is explained in Mr. Mohamed Ali's telegram to Mr. Majid Ahmad, and he left with the fullest knowledge that Mr. Mohamed Ali regarded that plan as suitable and that he did not think it at all proper that it should be presented to the Collector for his approval. But after he reached Compore he underwent the usual metamorphosis and soon supposed as an advocate of a simple plan of building the footpath without any raised platform to preserve used to be offered, and of the demolished dalan where prayers used to be offered, and become to indict on the plan being first approved by the Collector began to insist on the plan being first approved by the Collector.

A meeting of the Matawallis' Committee was called on the 29th
Jane, but it could not be held for want of a quorum. During an
informal discussion on that day Maulana Azad Subbani, who is
still a member of the Committee, and has not been frightened into ng a resignation like five other Mutawallis, tried to convince the Rarim Ahmad elique that a plan of the footpath with a raised platform would alone satisfy Moslem santiment, that it was not at all inconsistent with the decision of the Vicercy who had only laid down certain broad conditions to be observed on the construction of the footpath and the arcade, and that the plan of building should be submitted without any reference to the Collector. But rs. Karim Ahmad and Majid Ahmad opposed these suggestions Mesers. Karim Ahmad and Majid Ahmad opposed these suggestions on the ground that the Collector had disapproved of the plan with a raised platform which had been shown to him. With the Mula-saddle thus divided equally, no decision was possible and another meeting of the Committee was fixed for 6th July to finally settle the matter and, at Mr. Majid Ahmad's suggestion, the quorum was radued to three. Maulana Azad Subhan had, in the meantime, to to Lucknow and he asked the Secretary not to rush to any Socision in his absence. But the pliant Secretary, his sty colleague Karim Ahmad and their astute wirepullers thought the departure Karim Ahmad and their astute wirepuliers thought the departure of Manlana Azad Subheni a perfect God-send. They held a meeting on the 6th July at which the Maulana could not be pureent, and the remaining four mutawallis who attended it approved of the plan of buildings the footpath without a raised platform and decided to take it to the Collector for his approval. When they had finished their honest labours two guarantees are the sense of M Mohamed Ali Khan. approval. When they had finished their honest labours two guardian angels appeared in the shape of M. Mohamed Ali Ishan, setted Deputy Collector and newly created Khan Bahadur, and M. Enayet Hussin, Tehsildar and Khan Saheb of the last Honours List, who took them under the wings and safely conducted them to the presence of the Collector. Mr. Tyler's amour propre being thus satisfied, they were ordered to submit the plan to the Municipal Committee.

The sorry transaction, of which we have given a brief outline, is puly a fresh instance of how men of freehe stuff
are driven to mean, ridiculous shifts in pursuit of their low
selfish ends. Karim Ahmad and his fellows are evidently
more concerned with pleasing the Collector than their God.
Marid Ahmad talks of his record of honesty with virtuous indignation.
There is not a single aspect of their latest schievement which can
be described as straightforward, nasquivocal and honest. What
hashest had they to invoke the Collector in a matter which has
be he dealt with by the Manieigel Committee alone? If they are
lighted Deputy Collector, where shadew seems still to loom athwart

the situation even after the settlement? We need not pick out the threads of a clumsy intrigue and sort its miserable instruments. It is enough to remind the Mussalmans of Cawnpore that the plan of building has not yet been submitted to the Municipal Committee and that none should be submitted that does not carry the approval of the general community notwithstanding Karim Ahmad and Majid Ahmad and his patrons. The mutawallis should be asked to earry out the wishes of the public and not to play up to the whima of the Collector who has no business to interfere in the preparations of the plau. The High Court of Allahabad reminded him some weeks ago that the Chairman of the Cawapore Manicipality was not a Magistrate any longer and at any rate was no longer subordinate to him as a District Magistrate. Does Mr. Tyler now need the Vicercy to remind him that he is not the "boss" of the Municipality? Surely the lesson of the 14th October last should have been sufficient for any but a lunatic or a determined knave!

Sir James Meston at Aligarh.

SIR JAMES MESTON, during his recent visit to Aligarh, spent three interesting and busy days as the guest of Nawab Sir Faiyas Ali Khan of Pahasu, President of the Board of Trustees of the M. A.-O. College. His Honour reached Aligarh on the 16th instant and was received at the station by the President, the Hom. Secretary and a number of Trustees present there on the occasion.

On the evening of the same day he dined with Nawah Mohamed Ishaq Khan Saheb, Hon. Secretary of the College. Early on the following day he visited the college and inspected the mosque, the lecture rooms, the Strachey Hall, the Library and the laboratories, and spent some time in listening to the lectures in the class-rooms. and spent some time in listening to the lectures in the class-rooms. In the afternoon he attended the tea party, given in his honour by the college staff in the "Beck Manzil", and later on visited the Cricket-ground, the Minto Circle Boarding-Houses and the Hockey and Football grounds. He was entertained at dinner by Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan the same night, about 35 guests having been invited to meet him. On the morning of the 18th July, His Honour visited the Sidons' Union Cuby, where hundreds of the college students had exceptled to release him. where hundreds of the college students had assembled to welcome him. At the request of the officiating Principal, to become an honesary member of the College Union, His Honour graciously accepted the offer and signed the Members' Book. Mr. Ameer Ahmad Khan, offer and signed the Members' Book. Mr. Ameer Ahmed Khan, Vice-President of the Union, thanked His Honour in an eloquent speech for the honour conferred on the Siddons' Union Club, states that it was the first time on record that the Official Patron of the College had become a member of their club, and in conclusion referred to the contribution of the Union in the making of the type of young Mussalman known as the "Aligarh Boy" whom he described young mussauman thown as the "Aligarn Boy whom he deceroed as a true and earnest believer in the faith of Islam, an independent and patriotic citizen of India and a devoted and loyal subject of the British Crown. His Honour's reply in felicitous terms was received with great enthusiasm and applause. He said that in their midst be no longer felt himself to be the Official Patroniof the College, but as one of themselves; and he characterised the description of the "Aligarh Boy" as a splendid definition. After this pleasant function was over, His Honor wisited the school boarding houses, and concluded a lengthy programme by visits to the "Munufax Honse" and the "MacDonnell House." At about 11 A. M. he met about forty Trustees in an informal conference at the "Pahasu House." about forty rustees in an informal contestance at the "radian House, about the affairs of the college which terminated with a lunch at which the Trustees entertained His Honour. The day ended with a visit to the College Club and thence to the Old Boys' Lodge where His Honour was garlanded and presented with the two volumes of THE EXCURDARY WAS GARRANGED AND PRESENTED WITH THE PROPERTY AND WHERE HE SIGNED THE VIOLENCE BOOK, after which he attended a Garden Party in the College grounds and a duner given by Nawab Abdus Samad Khan Saheb of Chhatari. His Honour left Aligarh early on Sunday by motor for Bulandshahr.

His Honour's visit to the college has left the most pleasant me mories behind. He came into contact with almost every aspect of the college life, and charmed all alike by his characteristic courtesy and urbanity of manuer. The unfortunate rumours that had been set affect about the object of his visit have proved to be entirely baseless, and it would immensely gratify the Mussalman public to learn that throughout his stay His Honour impressed every one by his deep and genuine interest in the welfare of the college and his readiness to help the college authorities in their task by all means in his power. His conference with the Trustees, which lasted for a considerable time, was expressly declared to be confidential and we are not, therefore, in a position to divalge its proceedings. It was suggested to His Honour that a communique might be issued giving a brief summary of what transpired at the conference. His Honour approved of the idea and the publication of a communiqué may, therefore, be shortly expected on the subject. We will not, however, be betraying any confidence if we say that certain outstanding matters in connection with the college finances were discussed freely with a view to settlement, and that His Honour's attitude and advice were most helpful throughout the discussions. The Mussalman public is already well aware that the affairs of the college in some respects need to be handled with judiciona care, promptitude and foresight. It may, however, rest assured that though there is ample scope for thoughtful and speedy action, the shough shore is simple stope for shoughtent and appears sould, the situation in the college has in no way been so serious as to justify the existence of vague anxiety or alarm. The Trustees are fully alive to their responsibilities and we hope they may prove quite competent to deal with the problems which are bound to crop up consignally

in the administration of a big and growing institution like the Aligarh College. They are no doubt prone to be somewhat tardy in their methods, and it must also be confessed that some of them are susceptible to influences which tend to in pair their strength and weaken their moral fitre. And there are, again persons, not necessarily Trusteer, who are perpetually trying to magnify the difficulties of the college and use them as a lever to promote their own schemes of self-aggrandisement. But the most hejeful sign about the mituation is that the Moslem public is growing vigilant, and the selfseeker and the indifferent can no longer hope to go on in the good old ways without being called to reckoning. The Aligarh College is the most important communal trust, and it must be administered with the united will and enorgies of the whole community. Mussalmans have always accessified with gratitude the libered help that the college has received from Concernment since its foundation. There have recently been consions when the Govern-ment's attitude has struck the Mussalmane's a somewhat needlessly critical and inquisitive. The Government knews it full well that the most important Moslem educational centre in India which has been built up by enormous sacrifices of the Mussilmans and is maintained by funds provided by the Mussalman public can not ignore the wishes of the rising Moslem democracy. It should not and can not, however, be inferred that the determination of the Moslem community to retain the communal control over the Aligarh College unimpaired is incompatible with a sincere desire to maintain intact the old traditional relations of the college with Government.

Sir James Meston's recent visit to Alignih has served to lift a growing cloud of suspicion, and we are strongly persuaded to think that he has no reason to doubt in his mind that the Aligarh College as a sound and solid fabric which retains it - essential character. smight have had suspicions and anxiety due to some misunderstanding sed on false reports industriously circulated by ill-disposed and designing persons. And it has to be trankly confessed that owing to certain unfortunate events to which we need not refer here, a deplorable estrangement of feeling had occurred between Sir James Meston and the Mussalmans who h prevented the growth of that degree of mutual trust and confidence which is to necessary alike for the rulers and the ruled. Sir James Messon during his stay at Aligarh gave ample indications of his triendly and sympathetic disposition towards Mussalmans. We rincerely welcome these indications and assure His Honour that Mussalmans are ready to most him more than half-way in terretting the past and working in trustful co-operation for the future. It would not be out of place to recall the fechines with which the Mussalmans had builed his appointment to his present position. It was a crue! irony of fate that so soon after his as comption of the charge of the United Provinces even his greatest accorden amongst the Mussalmans should have had to bear the strain of the buterest experiences and moorn, not only the misfortunes of talem in India and abroad, but also the apparent less of confidence from one whom they had always regarded as their true well-wishes and friend. The breach has existed for sometime, and we need not say how desirable at is that it should be repaired. Much depends on this Honour's own action, for we need not remind him how responsive Mussalmans are to all genome sympathy. His frank certainty and kindly behaviour at Aligarh give us hopes that the sad menorics of the past will be wiped off the slate and Mussalmans will set to work for their welfare with full trust in a ruler of such a gifted personality as Sir James Meston's Need we say that our remarks refer exclusively to the community

as a whole? As for individual, the world cannot spare much time of even much sentiment for them as it rushes along on its progressive course, and if they are truly parriotic, they will receive the patriot's meed, suffering and secretic with the emotions of a Store. This is the badge of them to be, and why should we doubt their willingness and capacity to as as it bravely and with a smile?

The Haj: New Proposals for Old.

1—Compulsory and Optional Return Tickets.
In our last issue, we dealt will the question of the extent to which dereliction of pilgrims at deated existed, and we stated our reasons for doubting the accuracy of the statements made from time to time by the British V o Consul at Jeddah. Considering the fact that the only estensible remon for so much display of energy on the part of Government in connection with the Haj question on the part of Government in Cornection with the Haj question is the decellation of Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, it is essential for the Government to publish the decrease of the decellation from year to year together with the complaints made by local Turkish officials about the Indian decellate at Jeidah, who, according to Khan Balador Dr. Abdur Rahman, "It is burden and an offence and has source of danger to the two." In our last issue we had according questions in connection with the 500 so-called decitive. asked certain questions in convection with the 500 so-called destitute pilyrims brought back at the expense of Rs. 17,000 to the Government of India and Rs. 8,000 to the Bombay Haj Committee at the argent requests of Dr. Abdur Rahman. We press for an answer to those questions and request Government to let us know what ateps it took to satisfy itself that Dr. Abdur Rahman was not lying shamelessly when he said that many Indian dereliots at Jeddah in December, 1912, were dying daily Our information is that inspite of Government's contributing so liberally for their repatriation, the full complement of 500 pilgrims was not sent immediately after the manction by the Government of the grant, but that it took the Khan Bahadur Vice-Consul about four months to induce the full 500 to secont Government, charity and to proceed on their return journey in small latches, and that many of these were quite ready to return

at their own expense. If this is true of the only occasion of Government had to contribute even a shell for the relief of Indian derelicts, then the entire structure of the Bombay Government's proposals for the pilgrim traffic to the Hejaz falls to the ground. Is it, therefore, strange that before discussing the new proposals we should insist on being furnished with ample details about the extent of Indian dereliction at Jeddah, and is Government justified in holding a hurried and—as it is likely to prove—a very limited consultation with the people really concerned, without satisfying them that there is a substantial foundation for the fabric of the new proposals?

Turning to the proposals themselves, we hope, we do not presume too much in saying that few in India could have taken so much pains to study the old proposals and the new as we have done, for we have spent much time and labour in consulting those interested in the question, whether as members of the general Haj-going public, or merchants with past or present experience of the julgrim traffic, or officers of Government who supervise the strangements for the safety, comfort and convenience of the pilgrims at Bombay. . And after this careful study, the only conclusion at which we can honestly arrive is that, inspite of the Bombay Government's specious deference to the determined and uncompromising antagonism of public opinion among the Mussalmans to the main principles underlying its old scheme, we are offered nothing but the old proposals in a new disguise

One of the main proposals last year was that return-tickets alone should be issued to the pilgrims. To this public opinion—as the Bombay Government acknowledges—was absolutely opposed; and we need not waste time over the laboured justification in that Government's letter of its original proposal on the ground that it had seen to it that Mchamedan opinion on that side of India appeared to have undergone "a very considerable transformation in regard to this "question since the discussions of 1908." But it does seem amusing "question since the discussions of 1908." But it does seem amusing that the Bombay Government should have put forward the proposal for making the purchase of return-tickets compulsory without consulting those whom it concorned; and that when instead of sanctioning its proposal by wire, as it had urged, the Government of India compelled it to publish its proposals and are risin publicly the feeling of the Mohamedan community, and specially of the Ilaj Committee, with regard to them, the Government of Bombay, knowing as it does the extent and intensity of Moslem opposition to those proposals. should, in all seriousness, state after a year that "en the whole, "so far as any conclusions can be formed from these opinions, the "original proposals of this Government have met with a more favour"able reception than could have been extected" Does the Bombay Government really mean what it says, and if it expected a less favourable reception of its proposals by the page most concerned than to the uncompromising, determined and universal antagonism which they in fact provoked, then, what in the name of goodness was it that induced it to put forward such proposals? Again, it is amusing to note the shifts to which the B mony Government has been put to account for the popular opposition and resentment provoked by its proposals. 'This autagonism.' wrote the Hombay Government, may, not improbably, be due to unth nees originating outside this "Presidency and permeating Mohamedan opinion as a consequence Further, the Governor in-"of recent events elsewhere. "Council fully appreciates the fact that it is not safe to draw any "conclusions, applicable to the whole of Inlia, from the attitude of the Mohamedan community in this Presidency alone. Recent "experience shows that causes for excuence which are susceptible "of control in this Presidency are more I able to disturb the commu-'nity elsewhere " We may assure he B mibay Government that it is a futile task to take shelter against the very reasonable objections raised against its old proposals behind what Mr. Tyler and the U. P. Government would call "outside agutators," or behind "recent events whether in the Balkans or Cawnpore; and that its modest boast about the placid bosoms of Bombay contrasting with the hysteria of the rest of Moslem India is nothing short of a somewhat well-merited sheer at the anobbish subservience of many of the prominent Mussalmans of

The real resson why the Bombay Government force the system of return-tickets on the pilgrams is that it could not ignore our contention, published in our page of the 26th April, 1913, that a large number of pilgrims generating from the port of Bombay never returned to India from the Hejaz or returned by an entirely different route. We had quoted in that issue certain figures showing that the figure of such milgrims touch the nearly that the figure of such pilgrims reach thousands every year i-bus we have to thank the Hon'ble Sir Ibraham Rahmtocla for publicly ascertaining by an interpellation in the Bombsy Legislative Countii the most figures from the year 1888 to 1912. It will interest the public to know these figures, and we offer no spology for reproducing them in full in a footnote.

From the statement given in that footnote it is clear that during the last 25 years 3,25,579 pilgrims left for the Hejaz from the port of Bombay, while only 2,58,160 returned, thus leaving a balance of no of Bombay, while only 2,53,160 returned, thus leaving a balance of me less than 72,419 who either died or settled down in the Hejes or returned by an entirely different route. This gives an average for the entire period of a quarter of a century of some 18,000 pilgrims leaving for the Hejez and only 10,000 returning, leaving an annual balance of some 3,000 pilgrims or 221 per cent. of those that embarked from Bombay. In some years the deliciency has been-staggering, as for instance, more than 11,000 in 1893, more than 10,000 in 1908 and more than 3,000 in 1908 a passage the percentage of the cold that had suparked has been superfied.

as 61 and 55 per cent, and we may be sure that only three days after having himself accertained these figures from the Government of Bombay by means of a question in Council, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola could not have meant the average number of pilgrims never returning to Bombay was 10,000 annually, as the note of Poona Conference makes it out, instead of being more or less than 10,000 in certain abnormal years. What the Government of Bombay had proposed was that irrespective of the 22 per cent. of the total number of pilgrims embarking from Bombay every pilgrim must purchase a return-ticket, so that a few hundred of indigent pilgrims, perhaps representing no more than 3 or 4 per cent, of the total may not come between the wind and the new Khan Bahadur's poblity. What monetary loss the compulsory issue of return-tickets and the restriction of the compulsory issue of the following. would have spelt to the pilgrims can be judged from the following fact. The Government of Bombay issued in October, 1904, a Resolution which same income issue to pilgrims of coupons to return railway tickets and laid down that, in the event of a return-ticket, in respect of which a coupon had been issued, not being claimed within nine months from the data of issue, the amount deposited would lapse and should be paid into a fund for the reliet of indigent pilgrims It must be noted that the period allowed for return journey by rail was no less than nine months, which was much more than the period recommended last year by the Bombay Government for the return journey by steamer from the Hejaz. Nevertheless the total amount held in deposit on account of the lapsing of the railway coupons during the pilgrim season of 1901-5 was as, 12,961-8-3 and of 1905-6, Rs. 13,277-1-8. This means an average of Rs. 13,000 lost to the pilgrims on the comparatively inexpensive railway tickets alone and this too during pilgrim seasons in which the not deficiency in the this too during pilgrim seasons in which the net deficiency in the number of those who returned was less than 2,000. What it would have been in the year 1906, when there was a deficiency of more than 9,000, can well be imagined. Taking the passage money by steamer to be on an average about five times as much as the cost of an average pilgrim's rankey ticket, it is no exaggeration to say that the loss to the pligrims on account of return steamer tickets would have annually amounted to about 2 lats. The Bombay Government had asked for sanction for the proposals in a great hurry, but seems to have now repented at leisure, and on the same grounds, for in their letter to the Government of India they state that in view of the number of those who either never return to India from the Heiaz or return by an entirely different route "it is impossible to "ignore their case," and they have also accepted the contention of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, which he made at the Poona Con ference, that "no satisfactory arrangement could be devised which "month admit of refunds being made to pilgrims who did not return "by sea, while not opening the door to grave abuses", for the Government of Bombay couless that "any means that could be devised "for meeting it, by a system of rofunds or otherwise, would create "conditions, which would facilitate the evasion of the restrictions "which the scheme seeks to impose, and would result in the flustra-tion of its essential object." We are even told that the discussion which took place with the Bombay Government's fulus Achates, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's representative, 'has not 'lidd to the suggestion of any expedient which could be regarded 'as satisfactorily surmounting this serious practical difficulty." This proposal is, therefore, stated to have now been withdrawn, but one would have thought that a proposal once stated to have been withdrawn in an official document would not be put forward again and certainly not in the same official document. But like Hanquo's ghost at the feast of Macbeth, the proposals of the Bombay Government regarding the Ha; "rise again, with twenty "mortal murders ou their crown."

In paragraph 17 of their letter the Government of Rombay talk glibly enough of "the abandomment of the proposed system of compulsory return tickets," but within a few lines of this declaration the Government of Bombay press forward the proposal that Government should make it a rule that return tickets shall be sold at rates only 25 per cent, in excess of the single ticket. For instance, if the seturn ticket were to be offered for Rs 100 the single to ket must cost nothing less than Re 80, or if the return ticket were to be offered for Rs 160 the single ticket should be offered for nothing less than Rs. 128. If this is not the introduction of a system of compul sory return tickets, then either words have lost their sense or anthors their senses. Even the veriest fool can understand that shipping companies do not carry on their business for the sake of impoverishing themselves and that like the railway companies throughout the world and like shipping companies elsewhere, the shipping companies carrying pilgrims to the Hejaz would fix a tariff for return tickets which would bring them at least a small margin of profit What this margin would be only the nature of the competition of rival companies could determine As is the case with railway and shipping companies throughout the world, the single fare would be only slightly in excess of one-half of the return fare so that an inducement could exist for returning by the boats of the same company as had brought the pilgrim on the outward journey. But

Government now proposes to intervene and compel the shipping companies to charge the pilgrim, guilty of the offence of buying a single ticket only, not half or 55 or 60 ner cent. of the cost of the return ticket, but not a pie less than 80 per cent. No doubt the fine of at least Rs 30 p.c., over and above 50 p.c., the proportionate price of the single ticket, constitutes what the Bombay Government calls a rate "so pranonderatingly favourable as to provide a "very strong inducement to the nilgrims to purchase return "tickets." but the meanest intelligence of merely non-officials would find it hard to understand the subtle distinction between the "compulsion" of last year and the "very strong inducement" of this year. And is it fair to call the rates for the return passage "so preponderatingly favourable," when in reality it is the rates for the single passage that are "so proponderatingly unfavourable"? If Government had offered a bonus to purchasers of return tickets from the Public Exchequer, that would have supplied a justification for the use of the phrase "so preponderatingly favourable." When neither Government nor the shipping companies offer a shell to the purchaser of the return ticket but he is charged a fair, and probably more than a fair rate, as we shall show latter, for the return passage, and the purchaser of a single ticket is panalized for such an inevensable sin, to talk of rates "so prependeratingly favourable is to utter what is so prependeratingly foolish if not so prependeratingly by occitical

The second main proposal of the Bombay Government last year was to grent a monopoly for five years to Messis. Turner, Morrison and Company who had so suddenly and so mysteriously stepped, into the shoes of Mr. Shirazi of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company. A superiorial observer would conclude from the recent letter of the Bombay Government that here at least the "abandonment" or "withdrawal" of its original scheme is real and final, specially as that Government takes leave of its pet proposal with considerable emotion and along with Mr Shamsuddin Kadri (who shares with Dr. Abdur Rahman not only the qualification of being a Mussalman—and a Syed at that—but also the honour of Khan Bahadurship,) indulges in a good deal of abuse of pig-headed Mussalmans, who cannot relish the grant of a monopoly to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. and the meatimable boon of fares permanently fixed at rates higher than over heard before even at the worst period during the last quarter of a century. At any rate, there is apparently nothing here of State intervention except what is obviously required for the "improvement of the "conditions in which the pilgrims effect their journey to the Hejax "and back," such as the raising of the minimum of tonnage for hilgrim ships from 600 to 2,000 and eventually to 2,500 tons, or the increasing of the speed from a minimum of 8 knots an hour to a figure not yet disclosed. But we shall endeavour to show in our next issue the unmistakable drift of all these sleak and smooth new conditions and how they spell nothing short of the monopoly of Mesers. Turner, Morrison and Company and the anhancement of the lares, so that they could be only within the means of the rich, who may grace. Has Committees, but who seldom grace the Has with their prosence

Year	The number of pilgrims who left for the Hejiz from the port of Bombay	The number of pilgrims who returned to Bombey from the Hejaz	Defletency or excess in the number of thos who returned
1888	14.528	6,405	minu. 8 123
1889	13.037	19,101	minut 2,936
1890	11.665	8,710	minus 2,925
1891	14,068	8 677	minus 5,391
1892	12 787	9,490	minus 3,297
1893	20.068	9,01	minus 11,053
1891	13 150	9,340	minus 3,910
1895	17,102	10,472	minua 6,630
1896	14,167	9,697	menus 4,170
1897	1 106	2,519	plus 1.413
1898	N 1931 - 183 - 1	1,342	plus 1,342
1899	Pilgrun Truffic closed	462	plus 862
1400	owing to plagae in	447	plux 947
1901 1	Bombay	1 290	1 איילון 1 איילון
1902-3	3 907	3,570	menus 337
19034	16 647	4 <del>10</del> 6	monus 10 131
1904-5	12,293	11 791	p/us 2,501
1905-6	18,390	14,952	minne 4,485
1906	27,149	18 072	minuy 9,068
1907	21 716	21,291	plu 2,577
1908	16 11 (	18 351	plus 2,2411
1909	\$1,054	14,330	minus 6,721
1910	18,023	16 960	minus 1,123
1911	22 3 46	18,871	menus 3,985
1912	15,464	11,424	mines 1,04e
l'otal	325 579	253 (60	72,419
Vetau	13 02 3	10 125	9 897

# he Ha uestion.

IV.

Notes of an informal Conference held on the 31st, July, 1913, at the Council Hall in Poona for the purpose of considering the pro-posals in connection with the Haj Pilgrimage formulated in the Bombay (inversment's letter to the Government of India, N. 2896, dated the 11th April 1918.

#### PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Raffuddin Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah. The Hon ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.I.E.

The Secretary to Government, General Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hill opened the proceedings by reciting the conditions, set forth in paragraph 4 of their letter to the Government of India, on which the Bombay Government had proposed that the arrangements for the conveyance of pilgrims betwen India and Jeddah should be entrusted to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company. He then referred in some detail to the opinions which had been elicited from the various individuals and associations consulted throughout the Presidency, and drew attention to their generally favourable character and the absence of any widespread or strong opposition to the two essential features of the scheme, namely, the grant for a term of years of a monopoly of the pilgrims traffic to a single shipping firm, and the institution of a system of compulsory return tickets. Where exception had been taken to the scheme the points of objection practically resolved themselves into three, namely-

1) that the passage rates proposed were excessive.

- (1) that the period within which a return passage could be claimed was too short;
- (8) that the scheme made no provision for the large number of pilgrims who had no intention of returning to their homes or who proposed to make a prolonged stay in the Hedjaz or to return home overland.
- 2. With reference to (1) he observed that, in the total absence of other competitors in the field, the Company in question were in a very strong position to lay down their own terms, and that in any case the objection did not take into account the proposed improvement of the conditions of the service which the terms of the contract contemplated.
- 8. As regards (2) he pointed out that the clause referred to did not go further than to stipulate that the presentation of a return ticket within two months of the last day of the Haj should be a condition to securing a passage within 35 months from that date, and did not empower the company to refuse altogether to give a return passage to holder of a ticket presented after the expiry of the prescribed period. He thought that the company might be asked, subject to an absolute limit of two years, to guarantee, in the cise of pilgrims presenting return tickets after the expiration of the presented two months, a return passage within two months of the date of such presentation, or, in the alternative, to pay an indemnity of Rs. 50 on each ticket.
- 4. As regards (3) he onsidered that the number of pilgroms who did not return by sea was largely made up of pilgrims from Central Asia, and that to meet the objection in the case of Indian pilgrims an arrangement might be devised for refunding a sum of Rs. 50, representing the return half of the ticket, on a declaration being made by the holder before the Jeddah consular authorities that he had no intention of returning to India.
- 5. After some discussion as to the value of the opinions collected and the mode of their collection Mr. Hill pointed out that the really essential question regarding which he now desired to have the opinion of the members of the Conference was wasther or not it was desirable to institute a system of compulsory return tickets. If it were once admitted that the institution of such a system was desirable, then the necessity for some such arrangement as that outlined must be conceded, and it would only remain to consider its details. He proposed. therefore, to invite seriatim the several members present to state their precise objections to a system of compulsory return tickets.
- 6. In response to this invitation Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola stated that the principal objection to the proposal arose from the very

large proportion of pilgrims who either do not return to India at all or who return by another route. This proportion he estimated at 10,000 annually, Its extent could be (\* The actual figures for the past 25 years give an annual average of 2,900) judged from the very large sums which accrued by the lapse of return railway tickets when these were compulsory and which formed the nucleus of the Haj Relief Fund. This feature of the pilgrimage complicated the question immensely. He was of opinion that no satisfactory arrangement could be devised which would admit of refunds being made to pilgrims who did not return by sea, while not opening the door to grave abuses. It would be impossible either to prevent pilgrims from obtaining refunds by means of false declaration, in which case they would spend, or would conceal the possession of, the money paid to them and would be thrown, as before, on the British authorities at Jeddah, or to ensure that the refunds were paid to the rightful claimants and not to persons who had obtained the return halves of tickets by purchase or by fraud. Having regard to the immense numbers to be dealt with, no system of identification of ticket holders at Jeddab, designed to prevent such transfers, was in his opinion practicable. There would thus, in spite of all efforts, be a large residuum every year of pilgrims who for one reason or another were unprovided with the means of returning to India, and the difficulty complained of would not be removed though it might be to some extent reduced in degree. Criticizing the details of the scheme he compared unfavourably the term of two months within which presentation of the return half of a ticket would ensure a passage back to India within the nine month during which the railway return tickets were valid. He also enlarged on the excessive character of the rates proposed having regard to the average of the rates actually paid in the course of past years. The higher rates occasionally obtaining during the last two or three seasons were, he stated, due to exceptional causes and did not afford a fair basis of comparison. He contended that it was not right or just to inflict on the fifteen to twenty thousand pilgrims who annually performed the Haj all the inconvenience and loss which a compulsory return ticket system, under proper safeguards, necessarily involved, merely in order to prevent some two or three hundred of them from being stranded at Jeddah. He considered that if the British Government took steps to prevent the systemsthat if the British trovernment took steps to prevent the systematic robbing of pilgrims by the authorities at the quarantine station of Camaran, and if other Indian ports besides those of Bombay and Karachi were thrown open, there would be a very great improvement in the general conditions of the pilgrim traffic. Having taken these steps, he thought that Government should definitely announce that in future no assistance of any kind would be given to pilgrims at Jeddah for effecting their return to India. Subject to these conditions he would contemplate with equanimity the annual stranding at Jeldah of some two or three hundred indigent pilgrims. He considered that the convenience of the great mass of the pilgrims and their freedom from all undesirable restrictions were more important considerations than the restoration of the credit of the Mussalmans of India in the estimation of the Mahomedan world.

7. The Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali objected to the compulsory return ticket system on the ground that it would absolutely prevent many Mahomedans from undertaking the Ha; pilgrimage whose bounder religious duty it was to perform it at least once in their lifetime, whether or not they had sufficient means to pay for the expenses of the journey He was, he explained, referring to the "Shad" sect who represented approximately 25 per cent. of the whole body of Mussalmans in India.

8. The Hon'ble Mouly Rafiuddin Ahmad drew an unfavourable comparison between the treatment at the hands of the Turkish authorities in the Hedjaz of pilgrims from British India and that accorded to pilgrims travelling under the protection of the French, Russian or Dutch Governments, and maintained that the proper course in dealing with the difficulty was for the British Government to address a strong representation to the Turkish Government on the subject and to arrange for the posting of representatives at the various stages on the route of pilgrimage who would p otect the interests of of the Indian pilgrims. He attributed the annual stranding of so many Indian pilgrims at Jeddah in a state of indigency to the exactions and robbery to which they were exposed in the course of the pilgrimage. He admitted that the better condition of the pilgrima from the Dutch Indies might be due to the fact that they came to the Hedjaz well equipped, thanks to the arrangements made by the

Datch Government, with the means of returning to their homes, but adhered to his objection to the institution of a system of compulsory return tickets. He considered that, provided that effective measures were adopted to protect the pilgrans from illegal exactions, there no necessity for taking any further action with regard to this difficulty. He also, like Sir Ibrahim, was prepared to view with unconcern the annual stranding at Jeddah of the residuum of pilgrims who went to the Haj with nothing but the means of getting to Mecca and without any provision for the return journey and whom, as he admitted, his proposals for the amelioration of Haj conditions would leave untouched.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. Thulam Hussein endorsel the views already expressed, and laid stress on the certainty that a large proportion of the pilgrims would, in the course of the journey from Jeddah to Mesoa and back, mislay or ne robbed of their return tickets.

10. The Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy also concurred a the above views. He maintained that the arrangements would affect no improvement in the conditions of the pilgrims traffic He addreed specific instances in support of his contention that the shipping company to whom Government proposed to entrust these arrangements had already shown themselves unable to deal adequately with this traffic. In these circumstances nothing would be gained by giving them, or any other shipping firm, a monopoly of the traffic. In his opinion it was very desirable that the Government of India should arrange to appoint a committee consisting of the leading Mahomedans of every province with instructions to consider and submit definite proposals for improving the conditions of the pilgrims traffic. Personally he was of opinion that the difficulty referred to would always exist, as no scheme that could be devised would prevent pauper Mussalmans from making their way out to the Haj and then begging their way back.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hill in bringing the proceedings to a close said that he proposed in the first instance to communicate to Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri (Collector of West Khandesh) the opinions which had been elicited in the course of the discussion, and to ask him for his observations and suggestions regarding them He undertook that the above opinions would be adequately represented in the reply which the Bombay Government would in due course address to the Government of India on the question, though he naturally reserved to himself the right of criticising them freely and of indicating the almost wholly negative and destructive character of the arguments by which they were supported and the "non possumue"

attitude which they generally represented.

Note by Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kadri. The opinions elicited at the informal Conference in Poons are remarkable for their vagueness and contain no practical auggestion

for improving the lamentable situation.

- 2. I beg to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C. S I., C. I. E, I O. S., subject to the following modifications:— (1) That the passage rates proposed are excessive and may be
  - reduced. (2) That maximum rates may be fixed for the single as well as the return voyage.
  - (3) That the tenders may be invited for the monopoly and that the monopoly may be given to the lowest bidder

    (4) That the return ticket system may not be node compulsory
  - until the results of the working of the monopoly system are definitely known.

(5) That a "Haj Fund" may be raised in the whole of India for the repatriation of the destitute Happent Jeddah.

My reasons for making the above suggestions are stated in

the following paragraphs.
4. A dispassionate consideration of the complicated Haj problem leads to the inevitable conclusion that the repatriation of destitute pilgrims stranded at Jeddah is not the only difficulty to be faced but that there is another equally serious difficulty felt almost every year by hundreds of poor pilgrams. It is due to the fluctuations in the passage rates according to the awest will of shipping comin the passage rates according to the sweet will of shipping companies. Many pilgrins led away by false rumours start for the Haj in the hope of securing a cheap passage. On their arrival in Bombay, they find to their utter despair the rates tremendously high, but once having left their native place with a sincere desire to perform the Haj, they consider it a sin to go back Consequently they exhaust their limited resources at the very outset. Such persons though not paupers get stranded at Jeddah on their seturn journey. Some of the misery at Jeddah is also due to the impression that the benign British Government would grant a free passage. free passage.

For these reasons, it is essential not only in the interests of those who get stranded at Jeddah but even for the welfare of the majority of pilgrims that the steamer rates should be fixed and announced beforehand so that every pilgrim may know exactly what provision he must make for the intended pilgrimage.

The only reasonable solution of this difficult problem that suggest itself under the present circumstances is to fix the maximum rates for a single as well as a return passage. To carry out this scheme, there is no altomative but to have the scheme of a monopoly; the two schemes are inseparable.

5. Here I must contess that this opinion of mine regarding monopoly is not shared by a majority of Mahomedans both literate as well as illiterate, and the reasons for this difference of opinion are obvious.

The opposition is more or less sentimental and is based upon the misapprehension that Government want to restrict the Haj and interfere indirectly with the most sacred religious duty of Mahomedans.

Time and experience alone can remove this wrong impression. At present they are in an excited mood on account of the state of affairs in Turkey and are not open to conviction. Therefore, I beg respectfully to suggest that the final decision of this delicate subject may, if possible, he withheld until the present fervour subsides.

6. However, if it be deemed expedient to decide this matter without any further delay. I submit that moderate, maximum rates may be fixed for a single as well as a return passage. for the return ticket may be only one-third more than the single passage rates and made so attractive as to induce a majority : pilgrims to take a return ticket. The present opposition to: he return ticket system is mostly due to the proposed excessive passage rates because it is apprehended that they would come in the way of a large majority of ordinary pilgrims who think it their solemn duty to perform the Haj at least once during their lifetime.

As soon as the people find that the rates for the return ticket are decidedly advantageous and compare favourably with the single fare, they would resort to the return ticket system as is the case with the Railway return tickets and the resentment due to the idea of compulsion would naturally disappear. The return ticket system should not therefore be made compulsory until it becomes popular This would mainly depend upon the successful working of the shipping company that might get the inonopoly. With a view to popularise the system, I beg to suggest that the following maximum rates may be fixed inclusive of the Camaran quarantine

> Maximum single Maximum of the passage. Rs. icturn ticket Ra. 75 + 33% 69 + 31 43 100 October. 80 September. 60 August.

With the exception of the last year, the rates of the shipping companies were generally very moderate specially when the competition used to be keen

7. After the maximum rates are fixed, tenders may be invited and the monopoly given to the lowest bidder. The great advantage of an open competition would be that it would be possible to find out the lowest rates and the opponents of the monopoly shall have no grounds for complaint.

It is possible that some well-to-do Mahomedans may come forward to float a company for the purposes of Haj At any rate, the Mahomedans at large shall have the satisfaction of knowing the Manomedians at large span have the satisfaction of knowing that dovernment did all they could to facilitate the performance of Haj. There is no donot that "Haj" as imperative and all the Mahome lans of India are conceined in this question.

8. Lots of pilgrims go to Madina after the Haj. Therefore the

guarantee of a return passage from Jeddah should be 5 months

ustead of 31 months.

In the case of each holder of a return ticket who does not wish to return or who is certified by the Bruish Consul at Jeddah to nave died in the fladjaz, the company should, on production of the naused return voucher within 12 months, pay half the amount of the return t'cket. I hope the above modifications and concessions would pacify the Mahomedans and be acceptable to them.

- 9. In spite of all this, if Mahomed ins do not assume a concilia tory attitude, they must be prepared to give a practical proof of their genuine sympathy for their co-religionists stranded at Jeddah and raise within six months a decent fund in every province and deposit the same with the Government of India, the annual income of which can be utilised for the repatriation of destitute Hajis at Jeddah. For this purpose, a committee of leading Mahomedans of each province may be appointed as proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhai with instructions to form sub-committees in all the important cities and towns of India to collect the necessary fund smounting from five to ten lakhs of rupees.
- 10. These are in my humble opinion the two practical ways of solving a long-standing problem instead of carrying on an acrimonious discussion.

SYED SHAMSUDDIN KADRI.

Dhulia, 14th August 1914.



#### The Bore.

GENERAL--I.

"Genius is good, but boredom is magnificent" This observation is immemorially old—as old as the Pyramids—and is marked by a profundity of thought and intensity of expression which characterized all Greek philosophical reflections. It is not the antiquity of the observation, but its downright truth that is its supreme merit.

The unforgiveablest and the most persistent of all human mistakes

is to think that the bore is not immortal like genius.

Real, solid, substantial boredom is imperishable—defiant of death and oblivion, but superficial, shallow, ineffective boredom as ephemeral. The real bore is born like genius. Nature does not send him ill-equipped to fight the battle of life. It bestows on him tnexhaustible funds of loquacity—funds which survive a most reck-less and improvident use and last a lifetime of unprofitable investments, extravagant effects and hazarduous experiments it is a pity that the bore often makes a wasteful use of his gift. With greater economy and less improvidence he could leave his unprovided-for children a rich heritage of vocal energy. The real bore is, as I have said above, immortal. To guard myself against a ossible misapprehension on the part of the readers, I may say that the bore shares with the rest of humanity a regrettable proneness to physical death; but I don't find it in my heart to condemn him for a weakness which, though deplorable in the extreme, is none of his cultivation, but a legacy from his ancestors.

But to the immortality of name and reputation he has just as bores, is as alive to day as Plato, and the present writer can hazard a confident prophecy that he would outlive the latter. His mixture of bad facts and worse hotion will continue to bore humanity long after the fossilised wisdom of Plato has ceased to guide and inspire it. Johnson is moribund, and will soon be dead beyond resurrection; but his biographer—Boswell—will ever successfully defy death and oblivion. Johnson's "sugarlese" wisdom and unpalatable cynicisms will perish but Boswell's Johnsonian talk and stories will ever challenge time and its ravages. Coming nearer home, Abul Fazal with all his insurpassed intellectual and biterary powers and statemanship, is going to grave, monried only by senile garrulity, infirmity of intellect and archaectess of taste but Birbal, with his stupid joke, and ally ancodotes, is still clinging to popular memory with great tensory. I must confess that Indian boredom cannot claim comparison with European boredom without making itself supremely ridiculous—its achievements are compara-tively few, its record not half so brilliant as that of European boredom. But it is racial prejudice alone which would deny that Indian beredom is progressive and that its performances are very section superb and grand. The reason for this inferiority of indigenous boredom is not far to seek. We have no Parliament, no House of Commons or of Lords. Is it a matter for surprise then that we have no Sir John Reeses? Believe me, there is no better place for the training and development of boredom than a Parliament.

Borsdom, my critics may remind me, is congenital, but training is as essential to it as to genus. Without training boredom very soften becomes inane, sterile and meffective. Without it its promises

not unoften go unrealized, the hopes it has aroused are blighted and its grand raission remains unfulfilled.

The European bore receives a public encouragement which his less fortunate Indian brother does not. He has usually a large audience to admire his feats of marvellous log sacity and to vociferously cheer them. He has also critics and detractors, but his friends and supporters are generally more numerous and noisier India can neverthless truly and without inordinate immodesty boast of millions of bores with varying degrees of perfections and excellences.

Indigenous boredom suffers, as I have said above, from alæk of popular appreciation and encouragement and even more from want of opportunities for a public exhibition of its accomplishments. It is true that we have congresses and leagues, conferences and sabhas, and last, but not least, our reformed councils, It is also true that they provide the ambitious Indian bore with opportunities for the accomplishment of miracles of load and senseless talk. But he wants more and frequenter opportunities and a much greater degree of popular encouragement than is usual for him to receive.

Though so seriously handicapped, the Indian bore is a man of whom we have every reason to be proud. He is ubiquitous. He graces every assembly, private, communal or national,

He does not necessarily belong to the city. He often comes from a village and brings with him a sturdy and unsophisticated boredomuntiring and ceaseless in its operations, unrelieved by the culture and retinement of the city hore

The bore does not necessarily belong to any particular religion. He is as often a Hundu as a Mohammadan or a Christian. He finds the tenets of no faith opposed to the pursuit of innocent boredom; no ethics, secular or religious, forbid loud and ceaseless talk. One does not see any reason why a good Hindu or a pious Musalman should be a bad or indifferent bore

The bore is wedded to no particular political beliefs and convictions. Advocacy of most progressive reforms and the demand of Swaraj are as compatible with honest boredom as the loyalism of the most aggressive type—the loyalism of the Oudh Taluqdar or the Punjab Khan Bahadur.

You can't know a bore at first sight, if you have no mental dissernment Physical eyes, however bugs even fortified by a pair of spectacles, won't enable you to recognize a bore before he has commenced to experiment on your patience in his usual calm, collected and confident manner. His torrential volubility once provoked would sweep you off your fact before you realized the egregious folly of accosting him Mover accost a nore in hurry and repent of it at leisure. Do anything, but don't rouse slumbering boredom. Do not grudge it the rest it so sorely needs after its ceaseless toils.

Let it be remembered by all that the bore wears no particular uniform, though we all heartily wish he did that. I for one would had a movement, though it emptied my purse of its last cours, which sought to deck Indian boredom in some uniform and distinguishing outer vesture.

The founders of sabhas and revivers of dead languages would more usefully spend their time in devising means to satisfy this pressing need of the modern times.

The bore has no predilection for any particular, kind, of dress. I have as often found his Swadeshi legs encased in the most immedulate

trousers of the approved European cut as in the dirtiest of dhotis. The dhoti does not lessen his self-assurance, nor do the trousers add to his intrepidity. His head—an organ which he has shamelessly discarded in favour of his mere sed: ctive tongue—is no more partial to the Bideshi top-bat than to the Turkish Fez or to what is popularly known as the felt-cap. The former does not add to his dignity, nor do the latter detract from his sublimity.

The bore in achkan is as familar a figure and as common a sight as one in a lounge suit. The bore has no aversion to nakedness—a trouserless nakedness relieved only by a dhot: From what has been said above, the reader may be led to infer that only talk is boredom. Talk, loud and persistent, without interruption or intermission is oftener the form which boredom assumes. But there is inarticulate boredom too—a boredom which accomplishes its grand mission not through talk and noise, but by icy, frigid, sepulchral silence as destructive of human patience as the noisiest and interminablest talk. The silent bore is cynical and relentless. He stares at you for hours, unwilling to talk and be talked to, contemplating you as if you were the only unhappy creature who marred the perfections of a universe of his creation. You were rich in human forbearance and patience when he came to you. He leaves you a bankrupt, an eternal pauper.

## Lord Byron the man.

The so-called "Confessions of Byron", arranged by Mr. Lewis Betteny, is a very interesting volume and mainly consists of his letters to his sister Angusta, his publishers and his friends. From a perusal of these we learn his opinions on his contemporaries poets, his relations, his friends and also religion. And thus we get an insight into the charms and defects of his nature, and we are enabled to estimate his own intellectual power as compared to that of his contempora-In short, we see Lord Byron the man in his naturalness

The final place of Byron in the realm of literature has not yet been decided. Yet his indonatable energy, pass in and power of vivid and forceful description, together with the unabating interest which is attached to his unhappy career, must always make him loom large in the assembly of poets. The influence of the "Noule Poet" ever the taste and centiments of the Continental people was very great, and as a poet he enjoyed a much higher reputation in fereign countries than he did in his own. His life is to be read in his own works, and he shines best in the more personal forms of his writings.

In Don Juan, where he is a bit too severe in his criticisms of life, be calls himself "the Grand Napolcon of the realn's of abyme", but the only points of similarity between the real Napoleon and the selfstyled cas are that both were the products of revolution and both, after a short glorious reign, were deposed from the punnac'e of their glory. Napoleon, at any rate, was not "in haste to be famous". Now, let Byron the man speak. "My mother," writes he to Augusta. "has lately behaved to me in such an eccentric manner that, so tar "from feeling the affection of a son, it is with difficulty I can restrain amy dislike." But he does not even restrain his dislike as it would But he does not even restrain his dislike as it would ar from the following: "Am I to call this woman my mother," writes the cynic in another letter, "because by nature's law she has "authority over me? She irritates me so much. I can never forgive "that woman

And in a third epistle to one John Hanson he says, "I lent "Mrs Byron (his mother) £60 last year, of this I have never received a son and in all probability never shall."

These are rather too inhuman sentiments to express about one's own mother-great as may have been her eccentricities. Undoubtedly she had inherited some germs of madness, and at times her behaviour and sharp-edged tongue got on his nerves. But this and many other such things can afford no excuse for his own behaviour towards

other such things can afford no excuse for his own behaviour towards her. She was, after all, his mother. He talks of lending and borrowing mover about a nother who, let it be said to her greatly, was ever generous to him at least as regards money matters. She had bordshable language shows that he had no filial piety or affective to brings out a very ngly trait in his character, almost bordering the brings out a very ngly trait in his character, almost bordering the brings of religion his Lordship speaks in his letter to the following terms: "I know nothing in favour of the following terms "much I venture to affirm, that all the titues and pious deeds per-"formed on earth can never entitle a p.au to everlasting happiness in "future state." Further, writing to a priest he says, "the basis "of your religion is injustice . . . A material resurroc"tion seems strange and even absurd, except for purposes of
"punishment; and all punishment, which is to recenge rather than "correct, must be wordly wrong. And when the world is at an end, "what moral or warning purpose can eternal tortures an wer? It is "useless to tell man not to reason but to believe. You might tell "a man hot the late but to sleep and then to bully him with torments and all the late of help thinking that menace of hell makes as many description of the late o many o frank and as vigorous as his criticism of life.

But in face of this we find him at constant pains to make people believe of his implicit faith in Christianity. He does not stop there, but puts his only daughter in a nunnery. This is one of the many contradictions in his character. Whatever his Lordship may have spoken against deity in his pride of physical beauty, which was no less than his intellectual greatness, and in revenge for his lameness, still there is some tenderness of feeling in his writings to convince one of his belief in a Supreme Power. He was by no means an atheist.

He speaks with a marked degree of tenderness not only of his dead friends, but also of those who in their lifetimes were the cause of great annoyance to him. The news of a friend's death always brought into display the finer side of his nature. He deeply mourned over the loss.

Amongst his contemporaries he particularly picked out Wordsworth to be the target for his shots. He has hardly a word to say

in favour of the "Poet of Nature"
"Wordsworth," says he, "thinks that he has all his life been writing "both prose and verse, and neither of what he conceives to be such "can be properly said to be either one or the other. . "is the sort of writing which has superseded and degraded Pope in "the eyes of the discerning British public."

In another letter to a German friend he writes, "You do not

"know that this gentleman (Wordsworth) is the greatest of all poets-"past, present and to come. His principal publication is entitled "Peter Bell which he has withheld from the public for one and twenty "years-to the mreparable loss of all those who died in the interim and will have no opportunity to read it before the resurrection. He says in another place:

Of Wordsworth, the grand metaquizzical poet, A man of vast merit, though few people know it; The perusal of whom (as I told you at Mestre,)

I owe, in great part, to my passion for pastry.

This is a withering satire indeed. He seems apparently to have conceived a personal dislike for Wordsworth and the latter's unsympathetic treatment of the mild Keats has had its revenge. Byron, has not many good words to spare for Coloridge either, though he speaks of him mildly and in places even with kindness, "Coloridge -the Manichean of poesy is lecturing. Many an old fool, but such as this never "

Southey and Leigh Hunts also up not escape his adverse criti-ms "Poor Keats" he pities, but shows his great likeness for ciems Shelley.

On Sir Walter Seett alone he lavishes his unqualified praise. Byron's friends played an important part in his life and the formation of his character. Some of them like Shelley, Moore, Hobbouse and Matthews did in fact whip his intellect and may even be said to have inspired him. He loved them dearly, but at times they too couldn't escape his condemnation.

Having no pleasure at home, he liked to keep the company of his friends as much as he could

He sots up quite a high ideal of friendship. When writing to Thomas Moore he says, "Throughout life, your loss must be my loss "and your gain my gain. Though my heart may sob, there will "always be a drop for you among the dregs."

These are noble sentiments indeed and cannot but wring praise even from his most severe critics for this generosity of his heart. But then suddenly he turns over and informs us in the same breath that he has great admiration but no love for his friends, and goes on muttering "If one wishes to have all the success one deserves he should never listen to his friends "

What an angenerous remark I and what a contrast it presents to the sentuments just expressed. In fine his is a most complicated and

to the sentiments just expressed. In fine his is a most complicated and contradictors pattire.

The patter whom he spurned, with a wife whom he despised whom he only admired, Byron, indeed, knew little whom he only admired, Byron, indeed, knew little of himself to be in love when he was eight years old. Yet is the low and refuses to his heart he had a little burning applied that the law and refuses to be bound by the fetters of the low and refuses to be bound by the fetters of the law and refuses to be bound by the fetters of the law and refuses to be bound by the fetters of the law and refuses to be bound by the fetters of the law and refuses to be bound by the fetters of the law and refuse to be bound by the fetters of the law and the is not like his "dear Shilloh" (Shelley) an ideal when the law and the wordsworth, and if for the satisfaction of spirit we look, welley,

Wordsworth, and if for the satisfaction of spirit we look, it is for the gratification of our senses that we true to be elley, it is for the gratification of our senses that we turn to

His enthusiasm for Greek liberty, his consequents his life and fortune for their cause is a striking generous but impulsive nature.

Let us sum up with Harlitt's estimate of his person

" Self-will, passion, the love of singularity, a dis self and of others (with a conscious sense that this is ways and means of procuring admiration) are the proper of his mind : he is a lordly writer, is above his reputat condescends to the muse with a scornful grace."

Bankipur. SYRD MAH



The Haj Pilgrimage.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE COMBADE."

Sin,-Since the publication of the report of Dr. Abdur Rahman, the Vice-Consul at leddah, it has been discussed all over the country. When I was leaving Delhi for Bombay to arrange on behalf of our Society, "The Khuddam-i-Ka'aba", to give every possible help to the Hajis, not only our members, who naturally desire a very much larger number of Muslims both rich and poor to perform this great religious function, but many others had also requested me to make full inquiries about the statements made in the said report, as they were not verified by those who had performed the Haj that year.

With an open mind and with the sole idea of finding out the real facts. I have visited officials, ship-owners, pilgrims' brokers, brokers servants, "moslimis", old residents of Jediah and Mecca and many Hajis who know the affairs of the Hejaz intimately The information that I have been able to collect, I beg to offer to the public, without exaggeration or varnish, as, in my opinion, the Mussalmans want nothing else but the exact truth to tackle the

whole problem and solve it once for all.

Most of the non-officials that I met spoke in strong words about the Vice-Consul and said some ugly things which, having no great hearing on the question, I leave out. They accused him of exaggerating facts so as to discourage the Indian Mussalmans from going to Ila, and of arousing a feeling of disgust against the Turkish authorities; also of insinuating and stating facts in such a way that the ordinary layman, who was not convenant with the real state of affairs, should be led to believe that it was the Turkish Government who were at fault, when actually they were not. Take, for example, the statement about the quarantine at Kamran. If the Turke had full authority in the matter they would have done away with it long ago. But at present they are powerless. It has been imposed by an International Sanitary Board at Constantinople, on which sit the representatives of all the Powers. and the decisions of this Board have to be carried out by the Turkish authorities. I have repeatedly heard from pit-grims of the brutal treatment meted out to them by the doctors and petty officials, who are mostly Greeks and non-Muslims. The Haps did not understand why the Turkish authorities could not employ Muslim officials to carry out this delicate task. Of course they abused the Turks for this, but they did not know that the Turks had to carry out the orders of the International Sanitary Board, and had absolutely no voice of the International Santary Board, and had absolutely no voice in the matter. To an ordinary mind it would appear from the report of the Vice-Consul that poor internal besides being face to face with a direct discussion into the being face to face with a direct discussion in the being face. Kamran. And Kamran is situated in Turkish territory. The conclusion is so obvious. Take another example. The floods at Hamara, situated between Macca and Medinah, did carry away pilgrims, but not so many as the Vice-Cousul mentions. About 400 in all were drowned Such a thing had not happened in that part of the country for generations. Surely plague, choicea, floods, etc., are rangely as of God and carnot be controlled by any Government howaces, accounted and carnot be controlled by any Government howaces.

ment however powerful and capalle.

At the line of the Hal there are about 5 lakhs of people in At the time of the Hai there are about h lakes of people in Messa, and those who have seen the religious tairs even in our own those who have seen the religious tairs even in our own with its enormous resources and able officials, can have absolutely impossible it becomes to make proper the arrangements. I was at Benarss as a Government for three years. I have visited Allahabad during the tree years. I have visited Haidwar and also Ajmer and Prass Kaleer during the ure, and I wish Dr. Abdur Rahman were with me to report on the sanitary conditions there. Barely the medical graph at a sanitary conditions round about the Durgah at five meeks ago the sanitary conditions round about the Durgah at

Ajmer were such as would sicken anybody and the water looked more like thick "pea-soup". Nobody complained of this, because on occasions and gatherings like these and with the poor attending them in large numbers, no sanitary arrangements could hold. Because there were heavy floods at Hyderabad and Burdwan; cholera at the Magh melas of Allahabad and other Hindu and Muslim fairs at Benares, Hardwar, Ajmer, Pak Pattan, Piran Kaleer, disasters on the sea like those of the "Titanic" and the "Empress of Ireland;" railway collisions like the one near Ghaziabad, -all resulting in fearful loss of life, -therefore Hyderabad and Burdwan were to be boycotted; Allahabad, Benares, Hardwar and Ajmer fairs given up, and no one was to travel either by sea or land. What does the following mean:—

"If Indian Moslems decide to come to Arabia, they must do so "without any idea save that of resolute performance of religious "duty in pursuance of which they must be ready to face certain hard-

"ships and not unlikely death".

I am afraid warnings like the above have no sense in them except that they give the fullest reflection of the innermost feelings of the writer. Mussalmans complain that they are not children, ignorant of the conditions in Arabia. They fully realise the hardships of travelling and they also know fully well that journey in a desert and aparsely populated country like the Hejaz is no picuic. Many of the educated Mussalmans, with whom I discussed this problem, expressed a firm desire to go to the Haj next year, not with the intention of issuing warnings to the people but to remove the didiculties there and make things easier. is the duty of every Mussalman from every part of the world to do all he can to improve the conditions in the Hejaz, and help the distracted Turkish authorities who have had enough troubles of their own to worry them. I expect next year a good many of the emment Mussalmans will go for the Haj with the intention of seeing things for themselves and resolving on a scheme of improvements.

The Vice-Consul is right about the unprotected water-supply, which can get tainted very easily. Our Society intends to send out a Mussalman engineer to report on it The Ain Zubeida gives sufficient water for all requirements, if the spare watersupply in the off season is stored up properly. A few storage reservoirs are needed. The water after being purified can

be distributed by means of either pipes or bhishties

As for the monopoly and the compulsory return tickets, the whole community practically unanimously has decided against it. If any one cirefully locked into the history of the Shipping Industry of Bombay, he could find that 40 years ago a good deal of this business was being carried on by Mussalmans and the "Haj Question" did not exist. The question has become acute since the day when the Bombay Persan Steam Navigation Company, owned by Shirazis, the Amin-Uttujar family, was sold to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. I would like to be perfectly fair to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. I would like to be perfectly fair to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. They have come to this country for business and naturally would like to make as much profit out of it as possible. There is absolutely no question of charity or piety, and nobody may reasonably expect anything of the sort from them. They were a powerful and influential firm before, and since the amalgamation of the P. & O. and the British India. Steam Navigation Companies, with whom they are associated, their Steam Navigation Companies, with whom they are associated, their influence has gone up a great deal. They began to raise the tares and the other companies followed suit, with the result that there was a general outcry, and thus the "Haj Question" was brought into existence. For example, Rs. 40 was the fare advertised. The intending pilgrams, on hearing this, flocked to Rombay from all parts of India. When there were, say, 3,000 pilgrams, and the available accommodation for 1,500 only, there was a rust for tickets, and the fares were quetly raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 90, Rs. 100 and even Rs. 110. This upset all the calculations of the poor Haii, Having once started and come the calculations of the poor Haji. Having once started and come so far, he would not think of going back and practically spent all his money in Bombay. This gamble was always there, but not to tany inconvenient extent. Leaving aside the last few years, when Messis. Turner, Morrison & Co. came into the field, the average fare for the previous ten years was Rs. 28-8 p from Bombay to Jeddah, and Rs. 22-8-0 from Jeddah to Bombay. that is, Rs. 51-0-0 only for coth going and coming back. Last year the poor unfortunate pilgrims had to pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 for going only. The Government of Bombay got alarmed at this, and was anxions to stop this. Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. gallantly came forward and offered a very simple solution. They asked for the grant of sole monopoly for carrying pilgrims, recommending the introduction of compulsory return tickets, and fixed the fares at Rs. 160 for both the voyages. . The Bombay Government recommend-160 for both the voyages. The Bombay Government recommended this arrangement, as apparently they must have been anxious to wash their hands of this affair; but the Mussalmans naturally would not accept such a simple remedy "worse than the disease". I was told that last year the Massger of Mesars. Turnes, Morrison & Co. went to Jeddah himself and ordered that the fares.

for the return voyage should not be lowered. The poor pilgrims would have suffered a great deal, and Dr. Abdur Rahman would again have written strongly in favour of the monopoly and the compulsory return tickets, if it were not for Mr. Abdullah Mian Khandwani, who would not join the combine, and with his one boat, the "Lawee", brought down the rates. He brought pilgrims back for Rs. 30 or even lower and over 700 pilgrims for absolutely nothing, in fact feeding many of them on the way. He deserves the thanks, both of the Mussalmans and the Government. The Arab Company brought 400 destitute Haus, and Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. also brought 200 for whom they demanded money from the Government but were refused.

I would here like to note the effect which the grant of monopolies has produced elsewhere. The cost of the three days' voyage from Suez to Jeddah and back was under Rs. 20. The present Khedive in a weak moment was prevailed upon to sell his company to a syndicate which was also given a monopoly for the pilgrims traffic. The cost for the same journey now is Rs. 78. A similar monopoly was given for pilgrims from Singapure and the Malay States. The fare from Singapure to Jeddah used to be about Rs. 67 and for a return ticket from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. Now they charge for the same journey Rs. 267, with the result that pilgrims from Java and the Malay States travel by the Japanese boats—which are successfully competing with the B. I. S. N. Company—to Calcutta, from there by rail to Bombay where they take boat for Jeddah. They find this much cheaper.

Practically every Mussalman opposed the grant of the monopoly, but some who did not know the facts saw no objection in the compulsory return tickets. Now monopoly means nothing out monopoly, while the system of compulsory return tickets means compulsory return tickets plus the grant of a monopoly, for the Arab Company, Abdullah Mian Khandwani and other smaller Companies, who help in keeping the rates down, would disappear as not being able to guarantee the return of pilgrims who will come back to Jeddah in dribblets. Messra. Turner, Morrison & Co. would alone be left in the field. I am afraid the new proposals of the Government are no improvement on the old. They mean practically the same thing, that is, the giving of the monopoly and the introduction of compulsory return tickets, but in an indirect way

The question of destitute Hajis was always there, but it never caused any great trouble to anybody. The Muslim shipping companies, doing this business, always, towards the end, brought in free a shipload or two of these as a pure set of charity. From Bombay they disappeared to their homes. Last year too they did the same. The Government only in 1912-1913 paid Rs. 20,000 for poor and destitute Hajis out of which Rs. 3,000 were contributed by the Bombay Haj Committee. As far as my information goes, Government had never before incurred any expenditure on this account.

The only possible solution under the circumstances appears to be that the Government should make an appeal to the Mussalmans of Iudia, princes, noblemen, zemindars, merchants and the poor alike to start a shipping concern of their own in the intereste mainly of the pilgrims. The promoters would get a modest return on their investments and at the same time they will be doing a great act of charity.

"Hotel Majestic,"

Secretary,

Khuddam : Ka'aba Society.

Govt. Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi.

BOMBAY.

TO THE EPICOR OF "THE COURTER"

Sin,—I hope you will extend to me the courtosy of your columns, and publish my brief contribution to your esteemed journal

I have tried in this letter, as far as possible, to quote facts and figures based on correct and reliable information, as I believe in fair and honest criticism. I may, however, state at the outset that I loaded controversy, and I hope I shall not be drawn into it.

I have been, like a true lover of education, following closely the course of events in the history of the Anglo-Arabic (called Govt Anglo Arabic?) High School, Delhi, I have studied from time to time the problems that this old institution had to face and has still to face, but have always refrained from making public comment since in rine cases out of ten honest criticism is always looked upon by the men in authority as the outcome of personal enmity, malice and selfishness. I think I must point out, as I believe and honestly believe, that the Anglo-Arabic High School needs reform, and certain events and circumstances, important as they are, must be brought to the notice of the Muhammadan public in the interest of the school.

The Anglo-Arabic School is a very old institution, as old as 1846. It was founded in that year by Nawab Zafar Ali Khan, who gave Rs. 1,76,000 to the East India Company for the advancement of Muhammadan education. The building in which the school is located was built by Chazi-ud-din Khan, one of the Nizams of Hyderabad, and is a very fine historical building situated outside the Ajmere Gate. The old Oriental school was converted into an English High. School about a quarter of a century ago. Khwaja Shahabuddin was

its first Head Master and continued to act in that capacity up till 1907. In 1907 or thereabout the school was inspected by Mr. J. W. T. Wright, the then Inspector of Schools, Delhi, who condemned it wholesale and reported against the Head Master and most of the other members of the staff. The school was practically overhauled, most of the old teachers were sent away, and M. Mohamed Fazluddin, the present Head Master, was appointed in place of Khwaja Shahabnddin. It was hoped that under the guidance of the new Head Master the school would show better results and would progress morally and materially, but a glance at the following table will show that, leaving aside the beautiful lawns and flower-pots and some up-to-date but insufficient furniture and apparatus, the school has made no progress whatsoever. The number of scholars has of course risen from 400 to 1,000 (including one upper primary and two lower primary branches), but the results are bad. It is believed that a large sum of money is spent every year on the school, but like the Prince of Wale's School of Science at Aligarh, it has proved to be another 'white elephant' The following will justify my remarks :—

Past & Present.	No. of years.	No. of scholars sent up for the Matric.	No. of boys passed.	Remarks.
The old per- 10d.— 1894-1907	13	256	159	Many boys secured scho- larships, me- dals and dis-
The new per- 10d.— 1907 1914	7	257	90	tinctions.

A glance at this table will show that the school during the old period, though condemned by Mr. Wright, showed better results than under the existing arrangements. In both cases 256 and 257 boys were sent up, but the results show a marked disparity and are in no way creditable to those now responsible for the school education. Apart from the marked falling off in results during the past few years in comparison with the results of the school previous to 1907, it should be noted that the school average in University passes is often much below that of the I inversity and certainly the worst amongst all the public schools in Delhi. And this grave situation exists inspite of the fact that enormous sums of money have been spent on its equipment and the number of teachers has considerably increased.

If we analyse the results for the last five years we come to the

following ugures :--

Year	No of candidates	Passod	Failed
1910	89	12	27
1911	38	16	22
1912	39	20	19
1913	50	15	35
1914	39	10	25 + 4
	*****	***************************************	under con-
	195	78	sideration.

It will be quite clear from the above that the large sums of money spent on the school are practically wasted and the results are such as call for a searching inquiry into the condition of the school teaching.

It is the duty of every true Muhammadan to ponder over the matter and to find out and suggest remedies for the betterment of the school. To the best of my recollection the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi promised to make some enquiries last year, but the Mussalmans of Delhi are still eagerly awaiting the results of that enquiry.

mans of Della are still eagerly awaiting the results of that enquiry.

It may be pointed out here that one of the chief reasons of the uniformly bad results in the University examinations appears to be the fact that the present Head Master attends to arious things outside the school. He has been made a trustee of the Fatchpuri Mosque, is the Inspector of the Punjabi School, the Hon. Secretary of the Public Library, a member of Queen Mary's School Committee, etc., and if my information is correct, coaches boys for various examinations. He finds, therefore, very little time to attend to his duties in the school. He has been getting promotion every year with bad results to his credit, and has often been heartily congratulated by the school authorities on having rendered "meritorious services". What those meritorious services are still remains to be seen. I have no desire to make personal remarks and I have purposely refrained from saying things which may cause offence to the amour proper of the school authorities. I prefer to keep silent for the present. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not state here that there have been constant changes amongst the teachers and during the last 5 or 6 years as many as thirty teachers have joined and left the school. It is generally remoured that the Head Master's treatment has been responsible for the influx and hasty outflight of so many birds of passers.

ange. I do not know how far this is true. At all events the matter abould be carefully inquired into. I may also mention here that easy promotions at the school annual examinations are another undesirable feature of the school. Weak boys are generally promoted to the higher class and this may, to some extent, account for abnormal

failures in the University examinations.

With these facts before us I appeal to the Muhammadans of Delhi, specially to educated and wealthy Muhammadans, to help the Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi, to enable it to fulfil its mission, the mission of imparting free education to Mussalmans. The school is now an aided institution and is tied hand and foot by rules and regulations, and poor Muhammadan boys find it very difficult and expensive to continue their studies in this school—their so-called national institution—and to pay the Chhanced fees that are now charged in the school. The following other matters are worthy of immediate attention:—

(1) Scholarships.—Scholarships for poor students should be founded in large number. The need for scholarships is greater than before and the question is an important one.

(2) Library.—The school does not possess a decent library. This is a great drawback Good libraries are essential for schools and colleges.

(3) Building.—The number of scholars in this school has risen and the school has now on its registers more than 1,000 pupils. Lecture rooms are limited in number and 4 new class rooms are badly needed. Philanthropic Mussalmans like Haji K S Baksh Elahi Sahib, C. I. E., can find no worther use for their superfluous wealth than to endow the school with much needed class rooms. A sam of Rs. 25,000 will enable the authorities to commence building operations without delay.

(4) Science Department.—Money is also required for the Science Department, which is still below the required standard. A qualified

B. Sc. or M. Sc. is required to look after it.

(5) Shorthand and Typewriting Branch.—This branch of the School receives monthly Government grant of Rs. 120, but nothing has been done up to now to induce students to join this class. Students go to other institutions and pay higher fees simply because they do not get proper tuition in the Anglo-Arabic School. There are no suitable tables, chairs, and machines. The head of the institution should remember that the school is not a money making machine, but that it was started for the benefit of Mussalmans. Economy should be combined with decency and the class should be made to serve a useful purpose and not allowed to rust.

I regret that for want of space I have had to curtail my letter and I reserve further comments for some future time. I would, however, request you to note that for the present I shall find myself amply repaid if I find that the Honorary Secretary of the School and the Managing Committee and the public are willing to join hands to

work for the good of the school.

I remain,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
V. 1. Z.

5th July 1914.

# Debate on the Council of India Bill The Marquess of Crewe's Speech

The Marquess of Chewa, in moving the second reading of the Council of India Bill, said --At the end of July last year I outlined the general principles which we proposed to bring before your loadships' House to the form of a Bill as soon as possible, and I am thereby relieved on this occasion from troubling you at such length as might otherwise have been necessary. The general conclusion that has been reached by all those whose opinion I have had the opportunity of consulting has been that it is desirable as a matter of business to make certain amendments in the Act of 1858, in addition to any changes which might be made proprior moture by the Secretary of State of the day.

The present position of the Council briefly is this—Its functions are mainly consultative and advisory. It has a restricted veto
on certain actions of the Secretary of State, and it is bound by a
series of rigid rules of business founded on the Act of 1858. The
numbers of the Council have somewhat varied since then, but I think
it may be taken that opinion in noire recent times has found a
Council of It or thereabouts as likely to be the most convenient
number for business. It is more or less agreed by people of all
schools that the functions of this Council ought to be in the main
of an advisory character, but different schools of thought adopt very
different views as to the elements of which it should be composed
and of the manner in which its advisory powers should be exercised.
Of those schools one is extreme and would depend entirely on the
administrative experience of the Secretary or State's Council for
the advice which should be given. They would, it they could,
compose the Council entirely of Indian ex-Civil servants of experience,
and they do not regard the introduction of any other element of

advice with much favour. At the other sed of the line is a completely different school, represented in India by those who attend the Indian Congress and supported by a certain body of opinion, partly of former Indian officials and partly of English members of Parliament, in this country. They would like the advice which is given to the Secretary of State to be in the main advice of a political character found on general principles or political theories. They would like to see—although they would not exclude administrative experience altogether—a large majority of the Secretary of State's Council framed with the object of giving advice on those lines.

I cannot pretend to be a supporter of either of those schools in its extreme form. I do not hesitate to say that for a great many subjects which come before us at the Judia Office it is of the highest importance that we should have at our disposal advice founded on administrative experience, varied, and gained, if possible, in high posts. For instance, there are cases in which the Government of India finds itself putting forward a different opinion from that held by one of the local Governments, or where the India Office is pressed to make some abrupt departure from precedent in favour of particular persons, or where preference is to be expressed for one object of expenditure against another, both of them, perhaps, being desirable in themselves. For all purposes such as these, and for many others, the administrative experience which has been gained by occupants in high office in India is of the greatest value to our Council. On the other hand, there is a danger that the Secretary of State in Council may be tempted to worship administrative efficiency as his sole idol. I therefore think that before we are to come to a final decision on important matters affecting the Government of India it is valuable to obtain the views of an important section of Indian opinion in revising the conclusions of the Government on the spot.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN OPINION.

Therefore in Clause 1, subsection 2, of the Bill it is proposed to make it a statutory obligation that two Indians, or rather persons domiciled in India, should invariably form part of the Secretary of State's Council, and that a list of Indians should be framed by the non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and the Legislative Councils of the different provinces, forming a panel from which a selection may be made by the Secretary of State when a vacancy occurs. There has been a certain demand in India. that Indian members should be directly elected. I do not think that the demand for such direct election is reasonable. I do not know any institution of the kind in which a system of direct election is used for the creation of such an important advisory body as the Secretary of State's Council is. I may be asked, Why carnot you be satisfied with a system of pure nomination? As far as the present members are concerned I would be well satisfied if they remained as long as they could and were succeeded by others of the same calibre. All the Indian gentlemen who have been on the Council since my noble friend held office have been men who have had no difficulty in speaking their minds frankly and also in expressing downright difference either with me or any members of the Council whom they did not agree with. But I found that no small fear was entertained in India that this might not always be the case, and that the time might come when the Viceroy or Secretary of State might desire to see nobody on such a Council who could not be relied on to agree with the supreme authority in every instance. It was feit that somebody might be appointed whose presence might in the opinion of more liberal-minded Indian opinion be worse than the absence of Indians altogether because they would give the impression that their race wasrepresented by people who acquiesced in everything said or proposed by the officials. Therefore this form of qualified and limited re-presentation has been introduced. From the list I have mentioned, the Secretary of State would in all cases be able to make an adequate selection of men of real ability and administrative experience, whose advice would be of great value.

In subsection 3 it is suggested that the salary of a member of the Council should be restored to the figure at which it originally stood—that is to say, £1,200 as year. I think it is desirable to make this increase in order to emphasize the idea that the services of the members of Council should be more strictly and exclusively whole-time service than is the case at present. We also propose to give a special allowance of £600 a year to Ipdian members of the Council. One of the reasons for that is that we pay higher salaries in the Indian public service because, in addition to having to live away from home, it is often necessary for the members to keep up a second establishment in their own country for the education of their children. I am told that one body of Indian opinion objects to any idea of differentiation between the two races, but I think it can be defended on lines of reason and common sense. In subsection 4 I have proposed that a person possessing special financial qualifications shall be appointed as a member of the Council upon special terms. It may not always be necessary or agreeable to such an adviser to-

# Hindu University.

#### Conditions of sanction for Hindu and Moslem Universities.

THE following letter has been addressed by Sir Harcourt Butler to the Maharajah of Durbhanga -

Simila, the 18th July 1914

'My dear Maharaja Bahedur,

Please refer to my letter to you, no. 117 Education, dated Simla, the 2nd June 1913, in which I regretted that I was not yet in a position to indicate the lines on which the constitution of the University should be framed as the matter was still under consideration and reference to his Majesty's Secretary of State was necessary, but noted your desire to go ahead with the preparation of a scheme and thought it would be of assistance to you to know the conditions the fulfilment of which the Government of India regarded as necessarily precedent to the introduction of any scheme. These were (1) that a suitable site be provided; (2) that the Central Hindu College be transferred to the University. (3) that a sain of 50 lakhs must be collected (in this amount may be included the capitalised value of the property mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter and the perpetual grants mentioned in paragraph 9 of your letter, provided the domentary title is satisfactory in the case of the latter and possession of the property has been made over in the case of the former). (4) that the constitution of the University proceed on lines to be indicated to you hereafter. (5) that a committee appointed for the purpose report that the Central Hindu College is fit to be developed into a residential and teaching university.

2. I understand that substantial progress has been made in regard to (1),(2) and (3) and action can at any time be taken under (3) As regards (1) I am now in a position to make a further important

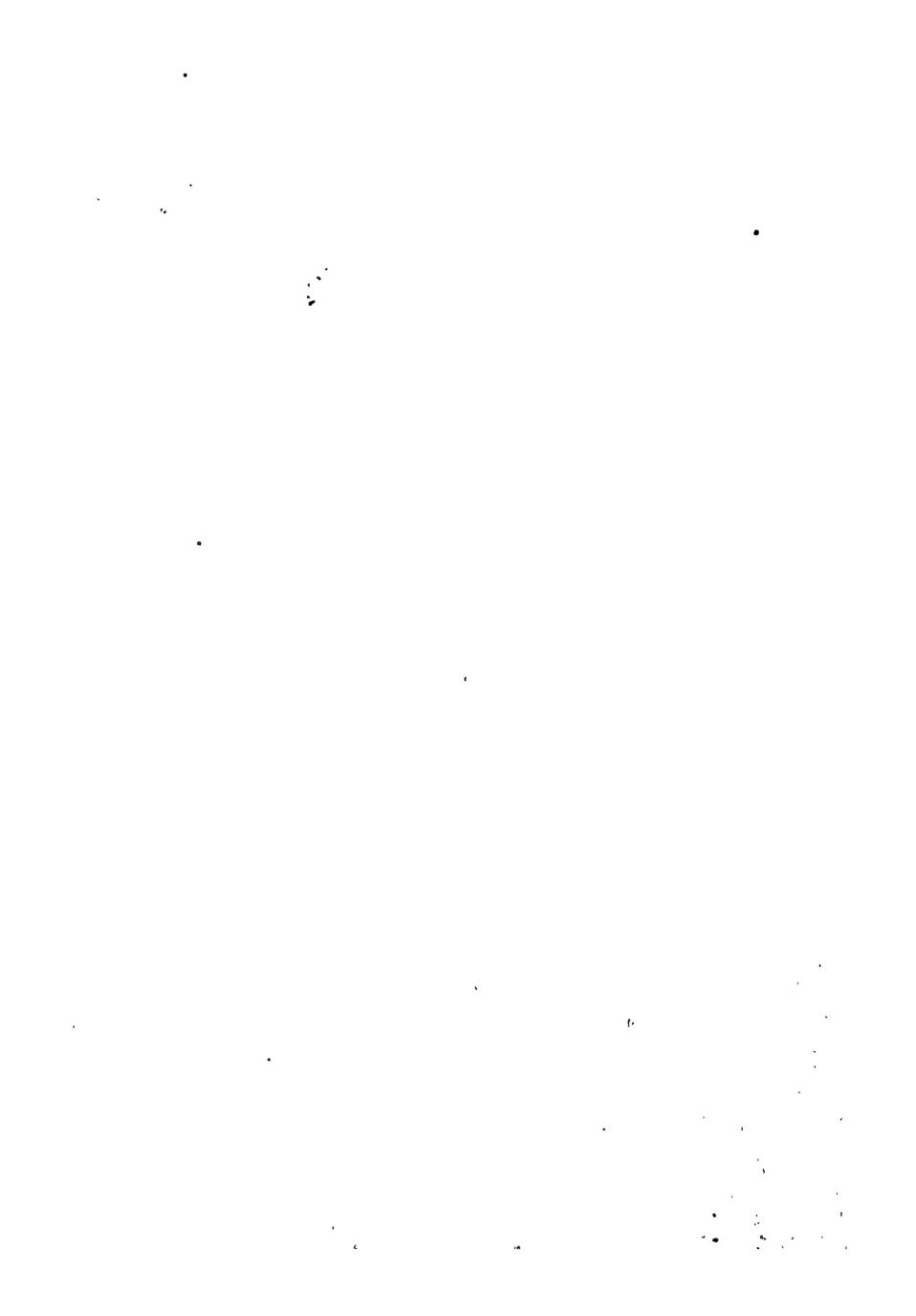
communication to you

- " It has been an understanding throughout that in essential and especially in regard to their relations to Government the proposed Hindn and Muhomedan Universities should be on the same feeting As yea are aware the Mahomedan University Committee have not accepted the constitution laid down in the case of the proposed University by Government. The original proposal of the Jahomedan University Committee was that the Vicercy should be Chancellor with powers of intervention and control. It was decided, and finally decided that this should not be. The sheme offered to the University sity Committee left the University through the Court point to appoint their own Chancellor while t gove the Covernor-General in Council the necessary powers of intervention and control. This arrangement was considerably criticised at the times. In consequence the Government c. India and his Majesty's Secretary of State have reconsidered the whole question with every desire to assist a solution. They recognise that the Government of India is impersonal indy situated at a distance and cannot get that tose personal attention to the University which is required in the case of a new institution of a novel type in India. On a review of all the oreunistances of the ose and the criticisms while have been advanced, the Governmen of India and his Majorty a Secretary of State have come to the conclusion that the best form of constitution will be to constitute the Lieutena t-Governor of the United Provinces the ex-siles Chancellor of the University with certain opportunities for 3 ving advice and certain powers of intervention and control. The Hindu University, though not empowered to affiliate colleges from outside, will be imperial in the sease that, subject to regulations it will admit students from all parts of India. On the other hand it will be localised in or by Bonares. There will be obvious advantages in having a Chancelor of the a inversity the identenantatione nor of the province, who is also Chancellor of the Allahabad University and who will be able to help to correlate the work between the two, secure them corresponding advantages and toster a spirit of healthy cooperation. Moreover, such a constitution is in accord with the general policy of decentralization which is now pursued by the Government of India.
- '4. As regards the powers which it is necessary to reserve to the Chancellor, these are --
- (a) The right of general supervision and the power to advise that such action be taken and such staff be appointed or removed as will secure the objects of the University, with power it necessary to see that such advice be given effect to.
- (b) the right of inspection for purposes of seeing whether the standard of education is kept up sufficiently high, and for other purposes:
- other purposes;
  (c) the right as a special measure to appoint if necessary (as the result of such inspection or otherwise) examiners for the university examinations who would report to the Chancellor;

- d) the annual receipt of accountants,
- (c) the approval of the appointments of Vice-Chancellor and Provost,
- (1) the approval of the initial regulations, etc., and of subsequent changes.
- (y) the approval of the incorporation of local colleges in the University.

(h) The nomination of five members to the Senate, and

- (i) the approval of the institution of new faculties and the reservation of power to lay down the limits of expansion at any particular time.
- 'Some of these powers have been suggested by your Committee. Others are emergency powers which may never be exercised and can be exercised only very occasionally. The principle underlying them all is that in the interest of the rising generation and the parents, the Government must be in co-operation with the University and in a position to help it effectively and secure sound finance. The interests of the Government, and the students and their parents in this matter are necessarily identical.
- As you are already aware the decision in regard to affiliation of outside colleges is fival. It was realised at the time that this decision would cause some disappointment, but I may take this opportunity to observe that it was not reached without due notice to the University Committees. At an informal meeting of the constitution committee of the Mahomedan University held at Simla on the 23rd September 1911, I told the committee that this question of affiliation might come prominently forward, that there had been a great deal of criticism of the idea of denominational universities, especially in so far as they cut across existing territorial jurisdictions, that the chief justification of the Aligarh. I inversity was that it would be a teaching as opposed to an examining university, that the youngmen who got their degree and diplomas of the University would have imbibed the spirit of Aligarh, which could not be acquired elsewhere I again drew a tention to the matter at a subsequent meeting held on the 27th of the same month. In an informal discussion with the promoters of the Hindu University held at the Town Hall, Delhi, on the 1th December, 1914, I clearly pointed out the difficulties which beset the proposal to grant affiliation. I mention this because there has been some misunderstanding on the point
- 6. In order to meet the sentiment of the subscribers, it has been conceded that the University shall be colled the Benares Hindu University. It will have no religious test and will be open to students of all denominations as well as to Hindus Hindu theological teaching and observances will not be compulsory for any but Hindus. It will also be a teaching and residential university.
- 7. The terms mentioned above represent the condition the acceptance of which is necessarily precedent to the elaboration of any detailed scheme. I hope that you Committee will realise that they are worked out in the best interests of the University and the Government whose close association with it is essential. If they are not all that some of the subscribers may desire, they will enable you to realise an aspiration which a large body of opinion thought infracticable at the outset and which had been rejected by the I inversities Commission of 1902. Should the Committee accept the conditions, the detail of the constitution can be settled. Sir James Meston will be at Allahabad on the 28th instant and will be ready to discuss the matter with us there.
- · I may add that his Majesty's Secretary of State reserves his final decision on the details of the constitution of the University until they are before him in the form of a draft bill and regulations.
- 'In conclusion I have to state that when a satisfactory scheme has been evolved the trovernment of India will be glad to show their interest in the new University by making a liberal financial grant-in-aid. His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Government of India and the local Government have only one object, niz, to assist your Committee to start this new and interesting experiment on lines best calculated to secure its success, and in so doing to cultivate and promote that enthusiasm for sound education which all who wish well to India whole-heartedly desire
  - ' Yours sincerely,
  - 'HARCOURT BUTLER,'



receive the full salary, but it may be desirable sometimes to bring home from India a financial expert whose career in India is not entirely finished, and in order to obtain the best possible man it would be necessary to give him special terms in regard to salary, pension, and duration of his term of office.

THE COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATION.

I come now to Clause 2, which has caused more comment, founded on a singular amount of misunderstanding, than any other part of the Bill. One unfounded suggestion is that we intend to turn the Council of the Secretary of State into an administrative body. I do not know on what ground that charge is made. On the last occasion I spoke of our intention to limit the present procedure by which an enormous number of comparatively unimportant matters go to Standing Committees, causing much waste of time and much unnecessary delay, and I propose to limit that by making some kind of more regular attachment of members to particular departments. The attachment which exists at present is of an informal character, and I propose to make it more formal and close, but certainly not in any way to make members of Council the heads or even members of departments. What is to be done is that the chief of a department and a particular member of the Council can, in consultation with the Under-Secretary of State, arrive at conclusions on a number of matters which have now to go through a whole series of Committee There is no intention to term members of the Council into purely administrative officers, though a great deal will be done to expedite work by using them more as individuals and less as members of Standing Committees. Our present machinery is precisely the same for mosing a tree trank as for picking up a pin 1 do not propose to shelish procedure by Committee, and for specially impor-tant subjects ad her committees of the Council will be nonmanted That is a preferable plan in my siew, then the continuance of Standing Committees, because reference to Standing Committees is liable to have, in very many cases, little regard to the importance of the particular subject. There are many matters which do not involve any principle which, I am certain, can be treated for more expeditiously than they are at present.

I have had some figures taken out of the number of papers which we considered last year at the India Office About 200,000 of all sorts were dealt with, but it is important to note that a large vuriber of these were concerned with such matters as the purchase of stores in this country, and so on. Of these, 922 papers came but to the Council and 3,517 were hid on the table for seven day, and attently passed Under the Act of 1855 every consumeration of my kind that goes to India his either to be passed by meeting of C unon a strangency can be elaimed for it by the Secretary of State. If migency is claimed the Secretary of State has reasons for elaiment to add structly their reasons for elaiming to and structly their reasons to elaiming the add structly their reasons to elaiming the secretary of the secretary for claiming it, and, streetly, those reasons have to be submitted to every member of Council. The effect of that is that every telegram sent to India, sometimes by the Under-Secretary and so notimes by myself, constitutes an evasion or, indeed, an actual treach of the Act of Parliament. I do not think it is desirable that the business of a public office should not be able to be carried on at all from day to day without perpetual breaches of the law. As everybody knows, because mine is not the only office in which this is the custom, a large proportion of very important business is done by private communications, letters. or telegrams Those constitute at any rate, an evasion of the Act, and, similarly, all subjects except those which come under the head of "secret business" I venture to say that is a most ridiculous proceeding, and I cannot understand why an attempt to after this procedure should be looked upon, as I have been half amused and half pained to remark it is referred to, as some attempt on the part of the Secretary of State to obtain a vast amount of control over the India Office which he does not at present passess. That particular charge is one which, I think, it is entirely impossible to sustain.

"SECRET" BUSINESS. The Secretary of State is supposed to be grasping at power, by eliminating the Council altogether to dispatch secret orders 12 India. The so called secret business at the Iudia Office is of a purely sechaical kind. The secret business consists of business that has to do with levying war, with making peace, with treating or negotiating with any Prince or State in or out of India, or with the policy to be observed is respect to any Prince or State But there are numbers of matters which, in the strict sense though not in the technical sense, are secret matters-matters affecting the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office which do not come under any of those heads, and which, strictly speaking, cannot be said to be in any direct menae the concern of the Council of India. In matters of that kind it is proposed somewhat to amplify the powers of the Secretary of State.

Perhaps some noble lord may say that the Secretary of State ought act to be able to communicate with the Government of India on some subject affecting the tranquillity of India without first consulting and obtaining the assent of his Council. I do not think that is an objection which ought to be pressed, because I think there are certain mitters on which the views of the Government of this country ought

to be able to be conveyed directly to the Government of India. possible in more ways than one to conduct the discussion of such matters purely privately, but I will not say how far that is a desirable practice. There is also another and much simpler way. If the Government of India sent a secret dispatch to England, the Secretary of State could treat it as secret and reply to it in the same form has, therefore, only to intimate to the Government of India that they can send a secret communication on a particular subject, and after that the whole series of communications backwards and forwards remain secret. There, again, the sole object and intention of the clause is to regularize, to put into a formal and reasonable shape, what has been found to be the best method by which business can be reasonably and officiently done, having special regard to the fact that these regulations were made when the ordinary access to India was round the Cape of Good Hope and when the electric telegraph had not been invented.

"The Times" Criticisu

I noticed a curious error, due possibly to a certain looseness in the wording of the Bill, which was made by The Times newspaper in a leading article on this subject. Speaking of myself it says —"He also seeks to enlarge the category of matters described as secret which he may handle without consulting or informing his Council. The provisions in this respect are extraordinary. The Secretary of State will not communicate his 'secretary order to his own advisor, but undertake to lay them before Parliament." Of course, my lords, that is obviously an error. In subsection 2 of the Bill the following is substituted for section 20 of the principal Act -- "It shall be lawful for the accretary or State in Council to make rules and orders for the transaction of business as regard the powers which, under the principal A t, are to be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council. Provided that any such rule or order, so ha and affects any matter or question in respect of which concurrence of a majority at a meeting of the Council's a gained by this Act, shall not be valid unless made with the concurrence of a unipority of the members of Council present at the meeting of Council at which the rule of order is passed." Later on it is stated that all rules and orders made under this section shall be laid before Parliament. The writer in The Times includes all creers sent to India under subsection ( which extends section 27 or the jameipel Act, enabling the Secretary of State to send certain secret orders without communicating them to the members of his Convol, to any order, not being an order in respect of which concurrence charmigority at the meeting of the Council is required by the principal Act, which relate to any question gravely affecting the internal transporting of the actives on India are any other course, or the process and charge port of his Majesty's Dominions, and which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State as of the passive to riquite from As that mistake was made, it is clear that some verbal amendment may be accessary, but I need not remail the House that we do not intend to lay on the table of the House secret orders which have been sent to India, although it is proposed to lay rules and orders made by the Secretary of State in other respects. As to the operation of the rules, it may be objected that too much is left to be arranged by rules made by the Secretary of State and that not enough is put in the B'll, but if we tried to put into it the minor office changes which it may be impossible to make without some general alteration of the statute I am attaid that we should enlarge the Bill almost to the dimensions of the Act of 1858 THE REDUCED QUORUM

If it is objected that by reducing the quorum the Secretary of State might get together a scratch Council and induce a majority out of three to pass drastic rules and orders which would generally upset the existing state of thing, I shall be very glad to meet it and say that no alteration of the rules shall be made except at a tull meeting of the Council; but I cannot and erstand what fear there can be under the safeguards in With regard to the abolition of the weekly meeting of the Council, I think I said a year ago that the longest holiday the Council can take is from Monday until the following Saturday week, and I do not expect that under our proposals the meetings of the Council will be any fewer than at present. I should not be surprised if they were not somewhat more frequent, but cannot see what necessity there can be to bind them down to meet within the seven days of a particular week. I see Lord Curzon has placed on the paper a motion for the rejection of this Bill, and tell him frankly that I have no idea at all of the particular motive which actuates him in resisting this modest piece of legislation. I can hardly imagine that he will say that the present system is so perfect as to be incapable of improvement, and shall await his reasons with real curiosity. Although I do not think that the appointment of a Select Committee is the most practical proceeding, yet if the House prefers to adopt the motion of Lord Courtney I shall be prepared to fall in with the suggestion, for simply to barke the second would probably create a false impression in India.

Lord Curzon's Speech

Motion For Remarks.
Earl Conson of Kroniston - In moving the rejection of the Bill I shall have to give your lordships a very different impression of

its scope and possible consequences from that which the noble marquess has sought to give. He has as good as said how can you be so unreasonable as to ask the House to throw out this modest little Bill? But it appears to me and to everybody of experience whom I have consulted to be a bad Bill founded upon radically unsound principles. While affecting to maintain the Council of the Secretary of State, the Bill, as far as I can see, must reduce it, even if retained, to an impotent and costly sham. The measure does affect, if it does not actually destroy constitutional safeguards which have hitherto surrounded the Secretary of State. It introduces into the composition of his Council a new, an inappropriate, and, as I personally think, a perilous method of appointment in regard to the Indian members, and I greatly doubt whether it really represents the collective windom of the noble marquess's advisers in England or India. -It is common knowledge that this Bill in its main features is the product of the late Under-Becretary (Mr. Montagu), who during his term at the India Office found that the machinery that existed did not suit his ideas and set about to destroy it to the best of his ability. If my description of the Bill is correct it seems to me impossible to amend it satisfactorily in Committee, and if we sent it to a Select Committee we should be committed to the main structure of a Bill which we repudiate. There is, therefore, no other course than to move the rejection of the second

reading.

The Bill is a different measure from the one which we were led to expect by the speech of the noble marquess last year. He then described his amending measure as one that was required to reform the cumbrous and dilatory procedure of the India Office and to do away with delays. Yet now, we get this great measure, which it has required an hour and a quarter to explain, and which is intended to revolutionize the methods by which the Secretary of State conducts the government of India in this country. As regards delay, there is, the government of India in this country. As regards delay, there is, of course, great and sometimes intolerable delay in all departments, but my impression is that generally in the India Office there is creditable celerity. But if there are delays it is absolutely in the power of the Secretary of State to overcome them at once. I believe there is no office in the world in which it is possible for the official head to push matters on with greater rapidity. This, therefore, is not a question of mere procedure.

AN UNFORTUNATE OUTLOOK FOR INDIA.

The powers of the Secretary of State were immeasurably greater than those of any Secretary of State in any Department of the British service. He can overrule his Council on anything except matters that involve a charge on the revenues of India. He can withdraw certain classes of subjects from their cognizance or control. And great as are they overs of the Secretary of State in theory and in statute they are greater in from their cognizance or control. And great as are the powers of the Secretary of State in theory and in statute, they are greater in practice. One might have thought that with an instrument so flexible and pliant, the Secretary of State would have been able to get along as well as his predecessors have done for the last 50 years. But no; he is not satisfied. He proposes a reduction of the numbers of the Council, varying from a minimum of seven to a maximum of 10. With a Council of only seven strong there will be only two Indian civilwith a Council of only seven strong there will be only two Indian civilians to represent the entire interests of the Indian Civil Service. I think this will be rather a serious situation. At the present moment in the India Office, there are in the official hierarchy only the Permanent Under-Secretary and the Secretary to the Military Department who represent India. The whole remaining members of the Secretary of State's Department are drawn from the home Civil Secretary of State's Department are drawn from the home Civil Service. It is clear that with a permanent staff thus recruited from home, and with a Council reduced to seven or to eight or nine, Indian administrative experience would be in a hopeless minority. Starting with the idea you had in 1858 that an English politician, the Secretary of State, was to rule India with the aid of Indian official experience and with due regard to Indian interests, you will end by finding your Secretary of State an English officer ruling India with. in the main, English officials and applying English standards and methods to the discharge of those duties. I think that is an undertrable and unfortunate outlook for that country. (Obsers.) As regards committees, under the present system when matters come before the Council the case in question is already well known. The discussion is, therefore, not prolonged, and you have the advantage of the is, therefore, not prolonged, and you have the advantage of the double inquiry—first, the inquiry by a committee of experts, and then the final examination and deliberation by the Council. Now that there are to be an committees or fewer committees, look at what will happen. When a case comes before the Council no one will know anything about it, and one of two consequences will ensue. Either things will be hurried through any difference of chicago and interest and difference of chicago and interest. feet discussion, or, if there is a difference of opinion, and if the Council insist upon further information, you will have to fall back on your system of committees, only they will be set up after the Conneil meeting instead of before, and you will have greater delay. With a Council of seven or eight members, however, you cannot work a committee system at all, and at bottom that is what is in the mind of the Secretary of State. He proposes to get rid of them. It is not fair of him thus to tie the hands of his successors. Although he may prefer to work without the committee system, his

successors may like to work on the old lines. How unfair, then, to tie their hands in a way which renders the duty of working by committees almost impracticable. (Hear, hear.) The vital point was what was to be the relation of a member of council to his department. The future administration depends upon that. As I understand it they are not to be members for departments comparable in any sense to those in India, where the member is the administrative head of his department and acts for it, subject to the consent of the Viceroy. The real head of the department, of take it, is to be the Secretary who has access to the Secretary of State. The Committees are to be broken up, and these unhappy members, with nothing to do, are to be scattered about the departments without any real responsibility or power. I can conceive circumstances in which the relations between the member and the Secretary will be very difficult. One may be a pushful man who will reduce the other to impotence. Everything is now done upon the cumulative responsibility of the Council, but the Council will be dethroned. The noble marques was offended because public opinion in India had misinterpreted his proposals. I do not think he had any cause to be surprised, for the conduct of the Financial Committee in the India Office, which has recently been the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry, was not such as to reassure public opinion. The fears may have been exaggerated, but I do not think they were unreasonable, for after listening to the noble marquess I have some fear that the advisory powers of the Council are going to be diminished, and that administrative functions are going to be embarked upon. A GRAB AT POWER.

Clause 2, in my opinion, contains the most astonishing series of provisions ever submitted in a Bill. Not even any member of his Majesty's present Government—I cannot put it higher—has ever made a more unblushing grab at power. The present law is that the Council must meet once a week, but in future it is to meet only when the Secretary of State pleases. He may dispense with meetings altogeher if he is of autocratic temper. The Secretary of State arguthat no one would be so unreasonable as to do that. I speak with great respect of Lord Minto, but it is notorious that in the early years of his regime he dispensed with the assistance of Council to a large extent, and grave feeling was excited. Under the powers in this Bill you might have the Government of Indiaconducted by a dismetrate, one here and the other there, with small reference to advisers of Indian experience. When a meeting of the Council does take place the quorum is to be reduced to three, and two persons might by their votes decide matters of extreme importance. Powers of the most arbitrary description are to be conferred upon this microscopic body. This provision is an absolute repeal of the central provision of the Act of 1858, and is destructive of the main financial safeguards which are a viet. now exist. It is true that the rules made in Council must be laid on the table of Parliament, but it would be much safer to keep your Secre-

THE DISPATCH OF SECRET ORDERS.

should not have done.

tary of State in order by adherence to statutes on the Statute-book than by debates in Parliament after he has done something which he

Then we come to what really seems to me to be the culminating act in this rake's progress, as I view it. That is the proposal to extend the category of secret orders and communications which the Secretary of State can issue without reference to his Council. The Secretary of State represented this as an innoceat provision The Secretary of State represented this as an innocent provision and as only somewhat amplifying the power which he at present enjoys. But in the new category he has drawn up an enormous class of questions, covering the whole government of India, which is to be withdrawn from the Council at home or of which they are to know nothing unless the Secretary of State chooses to inform them. I must confess I cannot see in these circumstances what would be the good of keeping a Council at Whitchall at all.

I am almost tempted to say that I am not surprised to see one more constitutional check swept away by noble lords opposite, but I will only say that, whatever they may do as regards, this

House or the other House of Parliament, I do hope that they will keep their devastating autocratic hand away from Departments of State, and that, most of all, they will refrain from anything which has a suspicion of autocracy in a case like that of the Government of India, where, I humbly submit, autocracy would not only be a blunder, but almost a crime. (Cheers.).

The Election of Two Indian Managers.

I come to that which is, in some respects, the most remembalis of the innovations which have been made in the present Bill. the provision for the election of two Indian members. I have always thought that the introduction of two native gentlemen on the provision for the election of two Indian members. always thought that the introduction of two native gentlemen on the India Council was one of the most justifiable acts of the policy of Lord Morley, and I never had any doubt misself that the practice, successful as it has proved, must be continued by his successors. I believe the experiment would be continued the cerely and loyally by both parties, and I do not in the least object to give it statutory effect if it is desired to do not

But it is quite a different matter when you nome to ejection.

I venture to say that is an utterly indefensible proposal. In the

first place. I do not think the Secretary of State has any right next place, I do not think the Secretary of State has any right to lay aside the power placed upon him by statute to choose the members of his Council. Secondly when he goes to India, as he will do, to select his members in future, instead of going to his natural service of advice and authority, the Viceroy, he would have to go to a power provided for him by members of quasi-Parliamentary bodies in India. And thirdly, he will not easily find, either in the electoral college or in the panel chosen by it, the particular class of experience which was essential to the work his Council has to perform. That work and experience is administrative work and experience, and that can only be acquired by familiarity with work and experience, and that can only be acquired by familiarity with the Indian administrative system. The men who would be put upon the panel would be public men, platform speakers—men who are identified with popular movements in India. Such men, however useful they may be in India, are not the men you want to put on the Secretary of State's Council in England, and I submit that the appointment of such men is contrary to the whole theory of the Council of the Secretary of State. That body is a body of experience, not of politicians and public speakers, and you cannot anywhere choose administrators by popular franchise. I shall be greatly surprised if this system of indirect election is approved by the Viceroy or his colleagues, and as regards English opinion in India, I have received telegrams of protest against the Bill from the president of the European Association at Calcutta, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce. If an inquiry should be made into the procedure of the India Office, it should be into its monstrous cost of £250,000 a year which falls on the voiceless taxpayer of India. If the Council wants reform, it is not in the direction of reducing its powers, but of relieving it of the enormous mass of unimportant matters that has referred home. Ought any Government in the throes of extinction and almost on its deathbed—I make no political reference; my remarks are purely chronological—to be allowed as an expiring act to bequeath to its successors a form of administration which they may cordially dislike; which public opinion is this country and may cordially dislike; which public opinion is this country and has been concocted inside the India Office; and which vitally affects, if it does not destroy, the Government of India as we have known it since 1858? I hope that I have gratified the curiosity of the noble marquess in stating the reasons why I think this Bill ought to be rejected.

Lord Courtney of Penwith's Speech.

Lord Courtney of Penwith said that the point at issue was one on which it was impossible for the House to arrive at a correct judgment, and one which could only be solved by critical examination before a Select Committee. The noble earl had examination before a Select Committee. The noble earl had used language which seemed to imply that he was not certain that he had the authority of the noble lords sitting near him for the course which he had taken. (Earl Curzon.—"I believe I have.') He was sorr; to hear that, because the rejection of the Bill without further consideration would be a very grave misfortune. He reminded the House that a deputation of Indian gentlemen had come to this country to support the noble manuages and to law before him their views as to the way in which marquess and to lay before him their views as to the way in which the Council of India should be reformed. To send them back without first examining the subject dispassionately through the instrumentality of a Select Committee would be extremely inexpedient from the point of view of the interests of the Government of India. All knew that there was an element of grave unrest in India, and it was manifested too frequently in very serious ways. The only effective method of dealing with it was to consider ex-haustively all the possible ways of introducing the cooperation of Indians into the system of government, and that was a question which could be properly thrashed out by a Select Committee. To send the deputation back with a refusal from us to go any farther would be to send them back with a message of ill-omen for, the peace and welfare of India.

On the motion of Lord Ampthill the debate was adjourned

until Monday.

The House rose at half-past seven.

## The New Turkish Army. (FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, May 28. THE problem how best to redistribute the Ottoman Army in or to meet the situation created by the Balkan War, the alleged danger of Hellenic attack on the Anatolian littoral, the mecessity of keeping a firmer hold on the Arab lands, and the increase of Russian strength and mobility in the Cancasus was among the first to be discussed by the Turkish military authorities after the conclusion of peace with Greece. It has been solved as follows. Under the distribution scheme of 1910 the 14 Army Corps and five independent divisions of the Turkish Army were thus stationed:—Europe and Smyrna, 24 divisions; Eastern Asia Minor, seven divisions; the Arab countries (Syria, Mesopotemia, and Arabia), It divisions; with one division in Tripoli in Africa. The new scheme provides for a total of 18 Army

Corps and two independent divisions. Five Army Corps (1 Corps and two independent divisions. Five Army Corps (1 divisions) are to be quartered in Thrace and Western Asia Minor. The three Army Corps on the Russian frontier are to be brought up to a strength of nine divisions. The Arab provinces are to be held by five Army Corps and two independent divisions, totalling 12 divisions. The total strength of the Army is now 36 divisions, as against 48 divisions in 1910, and is better concentrated than when Furkey held Albania and Macedonia.

#### THE REDIFS.

The old "Redif" (territorial) formations seem to have disappeared from the Army list The Redif divisions, extensively employed in all stages of the Balkan War, were of small value. Under-officered, short of baggage animals and wheeled transport, too often full of untrained min, they were sent into action before they had a chance of "shaking down," and mostly melted away in the first month of the campaign. In place of the commanders of Redif divisions a number of "officers commanding reserves" have been appointed to various stations. It is not known what the military authorities propose to do with their second line reservists in case of war. They may draft them into the first line to fill up gaps as the need arises, they may, again, extem-

porize a certain number of reserve divisions.

The 36 divisions are each composed of three two-battalion regiments and a rifle battalion. To each Army Corps is attached a two-battalion rifle regiment. The one exception is the Adrianople Army Corps, two divisions of which (the 4th and 6th) are composed of three three-battalions regiments and a rifle battalion, while the rifle regiment attached regiment than the battalion. while the rifle regiment attached numbers three battalions. It is difficult to form any idea of the total war effective of these 285 battalions. The peace effective of those which have passed through Constantinople on their way to their new quarters in Asia Minor varies from 300 to 400 bayonets. Those stationed at Constantinople average 400. Enver Pasha has proposed new legislation whereby service will be reduced from three to two years and all exemptions abolished, even for the sole supports of their families, who are to receive an allowance from the State. The fact that the Government of the sole supports of the fact that the Government of the sole supports of the ment annually obtains a revenue of over £900,000 from the military exemption tax renders it unlikely that military exemptions will be immediately abolished, whatever may be urged in favour of such a measure.

As for the cavalry and artillery, it need only be said that the former is under-horsed and will not be able to put more than 50 per cent. of its nominal effective in the field for some the former is under-horsed and will not be able to time to come. Owing to the heavy losses of modern material. most of the artillery regiments stationed in Asia are armed with old B.L. Krupp field guns, and it is, indeed, doubtful whether the first four Army Corps are entirely supplied with Q.F. pieces. Very heavy expenditure must be incurred to make good these deficiencies. Nothing seems to have been decided as to the reorganization of the Transport and Sanitary Services. The heavy losses among officers and men from disease last winter, especially in Thrace, where typhus raged, show that the latter service requires to be thoroughly reformed.

Opinions of Other Armies.

Turkish tactical and strategical methods appear to be still based entirely on German models. This does not prevent Turkish officers from having a high opinion of the fighting qualities of the Austrian and still more of the Russian forces, Germany, owing to the real or alleged superiority of her Great General Staff, would be "first favourite" here in the event of a European war. Of the French Army little is known and still less of the British. Of their recent antagonists Turkish officers rate the Bulgars first, and after them the Serbs, though they consider that the latter will be weakened rather than strengthened by the incorporation of Bulgarophil Macedonians in what was previously a very homogeneous force. The solidity and determination of the Bulgar and the efficiency of his staff work and general organisation have inculcated a very wholesome respect for his fighting powers among the Turks, who, on the other hand, seem to hold the Greek Army in unwise contempt, and base their appreciations of the Italian Army on its unnaturally passive attitude in Cyrenaica and Tripoli. The Constantinople garrison is certainly being more efficiently trained now than formerly and though, musketry instruction is still rudimentary, the tactical handling of the men is good.

It is difficult to obtain much information as to training in the provinces, or to express an opinion as to the ultimate success of the German military mission, which now numbers close on 50 officers. There is a strong desire for progress among most junior officers and in the General Staff, but recent appointments and dismissals have not allayed the suspicion that political considerations still play too large a part in the allotment of the higher commands, and it remains to be seen whether the young leaders of the Army will have the patience for the plodding 'spade-work' which reconstruction demands. In the Army, as in other departments of State, the Turks, however much they may now rely on foreign advisers, have in the last resort only themselves to thank if they succeed or fail.

A CONT O TRATE

#### The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all secon. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip over. Will not soil or in or anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infections discusses and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp. Price Rs. 1; rost free.

The East & West Trading Co., Delhi.

#### "Wanted"

Youngmen of high education and Social Statue to hold strictly confidential correspondence with a view to wedlock on the address given below. Sunni creed and gonume Nged anecetry essential

C/o Manager The Comrade Delhi,

#### "CALPACK"

Genuine Turkish Military Cap (for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fend of a "CALP&CK"? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

To—S. F. Chishti, & Co.,

Near Delhi & London Bank, Delitt.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Turboucues, Cairo, and Fabreque Imperial Ve Hercka, Constantinople,

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver Monograme t, Manufacturer of Bras Budges and Scale, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rulber Han't Presses Bra . Badges and

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

#### Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar i-Islam" the leading daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 20th January 1913, wites. "The well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motivaia of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government unlongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tome, has been very attractive inasmuch as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility.

#### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YARUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wunderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and rejuvenates the emacisted, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only 18s. 4d. Postage extra. No Purhee necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

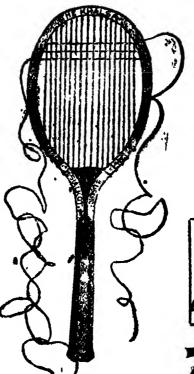


### IA WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes :- I have always used your Balancrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name. viz. Balamrit, i.e. nectar of children.

(Sd) KARIM MOHAMID, MA., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4. K. T. DONGRE & CO., Gingain, Bombay.

# LET US RE-STRING AND YOUR RACKET



It is just a difficult to re-string and to repair a nicket as to rinke one

and to repair a nacket as to rinke one and it denonds the same efficient nothing matching and testa.

There are tew times anywhere and certainly une in India—that possible resources which we enjoy at our Sukkot Factory feithed works men, trained and supervised by our ENGLISH foreign are only entrusted with this work.

We can quickly re-string, clean, straighten, re polish, re-glue or re-bind any tacket making it—at a moderate cost—absolutely as good as new Nonced to discard your favourite racket, let us te-string it and overhaul it!

Racket! re-string it and overhaul it!

Racket! re-string with Mio" red and white Tropical English gut Re-5-8.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

1 have been a Tennes player for 25 years and have never had a Bateron in England better re-strung than the last. It is now practically a new Bat and the gut and work is ex-

(Sd.) A. BARTON, Le-Cal., Deputy Commusione



# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Picture "His Master's Voice", a representation of which appears below, is not only the registered Trade Mark of the Gramophone Company, Ltd., but the exclusive copyright in such picture is vested in the Gramophone Company, Ltd. Any person reproducing such picture either for the purpose of trade or advertisement or otherwise will render themselves liable to legal proceedings.

MORGAN & CO., Calcutta. Solicitors for The Gramophone Company, Ltd.



# Thoughts on the Present Discontent.

By Mr. Mohamed Ali, B. A. (Oxon.)
(Published in 1907.)
Price, As. 8.

#### Some Press Opinions.

. .'. Mr Mohamed Ali has read widely, and has though well over the present conditions of India. He has the ardent temperament of the East, controlled by knowledge, and he wields a powerful and attractive per. Above all he is absolutely honest. We recommend the study of his brochure, because it is a frank statement of the views of many edugated Indians, and without the sympathetic appreciation of those views it is impossible to approach that great problem in the governance of ladia—the position of chicated Indians in the State. , . Mr Mohame i Ali has found so strong a supporter as the Secretary of State. We believe that his diagnosis of the complaint is substantially a strate. .—The Times of India.

... He is particularly frank in certain of his views, what he says being well worth the careful attention of Englishmen and others who are really desirous of getting at the point of view of men whose minds are not always open books at Garden parties and mere ceremonial gatherings —The Marning Post.

Racy and thoughtful articles. Their literary ment is by no means their least attraction, and the piquancy of the style will stimulate thought. The indica Spectator.

', . We accept his assurance that he made a conscientious effort to set down what many of his countrymen feel, without malice and also without downwillous...—The Bombay Gazotte

the "Thoughtful Indian and Englishman who would like to see India well and westly ruled might learn something and profit much by a perusal of the "Thoughts on the Present Discontent," as written by a Mohamedan gentleman who shows no bias either on the one side or the other. He takes a common-sense view of the questions and bestows praise or blame either on the rulers or the ruled as he thinks it is necessary. His remarks are generally pungint and witty. The pamphlet contains a good deal of honest straightforward criticism which makes it a most valuable addition to that mass of literature which the present situation in India has evoked in the public press — Hendu Pitriot

,'. Mr. Mohamed Ali disclaims allegiance to any of the political parties or prejudice on either side, but he justifies his outspokenness which is put into print suits regardless of anyhody's aneasy conscience... An opinion if no good unless it is strong, but it is not necessarily strong—in [fact it is essentially week—if it is violent or delirious. In Mr. Mohamed Ali's little brochure we have strength, but we have neither delirium nor violence.—The Parss.

To be had of The Manager of "The Comrade," Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.

# Have You Seen?

# ' Cartoons.

Reprinted on Cardboard

## Framing.

The Comrade has from time to time published original Cartoons on the burning questions of the day, many of which are of abiding interest. The following were reprinted on cardboard for framing at the request of many subscribers :-

II. Co-efficient.

III. (i) Before (ii) And After.

IV. Beati Possidentes

V. The Spirit of the Coliseum.

VI. A Christmas Dinner & After. of "Turkey"

VII. Changing Guards.

VIII. Fed up!

I. The Brotherhood of Man. A playful illustration of the position assigned to the Depressed Classes by the Indian advocates of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

A telling exposition of the Anglo-India doctrine of Administrative Efficiency.

A pictorial comment on Italy's expectations from her raid on Tripoli and her early disillusionment

Italy's interpretation of the doctrine of "Possession is nine points in law" and the Tripolitan's conception of a housebreaker's deserts.

An illustrated comparison of the Romans of to-day and yesterday when hundreds were 'butchered to make a Roman holiday.'

An illustration of Italy's nightmare after swallowing a large slice

A pictorial exposition of Sir Edward Greg's policy of subservience

An illustration of Italy's satisty after a generous meal of " Macuroni Tripelitame.

# Complete Set of Eight for Rs. 3. Single Cartoon Annas 8.

Press Opinions:

The "Times of India" says :---

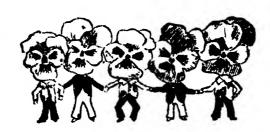
"Eight Cartoons which originally appeared in the Comrade' have lately been reprinted for purposes of framing . . The Spirit of Caricature does not thrive in India, nor are most of the political Cartoons executed with sufficient skill to make them really telling contribution to any controversy. The 'Comrade's' artist knows how to draw and has a good deal of the right spirit in him . . . Of the eight Cartoons, four deal with the War in Tripoli . one of these . . . . is a capital piece of work . . . A sa whole the set is very remarkable. The 'Comrade' is to be congratulated on their production."

The "Empire" says:-

". . . The clover and original Cartoons that have appeared in the 'Comra to.' They are well worth the money The Cartoons are extremely telling and will look well framed."

Don't Hang Shoddy Pictures in Your House. No picture obtainable at Rs. 3 can equal even one of these Cartoons if neatly framed. They combine Politics, History and Art.

> Write for the Set to The Manager of "The Comrade"



# The Comrade.

# A Weekly Journal.

# - Edited by - Mohamed Alia

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRART; JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, CV. CV. CV. GOT, NEW DELRI

-Morrie.

Vol. 8. No. 5.

May lead

Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, 1st August, 1914.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign #1

CONTENTS

			_
	Pag	e.	Page.
Water .	6	19	Religion and the Young Turks 76
THE CRISIS IN EUROPE .	6	59	Generous Help 76
OUR LONDON LETTER	7	2	LEADING ARTICLES-
Term A Term—			The Haj New Propose's for Old,—II •76
Mosiem Education .	7	74	The New Kalı 77
Local Governments and Agents	7	74	GHASITA: A BADMASH 80
***************************************		74	The Council of India Bill 81 Hindu University—
The Armageddon .	7	76	The Commutee Meetin 85
War Strengths of the Powers	, 7	76	Press Opinion 85
Hindu University	7	76	ADVERTISEMENTS 90-92

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the office will not be responsible for any delay in replying such communications.

## The Week.

Persia,

REUTER wires from Teheran, dated July 24, that M. Mornard, Belgian Treasurer-General, has resigned.

A message, dated July 25, states that Lord Incheape has been appointed Second Government ex-officia Director of the Anglo-Persian Dil Company.

The Albanian insurgents, in a letter to the Powers, demand the withdrawal of Prince William, otherwise they threaten to destroy Durasso, and say that if the battleships fixed, they would not spare the inhabitants.

Reuter wires from Durazzo that the Powers have resolved not to asswer the insurgents who insulted the Prince and threatened to make Purazzo a battlefield.

The Dutch gendarms officers have resigned.

Reuter wires from Duranzo that those killed in the recent affray between soldiers and Nationalists, were buried yesterday. The streets were crowded.

The Haj Question.

Bomboy, July 24.
This Commissioner of Police, as President of the Haj Committee, spends last evening the new Musafer Khaia for use of the Haj

Pilgrims New Institution, which is a commodious structure with accommodation for several hundred people having been built in place of the old one at Frere Road, acquired in connexion with the Alexandra Dock scheme.

Indians in Canada.

The following special cablegram appears in the "Pioneer": The Times Toronto correspondent says that seven Hindus belonging to the Indian colony at Vancouver have taken passages on the "Komagata Maru" declaring that they are going to India to assist in spreading the revolutionary movement. The "Standard's" Ottawa correspondent says Sii R. Bordon has been in communication with the India Office through Mr. Perley, acting High Commissioner. The correspondent understands that a conference of representatives of the Dominion's Home Ministers to deal with the whole problem is likely to take place shortly at Montreal.

The "Star" says: Canada ought if possible to discriminate in favour of British subjects when dealing with the question of Asiatic immigration. An Asiatic born under the flag ought to feel that he gets better terms than any other Asiatic and gets them because he is British born. Hindus of education should visit Canada with the freedom they enjoy in England.

# The Crisis in Europe.

War Between Austria and Servia.

London, July 28.
REUTER wires from Berlin that in official circles here, it is con sidered that the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the possibility of which is not denied, can and ought to be localised.

Budapest: Speaking in the Chamber, Count Tieza, the Premier, said, that the foreign situation was not now of such a nature that a serious turn was to be regarded as certain or probable. The situation abroad was now absolutely uncertain, but it could be settled by peaceful means, though the possibility of a serious complication also existed.

London, July 24.

Belgrade: The Austrio-Hungarian note has been delivered to Servia. It demands the suppression of the Pan-Servian movement and the punishment of accomplices in the Serajevo assassinations. An answer is required by six o'clock on Saturday evening.

Vienna: The Austrian note to Servia demands the publication of the Servian Government's condemnation of, and regret for, the anti-Austrian propaganda and the punishment of offenders, the suppression of anti-Austrian teaching in schools, dismissal of officers and functionaries whose names the Austrian Government reserves the right to communicate, the acceptance of the collaboration of Austrian officials in suppressing the anti-Austrian movement, and the prosecution of accessories in the Serajevo crime, with the collaboration of representatives of the Austrian Government. The note also demands the arrest of the Servian Major and the State official who are compromised as the result of the enquiry into the Serajevo crimet

The Austrian ultimatum is unexpectedly severe and uncompromising, leaving scarcely a loophole for negotiation. The situation is regarded as most grave and everyone is asking what attitude Russia will take up.

The semi-official "Pester Lloyd," of Budapest, affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria

and Servia.

Vienna . The senn-official "Fremdenblatt" says the Austro-Hungarian demands are the outcome of long and careful reflection and do not go beyond what is strictly necessary. "We have to destroy the mine which has been dog in Servia and which penetrates to the heart of our southern Stav territories,'

Vienna . It is understood that no negotiations or bargaining on the part of Servia will be allowed, nor extension of the time limit, nor mediation by other Powers. Should Servia reply in the migetive it is intimated that the Army will be called to enforce Austria's demands.

Paris. Commenting on the Austro-Servian crisis, "Le Journal" says. "We find ourselves face to Jaco with anti-Slav reaction to which Russia cannot be indifferent"

St Petersburg . An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet been held to discuss the foreign situation. The Cabinet sat has been held to discuss the foreign situation for four hours. It is understood that Russia will immediately intervene and ask Austria to prolong the ultimatum to Servia in order to give time to European d plomacy to exercise action. the event of a refusal, extreme measures on the part of Russia may be expected

Vienna The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade has been ordered, unless the ultimatum is complied with to-morrow evening, to leave Servia with the whole of the Legation staff.

With the exception of the "Vossische Zeitung" which criticises interference with Servic's dignity, the German Press raises a chorus of approval of the "dignified earnestnes" of the Austrian note to Servia and promises the fullest support in the event of outside interference.

The Italian Press is astounded at the severity of the note and characterises it as an unprecedented humiliation

Renter learns that Diplometa in London take the gravest view and are of opinion that no Servian Cabinet could comply with the Austrian demands. In other circles, opinion is expressed that Servia may ask for proofs of the charges against Servian officials and that meanwhile the Powers will endeavour to mediate.

Boilin: Austro-Hungarian reservists have received 25 hours' notice to rejoin their regiment.

Belginde A semi-official in te describes the situation consequent upon the Austrian note, as most critical

St. Petersburg: An official communique has been issued stating that the Imperial Government is seriously preoccupied with the Austrian ultimatum to Servis, and is attentively following the development of the dispute to which Russian cannot remain

The details of the Austrian note were only known Belgrade yesterday evening from the Austrian papers. Servian papers published special editions which are reds engerly discussed. The situation is considered more serious that prior to the Balkan Wat. With the exception of the "Morning Post" which inverghs against the most high handen procedure on a sord in imposing the terms, such as have never been enforced on a conquered State, the London Press is generally anti-Servian in tone and connects submission on the ground of the indefensionity of making cas country the centre

for intrigues against the integrity of another.

St. Petersburg. The Tsar presided at a council at Peterhoff to-day. Mobilis cion of the Russian army is momentarily expected. While acknowledging that America has grave cause for complaint against Servia, the "Times' condemns the preorpitateness and harshness of her Utimetum which appears to imply that Austria is determined to set the the controverse by the swords. That newspaper warns Au that the very existence of her monarchy may be involved by a general conductation.

French news, speed are very melligrant at the conduct of Austria who, they point out, has selected a moment when Great Britian is pre-occupied with the Ulster crists and Russia with strikes. They consider that Servia cannot accept the humiliation imposed on her and urge the Triple Entente to intervene.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, international stocks were demo-Consols fell one and a quarter, and Russians and Austrians three. Other markets were depressed.

Vienna: Austria is awaiting Servia's decision with the greatest composure. Patriotic demonstrations were made throughout last night

Vienna: The Russ an Charge d'Affaires to-day called at the Foreign Office and asked for extension of time for Servia's reply to the Austrian note. He received a negative reply.

Belgrade: The Cabinet has been in constant session to-day, The Crown Prince asked the Opposition leaders to accept any decision of Government. Safes and archives have been removed to the south.

Vienna: Newspapers announce that Servia accepts Austria's terms under protest.

Vienna: Government announces that it will not extend the time limit.

The reply to the Austrian note is unsatisfactory. The Austrian Minister has left Belgrade

The King of Servia and his Court are evacuating Belgrade and mobilisation is in progress.

The crisis has caused a rush of Ambassadors on holiday to return to their posts Mr. F. D. Acland, speaking at the Steyning to-day, said the European position was far graver than that in Ireland No one could imagine the disasters which a great was might bring. Drivain's whole influence would be directed towards the maintenance of peace.

Berlin Hundreds demonstrated outside the Austrian Embassy and sang the National Anthem. The Ambassador thanked the crowd

It is reported that five army corps are mobi-St. Petersburg

The Tsar has approved of the decisions of the Cabinet. Mobilisation is proceeding forthwith.

Cetinje Important movements of Austrian troops are reported from Ragusa. Twenty-two Austrian warships are assembled in Cattaro Bay.

Reuter learns that the Servian capital has been transferred to Kragujevacs and that the Servian reply accepts some and rejects others of the Austrian demands.

Budapest. Though rain is falling, the multitude is parading streets shouting "Live the War" and "Down with Servia."

It is significant that France and Russia made concerted repre-

sentations at Vienna this atternoon.

London, July 26.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Austria-Hungary.
The Reichsiath and the Diets have been closed. The Servian Minister has left Vienna General Von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, has left Karlabad to return to Berlin,

M Poincaré, French President, is at Stockholm.

Su John Simon, speaking at Manchester, said that any part Great Britain might play in the European crisis should throughout be the part of the mediator, singly, desirous of promoting peacetui relations.

Reuter wires from Berlin that a procession of twenty thousand men singing "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and "Deutschland" Deutschland Weber Alles" paraded in Unter Den Linden and made enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Austrian Embassy. Patriotic scenes were witnessed in cufés and restaurants. Enthusiastic demonstrations in favour of war were held in Vienna and the

The Kaisei left suddenly for Germany yesterday evening. It is reported that all the divisions of the German fleet were ordered to assemble yesterday evening at pre-arranged places on the Norwegian coast.

A Vienna message states that it is reported that partial mobilisa-

tion has been ordered.

Berlin The semi official "Nordoutsche Allgemeine Zeitung hopes that in the event of rejecting by Servia of Austria's just demands, the Powers will strive collectively to prevent complications.

A St Petersburgh message states that the Tear has promoted cadets who have completed their course to be officers a month before the usual date

Vienna . An official communique says that the foreign aituation has so developed that regard for military necessities has become the supreme consideration. The communique proclaims ordinances suspending throughout the Empire constitutional laws on the liberty of the subject of assembly and the Press Private correspondence is being suppressed and juries are restricting the issue of passports, partially prohibiting export and import of goods and enforcing military jurisdiction generally.

Vienna Proclamations of the order for a partial mobilisation

in Berlin and naval concentration, are denied.

Reuter wires from Stockholm that M. Posneare has left for Copenhagen.

The Austrian and Russian consorship is most rigorous. Belgrade is isolated.

Reuter wires from Buddapest that General Putnik, the Servian Generalisamo and four officers were arrested in Hungary last night while returning to Belgrade. General Putnik was astounded when he was told that he was a prisoner. He said he was not aware that a state of war existed.

Berlin. Pro-Austrian demonstrations continued throughout the night. A crowd of thirty thousand assembled outside the Beichstag and cheered the Speaker's call to arms. The police did not interfere and even allowed demonstrations outside the Palace.

Vienna: It is officially stated that Italy has spontaneously informed Austria that, in the event of an Austro-Russian war, Italy will support the Triple Alliance.

The splendid loyalty of Germany and Italy has aroused the greatest enthusiasm and gratitude.

Special editions of the London papers announce that war has

The German newspaper "Lokalanzeiger" says that unless all signs are deceptive, Britain, whose majestic fleet is still gathered at Spithead, is prepared to do everything to preserve peace and will exercise a moderating influence in Paris and St. Petersburg.

Vienna: Newspapers here are unanimous in declaring that war

is inevitable unless Servia at the last moment submits.

Vienna: General Putnik will be allowed to proceed to Servia

There is no confirmation of the reported declaration of war. A continual exchange of visits occurred among Diplomats in London

to-day, and everywhere the gravest views are held.

Berlin: It is semi-officially announced that Germany has notified the Powers that she regards the Austro-Servian conflict as a concern of the two countries involved alone, and therefore it must e localised. Germany's efforts will be directed to inducing the Powers to accept this standpoint.

Renter wires from Brussel that the Government is preparing to reinforce the peace effectives, and a plan for a general mobilisation has been completed.

, y

St. Petersburg: Decrees have been issued forbidding the publication of detailed information with reference to the Army and Navy and declaring a modified form of martial law in the cities and provinces of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Paris: Slav students here made a hostile demonstration in front of the Austrian Embassy. It was immediately suppressed and the French Government expressed its regrets at the occurrence.

Renter understands that Austria's military preparations still give Servia time to reconsider her reply.

London, July 27. While peace is hanging in the balance news comes from Vienna that Servian troops on board a steamer on the Danube opened fire on Austrian troops near Temeskubin. The Austrians replied, and an engagement of some importance ensued.

A telegram from Vienna received in Paris states that military action against Servia will be taken to morrow morning.

The evening in St. Petersburg was calmer in expectation of the success of British and German influence.

Feeling in Paris is pessimistic, it being thought that Austria will prove unconciliatory.

Berling is more hopeful that Austria will agree to mediation.

The Vienna press urges further action by Austria. The Rome press urges the non-intervention of Italy

Demonstrations in Faris against war were unterrupted by members of the patriotic leagues. Disorder ensued which was quelled by the police charging the crowd.

Renter wires from Vienna that a communique embodying the Austro-Hungarian semi official view has been issued here. It says that the object of the Servian reply is to create the false impression that Servia is prepared in great measure to comply with the Austro-Hungarian demands, whereas the move is filled with a spirit of dishonesty, clearly showing that Servia is not seriously determined to end the culpable tolerance hitherto extended towards intrigues against the duel monarchy. The Servian reply must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey said he saw

the Ambassadors on Friday afternoon, and expressed the view that so long as the dispute was between Austria and Servis alone, we had no title to interfere, but if Austro-Russian relations were threasened, that would be a matter of the peace of Europe, and would concern us all. When he heard that Austria had broken off relations with Servia Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Paris, Berlin and Rome, to with Servia Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Paris, Berlin and Rome, to sak whether they were willing for their Ambassadors in London to meet him in conference, and endeavour to find means of arranging the present difficulties. Sir E. Grey simultaneously informed Vienna, it. Petersburg, and Belgrade of this proposal, and asked them to suspend military operations pending the result of the conference, regarding which complete replies had not yet been received. Mr. Boner Law saked whether the Emperor William had accepted the principle of mediation which Sir E. Grey proposed. Sir E. Grey seplied that the German Government was favourable to mediation fm. principle as between Russia and Austria but he was waiting Germany's reply regarding the conference. Continuing, Sir Edward Grey explained that in a crisis as grave as the present one the efforts of one Power were ineffective. The co-operation of all four was seemabled. He was unable to ascertain, owing to shortness of time, whether the proposal was welcome. He thought, however, in view of the Servian reply that this proposel should at legat provide a basis as which a friendly and impartial group of powers should be able to

arrange a mutually acceptable settlement. "The moment when the matter ceases to be one between Austria and Servia and any great Power is involved," the Foreign Secretary concluded, "it cannot but end in the greatest catastrophe which has ever befallen the continent of Europe. Nobody can say what would be the limit of the issues raised. The consequences would be incalculable."

Reuter wires from Paris: "We learn that France has accepted Sir Edward Grey's proposal."

A Rome message states that Italy has accepted Sir Edward

Grey's proposal.

The so-called "balance crews" of the second fleet have been ordered to remain in their ships at present instead of returning

A message from Gibraltar states that all furlough has been stopped. The refitting of H. M. battleship Bellerophon, due to begin to-morrow,

has been postpoued.

II. M. battleship Bellerophon has been recalled from Gibraltar

to England.

A Berlin message states that the Kaiser has arrived in Berlin.

Reuter wires from Berlin that it is announced that in the event of a further decline in prices the banks will intervene. One great bank has declined to pay gold. Severe runs on the savings banks have occurred in Germany.

Instead of visiting Compenhagen and Christiana, President Poincare in returning hastily to Paris, passed through the former city to-day on his way back.

General Putnik has been released.

Renter wires from Buddapest that the Bourse has been closed until further notice, as have the outside markets in Paris and Berlin, but the official Bourses remain open.

Reuter learns that Greece and Rumania have exchanged views regarding the maintenance of the balance of power in the Balkans. The Netherlands are taking steps to maintain their neutrality.

London, July 28. Newspapers announce that the 29 battleships and nine cruisers at Portland were coaling all night long and embarking war stores

and provisions for several weeks. It is rumoured that they have been ordered to a point in the North Ses The Admiralty has not issued the usual list of movements of ships. The King has post-

poned his visit to Goodwood owing to the crisis.

According to a telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg, the Than has gone to the Finish Skerries. On authorising a partial

mobilisation, the Tsar is quoted as saying: "We have stood this sort of thing for 7½ years. This is enough." Simultaneously Germany was informed that the remainder of the Army would be mobilised in the event of a German mobilisation.

The Government has published the reply to the Austro-Vienna: Hungarian demands with a commentary explaining why it considers the reply unsatisfactory. The Government emphasises that Servia should have made spontaneous enquiries with regard to the Sarajevo assassinations. It accuses the Belgrade Government also of altering the text of the Austro-Hungarian Note. Besides the reply, a possier of the alleged proof of Servian plotting has been published. The situation is one of patient waiting, the pendulum swinging backward and forwards. The news of one mon ent is superseded the next. It is useless even to attempt to indicate the chances of war or peace. All that can be said is that every moment of delay is a moment gained. Austria-Hungary at pears to be determined to attack Servia and if the Ressian once cross the frontier, then German will instantaneously intervene and the catastrophe mentioned by Sir Edward Grey will become imminent.

Reuter's agency has been informed that Germany has intimated . that while sincerely sympathising with Sic Edward Grey's object she considers that the conference has no prospect of success as Austria-Hungary will not consent to sulmit her policy to such a tribunal. Germany thinks that conversation between the Powers is a better course than a conference.

Berlin: The ficet is gathering at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven and other important poin's and then pause permitting an opportunity for some

reconsideration.

Russia has accepted the principle of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. At the same time she desires to continue a direct exchange of views with Vienna.

The declaration of war was received in London after the Stock Exchange had closed.

"Yankees" were the only n arket remaining, and they slumped two or three points.

Runs on savings banks in Germany are continuing,

Later.

#### Austria has declared war.

A Desente in diplematic quarters in London, to-day, suggests that Austria-Hungary and Russia have arrived at some fort of understanding based on the former's positive disavowal of intentions of conquest or permanent occupation.

It is thought possible that Austria-Hungary may occupy

London, July 22.

The comparative steadiness of consols in to-day's slump is attributed to Government's buying for sinking funds and purchases by big banking bouses.

The German and Russian military have assumed control of

Railway stations along the frontier.

Consols fell to 69½ to-day. Other stocks were not quoted. Government is buying consols which are now at seventy and a half. Already three small failures have been announced. The Bourses at St. Petersburg and Amsterdam have been closed. The statement which Sir Edward Grey is making to day, is being awaited with expectancy, unequalled in living memory, by the bulk of the public. While witnessing the collapse on the Stock Exchange in general with extreme anxiety, businessmen, are as yet

Exchange in general, with extreme anxiety, businessmen are as yet scarcely able to realise the momentous usues impending and ask why Great Britain should be involved in a squabble between Austria and Servia in which it is felt that Austria has considerable right on her side. The question which Sir Edward Grey is expected to solve decisively, is what are precisely Great Britain's obligation to the Triple Entente and whether Great Britain can heatate to take up arms if the Balance of Power is threatened by her friends being plunged into war. Many think that a plain declaration that Great Britain would throw in her lot with the Entente, may even now

prevent war from spreading.

The "Times" says it is imperative to patch up domestic differences without delay in order that the whole nation may present a united front to the threatening international crisis. The paper says there cannot be a question of change of Government at present.

Vienns: The Emperor Francis Joseph, in a manifesto, reviews the "Servian intrigues." His Majasty says he is fully conscious of the consequences of his decision and his repossibility to the Almighty. He says he grasps the sworl to secure the honour, dignity, and territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary. A missage to the Times from Director says the Austrians have blockaled Antiveri. Extreme tension provails everywhere. The British Cablest is sitting. See Educate Grass was later to accoming coming Cabinet is sitting. Sir Elward Grey was late in arriving owing to a prolonged conference with the German Ambassador.

Renter learns that Russia partially mobilesed in the south and southwest. This does not necessarily imply a rupture and it is hoped that some Power will yet bring about an understanling.

News from Vienna reports big concentrations of Servian troops. Servian eroplanes are scouting on the frontier. A Montenegrin brigade with artillery near Pribog, is supporting Servia.

The British Cabinet sat to-day for over two hours and at its conclusion Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward threy and Viscount Haldane conferred together. In the House of Commons, Viscount Haldane conferred together. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the site situation was one of extreme gravity. He could only usefully say that Government was not relaxing its efforts and would do everything in its power to circumscribe the area of the possible conflict. Mr. Lloyd-George announced that he had consulted the Bank of England and was advised that it was neither becessary nor advisable at present to call a meeting of bankers to deal with the financial situation Although Sir Edward Grey was expected to make a statement, he did not do so.

To-night's situation is more favourable on the report of a possible meeting between the Tear and the Kaser. The news is most conflicting For example, it was announced that Austria had assured Russia that she will respect the territorial integrity of Servia and that she will not occupy Belgrade. Almost simultaneously a telegram from a Russian source stated that Belgrade had been bombarded and that the bridge over the river Sive and been

destroyed.

Lord Rothschild is of opinion that the war is bung localised.

In the House of Lords to day, Lord Morley said the Powers were actively communicating with a rior to averting war beyond the area primarily concerned.

The Kaiser and the Tsar have exchanged to agrams on the

mtustion.

M. Polucaré has arrived in Paris where he was accorded an enthusiastic receptu u.

Vienna: it is semi officially stated that the Servians destroyed the bridge at Semin, a few miles north of Belgrade, vesterday morning. The Austrians bemberded the Servian positions and compelled the enemy to eracuste them. Two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and mines have been captured

Petersburg: The war fever is growing. Thousands demonstrated here and at Odeson yesterday evening, cheering for England and France. A crowd of twenty thousand gave an ovation to Servian officers departing for Belgrade.

Berliu: German troops are moving in response to the Russian

savance towards Wirballen.

London, July 29.

There is a faint hope that direct Austre-Russian conversations will avers a Muropean confideration. In the manufact, Germany

is taking military and naval precautions and people in Paris are calculy preparing for war. British dockyards are very active. The declaration of war was cheered by crowde in St. Petersburg and demonstrations were attemped in front of the British and French Embassies, but they were prevented by the police. There was no disorder.

Reuter wires from Rome that it is stated that dissensions have arisen between the Marquis Di San Guiliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Salandra, Premier. It is said that the latter

insists on Italy's absolute neutrality.

A message from Vienna states that the official "Fremdenblatt" says that Europe will now see that Austria-Hungary is a nation and not merely a political entity. The idea of a greater Servia will be shattered by Austria's united strength. Twenty-eight Socialist anti-war neetings have been held in Berlin. Speeches were drowned by the singing. There was a huge patriotic demonstration in Unter Dan Linden.

Ranter wires from Now York that the declaration of war caused a panic on the stock market. Scenes occurred in the wheat pit which have been unpresedented since the Latter corner in 1898. Transactions were made in over twalve million bushels and prices rose ten cents. Coffee and cotton slumped.

Prices of provisions in Vienna have risen fifty per cent. and

stali-keepers in the market have been mobbed.

Hitherto seven failures have been announced in London and two in Glasgow. Some of them are of moderate importance.

Consols closed at 71. Money exchanges are absolutely disor-gamsed. Cheques on Paris have slumped, the quotation ranging from 24-50 to 24-90. An advance of one per ceat in the Bank rate is expected tomorrow. Wheat has advanced two shillings and other cereals a shilling. The net gold withdrawal yesterday amounted to £911 000 for the Continent and Hyppt. To-day was the blackest day ever known on the Stock Exchange. Such a universal cessation of business is unprecedented. The extent thereof is illustrated by the closing of Mo streal and Toronto Stock Exchanges until a definite improvement in the situation sets in All day the air has been full of conflicting reports favourable and unfavourable. The feeling to-night is a trifle better in view of the reports of a possible meeting of the Tsar and the Kaiser. The fact that Sir Elward Grey did not speak in the Coumons to-day, is regarded as an indication that he is still labouring to promote peace.

The strict consorship being exercised in Vienna, and Belgrade, except for official telegrams, prevents information leaking out as to the course of happenings in Austria and Servia, if any. Reuter learns that Russian mobilisation extends to thirty-two army corps at Kieff, Olessa, Mosow and Kazan, boing thus entirely on the

Austrian and not on the German frontier.



### Our London Letter.

London, July 10.

THE CABINET AND THE NEW SITUATION.

Mr. A. P. Nicholson, who is usually in the "know" of the inner working of the present Government, writes in the Daily News and Lealer of yesterday on what is generally considered to be the true position and intentions of the Cabinet and the Liberal Party in face of the new situation arming from the tremendous fall in the Government majority in the House of Commons on Tuesday last.

The Cabinet, according to Mr. Nucholson, met yesterday in a mood of surprise after the division in which their majority had fallen to 23 owing chiefly to the abstention of same of their supporters on a vital motion (concerning the Finance Bill of the year). The situation was discussed in all its bearings, but no decision was arrived at as to a change in program or the course which the business of the session should take. The next meeting will provably be held on Monday. The situation is one which must be fauct seriously, and as the interests of the Government and the Liberal Party are at stake the course of the ministerial discussions yesterday may with advantage be indicated with more frankness than is usual.

The Cabinet first discussed the state of feeling in the Liberal Party. They are not yet fully aware of the causes which led to the check given to them by several sections of their supporters, and they were genuinely amazed that any Liberals should apparently be ready to let the Liberal cause be rained rather than go to any length in support of the formidable program of business which has been placed before Parliament in this critical session. This is regarded as a new situation. If they had been defeated on Tuesday the Government would have resigned, for it is only a defeat on a

"enep" division that they can ignore.

But Ministers are very William, in the light of a sincers protect in their own ranks, to reconsider the business situation, and this spirit was munificated in their deliberations. Odd of the factors in

that the Cabinet as well as the Liberal Party are tired. On the whole, the feeling of Ministers seems to be general that it is impossible to push straight on with the present session till all the business in sight is concluded. The financial business would take till the and of this mouth, if we include the Appropriation Bill, and one or two other necessities and the proceedings on the Home Rule Amending Bill in the Commons might easily take two or three weeks in August. For this Bill in the shape in which it comes from the Lords must go through all stages in the Commons, and be remoulded after its drastic treatment by the Opposition peers.

The Opposition are not going to settle the Irish question promptly, if they settle at all—which is doubtful—in order to help the Government out of their difficulties of time. Their policy is delay. It would be fatuous to ask the Opposition to take some other settlement than the proposals grafted on the Amending Bill, in order that the Government might the better get through their other business. The Opposition are opposed to this business and do

not want the Government to get through it.

The session should be ended at latest by the third week in August. Among the alternatives discussed yesterday were :-

Whether the Revenue Bill and some other measures should be dropped, in view of the graver issues hanging in the balance:

whether the session should be adjourned in August, and an autumn session be begun in October, in which the remaining business should be done; and

whether the session should be prorogued as soon as possible in August, and l'ariament be summoned to meet for the new session, say, in November, when the Revenue Bill, the Housing Bill introduced by Mr. Runeiman yesterday, the Non conformist Education Bill, dealing with single school areas, and the Insurance Bill should at once be tackled.

There are various considerations to be taken count of, but the balance of advantage rests with the last alternative. If the Revenue Bill and other measures were dropped, there would be a loss of prestige to the Government and discontent among other sections of their supporters. If this business were postponed to an autumn ession, during the whole of the delay arising the Parliament Act Bills would not have been placed on the Statute Book, and would be subject to any accident. In addition, Parliament would certainly have to meet as early as October to get through before Christmas, and a number of Ministerialists are opposed to attendance then.

If, however, the session were closed in August, the Parliament Act Bills would be on the Statute Book. If the new session began in November it would, at any rate, be a month later than October. There would be a long holiday at Christmas, and the Ravenue Bill, perhaps in a simple form, would be passed before 1915 was much advanced. If the Opposition were not satisfied with the Irish Amending Act, a conference or convention could be held in the autumn, with a view to the further consideration of the question in the next session.

The discontented Ministerialists rallied to the Government yesterday. Having made their protest, the bulk of them have no intention of playing the Tory game. Mr. Asquith's andouncement of the comprehensive inquiry on the income-tax has given satisfaction

The Opposition imagine that the situation is analogous to that which obtained in the last years of M: Balfour's Government in 1908-5, when a rot set in which got worse and worse. It is far from the case. There are dissatisfactions on this score and on that—one criticism that is heard is that the Local Government Board has set the pace too fast. But there is this vital difference. Whatever difficulties exist now in the Liberal Party, they will not increase with time, but will diminish. For if the (Agreement continue in office till next summer the Plural Voting Bill will be won.

And if there is a settlement on the Irish question, or if the Government override their Irish difficulties, there will be a great reaction in their favour in the country, and their course will have been justified. Mr. Balfour's Government had no such possibilities in their favour.

#### INDIA COUNCIL BILL REJECTED.

It must, of course, be at once admitted that Lord Crewe's Bill was by no means perfect from the purely ladian point of view; but the Lords have certainly undertaken no little responsibility by thus rejecting the Bill without giving the House any opportunity to thoroughly discuss the measure in Committee and thus modify it by means of amendments. The latter course would have been more advisable and indeed would have produced a better impression in India. "India" is supposed to be a non-party subject in the Imperial Parliament, but the recent debate on this important Bill was conducted on strictly party lines, with very few exceptions. The most important feature of the debate was in reality not what was said or done but Lord Lansdowne's silence. The Leader, of the Opposition in the House of Lords, whose Indian experience is as great as that of Lord Curson or any other peer in that accembly, ought to have intervened in this important debate. His silence on this occasion is indeed remarkable and is, in my opinion, very regrettable. Lord Lansdowne had perhaps fully realised the gravity of the question, and a statesman of his calibre and weight could not be expected to contailly approve of the course so bluntly taken up by his less responsible colleague. on the Front Opposition Banch, who had moved the rejection of the Bill. He may possibly have woted for Lord Curzon's motion, though so far no division list has been published; but the fact that he has deliberately abstained from taking part in the debate and according

the motion his formal approval is very significant.

The Tory Press is naturally jubilant and hail the action of the Lords as a far-sighted and patriotic duty. The Anglo-Indian papers as well as some Indian papers, such as the "Bombay Chronicle," I see from the telegrams, are equally happy over the course events have taken. But personally I am sure the rejection of the Bill on its second reading is a gross mistake on the part of the Lords, who are beginning to treat Indian matters also in the narrow light of narty polifics.

party politics.

The Bill, as I have said before, was not an ideal measure in any way; but it was certainly an attempt, I admit a very bad attempt, on the part of the Government to reform the India Council. and expectations had been realised in India and the Congress delegates over here were primarily concerned with this Bill. All of a sudden the measure has now been thrown away by the peers on the initiative of Lord Curzon, whose friends are describing his action in this respect as yet another "service" rendered to India. The House of Lords has been thus deprived of any opportunity it could have to amend and modify the Bill and the House of Commons is equally robbed of facilities to discuss this all-important measure. It is quite probable that the Bill, when duly discussed, amended and passed through both the Houses of Parliament, would have received the Royal Assent in a more agreeable form. But the rash act of the Tory peers has killed it in the very beginning of its career. It will be a bad day for England, India and the Empire if Indian affairs are to be henceforth dealt with on purely party lines. Lord Curzon's recent attitude and that of most of ms supporters only too clearly indicate that they are rapidly tending towards that perilons and dangerous practice.

"MOSLEM DAY" IN LONDON.

The Managing Committee of the Islamic Society, in consultation with the Examplifion authorities, have arranged for a series of lectures and addresses on vaciou: I damic subjects, which are to be delivered in the Palace of Music at the Anglo-American Exposition in Shepheid's Bush on Finday, the 17th instant. The proceedings of the day, which has been aptly designated as "Moslem Day," will begin by the Jooma-Namaz, after which, throughout the day and evening, the public will be offered an excellent opportunity of learning something about the great religion of Moslems

The happy scheme was hit upon by Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, an English Moslem, who once held the office of Vice-President of the Islamic Society It at once met with the approval of Khwaja Kamaluddin Saheb, who, being a member of the Committee of the Islamic Society, promptly brought the matter to the notice of his colleagues at their last meeting, and it was naturally supported with great enthusiasm

[understand the Society is anxious to hold two or three "Moslem Days" in the Exhibition later on in the summer, if their first attempt is successful. It will undoubtedly be an excellent means of spreading information concerning Islam in its various aspects among the vast members of the British public who daily visit the Exhibition. It is bound to create a genuine desire on their part to seek information and knowledge about a religion, which, despite all attempts to arrest its growth, is more than holding its own

Conunction of the Shah Celebration in London.

The Islande Society is celebrating the coronation of His Majesty the Shah of Persia by a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, the Shan of Persia by a function at the Hotel Geel on Puesday, the 21st instant, the day fixed by the Persian Government for the auspicious cememony in Teheran. His Excellency Raghib Raif Boy, the Counciller to the Imperial Ottoman Embassy, will preside at the luncheon, in the unavoidable absence of His Highness Tewfik Pacha, the Ambassador.

The greeful act of the Islamic Society in securing such The greeful act of the Islamic Society in securing such a distinguished representative of the Ottoman Embassy to take the chair on such a historic "Persian" occasion will no doubt be immensely appreciated by all classes and sections of Muslims in London and elsewhere. The formal participation of His Excellency Raghib Raif Bey in the festivities connected with the coronation of the Shah will at once dispel all doubts and fears as to the relations existing between the two neighbouring Moslem Empires. It will further strengthen the bond of friendship and brotherhood It will further strengthen the bond of friendship and brotherhood prevailing amongst the Moslem subjects of their Imperial Majestaes the Sultan and the Shah. It will yet serve to demonstrate the unity of Islam despite its various sects and divisious, of which so much capital in made in certain quarters.



Tuz circular of the Government of India on Moslem education was assued more than a year ago, and it was welcomed as a proof of the genuine desire of Government to improve the educational

position of the Moslem community. It was based on a clear reognition of the peculiar disabilities which have hampered Mussalmans in the race for progress since the new order of things came to supplant the old. The duty of a modern State is not simply to preserve peace and order, but to ensure the material and moral progress of its citizens; and the Government of India could not remain indifferent to the lack of equality of opportunity which is responsible for the comparatively backward state of Moslem education. The Government circular was accordingly insued with a view to afford Mussalmans all reasonable facilities to avail themselves of the educational opportunities guaranteed by the State. The local Governments have had under consideration the suggestions embodied in the circular, and small committees of Mussalmans have been engaged in several provinces in formulating their views on the subject. Some of these ommittees have submitted their reports, but the local Governments have yet to define their lines of action. We trust suitable measures will soon be evolved in every province to carry out the intentions of the Government of India in their entirety. The circular indicates three broad directions along which efforts may be made with tolerable certainty of eventual auccess. In the first place, it is desirable to establish a system of liberal scholarships in every province in view of the general poverty of Mussalmans. Secondly, all reasonable facilities should be created according to the circumstances in each province with a view to adapt instruction in schools to Moslem needs and thus remove Moslem prejudices and auti-pathy against modern education. Lastly, Moslem teachers and inspectors should be appointed to ensure sympathetic guidance and encouragement to Mussalmany and their steady advance in educa-tion. These are the three chief requirements of the Moslem educational position on which the Government of India has based its suggestions. The ultimate results, however, depend on the sympathy and goodwill of the local Governments who have to devise practical measures, and we trust they will faithfully and ungradg-ingly act up to the spirit of the just, wise and liberal policy laid down by the supreme Government in regard to Moslem education.

Wm have no reason to think that the Government of India merely desired to utter sweet lullables into Moslem ears, and that its circular on Moslem education was meant to remain a dead letter.

The action taken by several provuncial Governments leads us to hope that they are conscious of their responsi-

dernments leads us to hope that they are conscious of their responsibility in the matter and would not let the good intentions of the Government of India he strangled by red-tape. It must be frankly confessed that our local Governments have their peculiar idiosyncracies which sometime render their ways and methods quite erratic and incalculable. It is also a common experience that even local Governments are sometimes at the mercy of their agents who find little difficulty in stultifying a policy they dislike. We have just had an apt illustration of this in Burma. The affairs of that outlying province usually receive scant notice in the Indian Press, and it is, therefore, all the more important to give a detailed account of how the question of Moslam education is being treated there. The Government of India circular was issued on 3rd April, 1913, and the Director of Public Instruction in Burma invited a number of Missishmans on the 1st July, 1913, to a meeting to be held in his office on the 28th and 29th July, 1913, "to consider a letter from the Government of Burma regarding the question of Mehamedan education

"in this province." Objections were raised by some of the Man-salmans invited to that meeting as to the shortness of time given to them for the consideration of the whole question as well as the absence of the necessary meterials for its study. But the Director was disposed to offer few facilities in these direction and it was only after a reference to the local Government that the necessary materials were supplied from the Secretariat and a Muhammadan educational committee was formed with sufficient time to go through the whole question and report thereon. The Committee set to work in real carnett, held numerous meetings from time to to work in real earnert, held numerous meetings from time to time, and after prolonged deliberations drew up a report which was submitted to the Director of Public Instruction on the 12th January, 1914. The report is a comprehensive document and much labour and thoughtful care have evidently been spent on its preparation. It deals with the whole subject in a thoroughly practical manner, reviews the state of Moslem education in Burma, points out the drawbacks and the obstacles that impede its advance, offers detailed suggestions for its improvement in primary, secondary and higher stages, draws up suitable curricula for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular primary and secondary schools, lays down the extent of the Government grantsin-aid necessary to supplement Moslem efforts, discusses the means of attracting good teachers and the need of appointing special Moslem educational inspectors, and finally recommends the formation of 'an advisory standing committee of select educated Mohamedana' advise Government from time to time on the question of the education of Moslem boys and girls. The report was forwarded by the tion of Moslem boys and girls. The report was forwarded by the Director together with his note to the Educational Syndicate of the Province for its consideration. The Syndicate left the matter to be dealt with by its Executive Committee, which has summarily dismissed the whole question of Moslem education by the following windy resolution:—"The Syndicate, while recognising that the position may be different in those parts of India exclusive of Burms, are strongly of opinion that there should not be preferential treatment in education-"al matters for Mohamadens in the province of Burma. As far as the "information and knowledge of the Syndicate goes, the Mohamedan "community in Burma is a most progressive one and not, as a whole, in "any way more backward than the Burmese Buddhist community and "that, in places, it is pushing itself shead of the Burmese Buddhist com-"munity. It has only to be mentioned that the Mohamedan education "committee state that the Mohamedan community pay ene-third in "taxes of the total revenue of the Rangoon Municipality and that alone "shows how wealthy they are getting in the province." The Syndicate "is therefore averse to these proposals of the Director that give any "preferential treatment to Mohamedans." The President of the The President of the Educational Syndicate, at its meeting of the 27th June, 1914, while referring to the report of the Moslem Educational Committee, remarked that the question of the improvement of Mohamedan education had been before the Syndicate in recent years, in connection with the resolutions passed by the All-India Mohamedan Educational Conference at its Rangoon session in 1909 and its Nagpur session in 1910. The Executive Committee of the Syndicate, to which the matter was referred, replied that "preferen-"tial treatment of Mohamedan pupils was neither necessary nor "desirable." In 1918 the Committee was of the same opinion.

And now when the Government of India has urged the local Government to take the necessary steps to improve Muslem education, the Committee of the Syndicate still talks of "preferential treatment, and its President takes occasion to make the epoch-making announcement that after correspondence with the Principals of the Government College, Rangoon, and the Government High School it has been ascertained that "the conditions relating to the education of "Mohamodans have not changed in any way since 1911, except that "there is now one Mohamedan on the college staff." And to fortify this attitude an inevitable Khan Bahadur, a Moslem member of the Educational Syndicate, comes forward to disclaim all used of Government help and is reported to have delivered himself thus in the meeting of the Syndicate. "He expressed his entire concurrence in "the decision of the executive committee concerning Mohamedun deducation. No self-respecting community would seek preferential "treatment with other communities and for special provision for "poor students of all." The future of Moslem education in Burma has thus been placed at the mercy of obdurate officials and officions Khan Bahadura.

It seems to have been the constant refrain of the Executive Committee of the Syndicate and its President
Horror of Change! that the Moslam adventional position has
not changed, as if a change for the better
would mean a catastrophe! Yes, there has been no change, i. s.,
no improvement in Moslam advention since 1873 and 1885 when
the Government of India expressed its concern in the shape of a party.

ac improvement in Moslem education since 1875 and 1885 when the Government of India expressed its concern in the shape of a namber of resolutions, embodying several measures of reform. The Moslem Educational Conference twice reminded the Burnia Government that things had been practically stationary size the metablish ment of the British Rule in that province. The Government of

India circular may also be taken as the latest reminder to the Burma officialdom that Mussalmans have certain special needs which demand certain facilities, and that it is the duty of the State to provide those facilities as soon as practicable. The one thing that the Mussalmans of Burma complain of is that there has been no change in their educational position and the educational authorities of the province have been treating their just demands with indifference. Yet the Committee of the Educational Syndicate of Burma talks of "no change" with evident gratification and chooses to call all reasonable proposals matured by the Moslem Educational Committee on the basis of the suggestions of the Government circular as preferential treatment." We think we know the real inwardness of this righteous cry, and we know as well that it is raised with loud insistence whenever Mussalmans get some chance of having their interests treated with justice and fairplay Preferential treatment indeed! One can only realise the levity of these hollow words when one understands the actual conditions that confront the Mussalmans almost in every province of India in the field of educa-To state it briefly, these conditions prescribe for them perpetual disabilities; they have taken the shape of something like monopolies and rested interests; they have rendered public schoole and colleges in the majority of cases maccessible to Moslem boys, not only on account of their expensiveness, but also on account of their unsympathetic atmosphere, in a word they deny the Musselmans that equality of of portunity which it is the duty of Government to ensure to all communities in India alike, and without which "equal treatment" can have no possible existence. It is for an interment " opportunity that Mussulmans have been crying for many yours in Buima as well as elsewhere, and not for boots or favours and preferential treatment. The "self-respecting" Khan Bahadur, who is so satisfied with the resolution of the Syndicate, has evidently no notion of the educational needs of the Moslem community in Burma or of the measure of responsibility that rosts on those who presume to speak in its name. As a natter of fact the Moslem Educational Committee, which included men of the position and capacity of Mr. Ahmad Moola Pawood, who can speak with the greatest authority in Moslem requirements, has asked for nothing that is not in accordance with the intentions embodied in the Government circular or is against the just demands of the community on the public funds, Apart from its suggestions regarding the appointment of special Moslem inspectors, the Committee asks for grants to help Moslem schools and the establishment of a modest system of scholarships to help poor Moslem students. The Committee says:
"The amount of scholarships and grants that is asked for by the "Committee may at first sight seem too large, but a closer examina tion of the part the Mchemedan community plays in Burma would show that the amount asked for is out their due. The "amount is also justified by the proportion they bear to the whole population of the Province. They number atout 4 per cent of the total population and so they are cutated to a proportionate allotment of the total expenditure on Public Justinetion in Burma, "The Rangoon Municipality alone contributes about 4 lakhs of "rupees towards education. Rangeon Mohamedan boys are alone, "therefore, entitled to one-fifth of the same with reference to their "population only If taxes are taken into consideration they would "be entitled to one third of the same, as the taxes paid by Mu-\*hammadans amount to one-third of the total revenue of the Ran\*goon Municipality. The population of school-going ages is con-"sidered to be 15 per cent. of the whole population. According to this there should be at least 60,000 Mushm boys and girls "going to school; whereas their actual number is roughly about "18,000 only. This is certainly due to poverty on the one hand The Mulianamadana are, "and lack of encouragement on the other "therefore, undoubtedly cutitled for their education to an expendi stere of at least 2 lakhs of rupees cut of the total expenditure. "The average expediture of As. 7 per head on the population of "the Province, as shown in the Public Instruction Report of the "Province for 1912-1918, also justifies the alone claim."

The resolution of the committee of the Syndicate seems to have been framed by some petti fogging attornay concerned with scoring off points in argument rather than by a body of responsible men dealing with the important question of the education of a large community It says that Mussalmans can not be poor because they pay about onethird of the total revenue of the Rangoon Municipality. ment shows the spirit in which the question seems to have been sposed of. It scarcely does any credit to the Educational Syndicate of Burma and its capacity to deal with educational matters in a broad, honest and impartial manner. Because a few wealthy Mussalmens pay proportionately large taxes to the Rangoon Municipality it does not surely mean that the entire Moslem community is rolling in wealth. As we have said, there is a strong suspicion of brusque-mess amounting almost to levity with which the whole question in Moslem education in Burma has been so far treated by responsible believals. But things can not be allowed to remain there. We from the Mussalmans of Burma will approach the local Government

with a view to secure fair dealing and failing that they should address the Government of India which, we are sure, will not allow its circular on Moslem Education—certainly a most valuable public document inspired with the best of intentions—to be thus reduced to a dead letter.

Few could have guessed that the terrible Serajevo orime, which resulted in the deatly, of the Afchduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, would have as its aftermath a crisis of the colossal magnitude

with which entire Europe is face to face just now. The drastic Austrian ultimatum delivered to Servia on 24th July was the first and most sudden signal of alarm. Events have within the last few days moved with a rapidity that is bewildering. Europe is on the brink of the Armageddon with which its pacifists and its prophets have for generations been threatening the world. Austria-Hungary has declared war on Servia, and according to an unconfirmed message Belgrade is already in Austrian occupation. Russia, as the patron of the Serbs, is in no mood. to see her protego humiliated to the dust and has ordered the general mobilisation of her Aimy. Austria has issued a similar order and Germany, her brilliant second, has followed suit. France and England are making breathless military and naval preparations. Diplematic conversations initiated by Sir Edward Grey with a view to localise the area of conflict seem to have practically failed Bourses in the principal European capitals have been closed, business has been disorganised, general panic is already producing acute crisis in the money-markets of the world, continental communications have been suspended, and amid martial laws and frantic popular excitement, huge armes are concentrating for battle. Only a miracle can save Europe from a terrife struggle that would bring world-wide devastation and turn in its train and may possibly end by destroying all the fruits of European civilization. The outlook has never been so for-Lidding and there is little hoje now for the European diplomacy to be able to save Europe from the catastrophe of a general war. Those who have striven to create the existing balance of power in the relations of the European States are primarily responsible for the nemesis that threatens to everwhelm Europe. The crisis now in existence was bound to come sooner or later. Arrificial checks and impromptu devices can not permanently stave off the force of the economic laws or abiding mocal principles. The States of Europe have individually sown wind throughout the world in the name of race and nationalism, and they must reap the wh riwind. The tragic murder of the Archduko Francis Ferdinand has only stipplied the match which may set the powder-magazine ablaze. We need not attempt to apeculate about probable developments. No one can be certain of what may happen next moment. The whole world is waiting in acute suspense, for issues at stake are such as have seldom been known in history the war becomes general and all the great l'owers of Europe are involved, the world is sure to witness strange mutations and changes. The horror and miscry that it would entail is almost unthinkable. The Power that shapes the ends of this world is alf-good, all beneficient, and can it not be that even a catastrophe of such magnitude may in some inscintable way prove to be a blessing in disguise. The latest messages show that Germany has declared war on Russia and France, and Italy has declared her neutrality The titanic struggle has at last come over Europe, and no one can venture to estimate its consequences.

Wie give below the approximate figures relating to the strength of the armies and navies of the various Powers which may be affected by Austria's declaration of the Powers.

On the Powers of the armies and navies of the various Powers which may be affected by Austria's declaration of the Powers.

On the armies and navies of the various Powers which may be affected by Austria's declaration of the Powers.

On the armies and navies of the various Powers which may be affected by Austria's declaration of the Powers.

Powers are as follows:—The Army of Austria on war strength, including the Austrian Landwehr and the Hungarian Honuel as well as the "common army," numbers 1,820,000 men. It is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field, trained and untrained. Austria had a battle fleet of 14 battleships in January last. The latest figures regarding Servia's Army put the war strength at 270,000, but this does not include the Third Ban of the Army, that is the militia. These were the figures previous to the Balkan war. In that campaign Servia had an army of about 350,000 in the field and it is probable that in a great national struggle for existence, such a war with Austria would mean a force of something like 400,000 could be mobilised. The total war strength of the German army is approximately 4,850,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr (1,800,000) and trained men of the Landsturm (800,000). The highly trained and vigorous first line would not greatly exceed 1,500,000 men. In January last Germany's battle fleets consisted of 85 battleships and 4 battle cruisers. The total war strength of the Italian forces is roughly as follows, but it has to be remarked that the men of the territorial militia

are untrained:—With the colours 250,000, on unlimited furlough 450,000, mobile militia 520,000 and territorial militia 2,200,000, giving a total of 8,220,000 of whom 1,020,000 may be set down as more or less trained. In January last Italy had a battle fleet of 9 battleships. The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men. These form the Active army, but not all are available in any one part of the Empire. To these figures must be added the available reserve, estimated at 1,064,000, frontier battalions 41,000, Cossacks 150,000. The total war strength of trained men is estimated at 5,400,000. The Russian battle fleet on January last consisted of 8 battleships. The total first line effective of the French arm, is estimated at 2,500,000 and 2,000,000 older men could be put in the field. The standing forces, plus 800,000 of the younger recruits, would constitute an active field force of nearly 4,000,000. France had a battle fleet of 21 battleships in January last.

Wr reproduce elsewhere the opinions of some of the leading organs of the Hindu Press on the Government terms offered to the promoters of the Hinda Uni-The Hindu versity. An overwhelming body of opinion University. is against the acceptance of those terms, and many of the most influential supporters of the University project

have counselled their rejection in toto. Some of the leading members of the University Committee had an informal conference James Meston, Sir Harcourt Bitler and Mr. Sharp at Allahabad, the result of which has not yet seen made public. It is understood that the governing body of the University Society are going to call a meeting of the donors and subscribers of five hundred rupees and upwards in order to ascertain their views on the Government terms. We do not know what course the leaders of the Hindu University movement may ultimately choose to take. If a Bohar paper is to be believed, they would seem to have made up their minds to accept the Government terms, though it is difficult to imagine that the leaders will go against popular wishes which have been expressed in no uncertain tones. We would at any rate prefer to wait till the promoters of the project have arrived at some matured decision.

Our readers would perhaps remember that we had occasion to write a couple of notes on "Religion and the Religion and the Young Turks" in our issue of 26th April Young Turks. last in connection with an Army order is ened by Enver Pasha exhorting the commanders of the various Army Corps to take the necessary stops with a view to make the Ottoman soldier strong in the precepts and practice of his religion. Those notes seem to have attracted considerable notice in Turkey, and from the comments of the Turkish Press it would appear that there has been some misunderstanding of the tone and spirit in which they were written. A long passage in the letter of our Constantinople Correspondent, published last week, referred to "the bazz of excitement" created by those notor, and we have also received a pass'onately worded communication from own friend Ahrand Fond, a stadden Egyp, an Nationalist, who writes to us from Hyunc Pasha to warding an Mnglish translation of the accele that a neared on 12th June in Tafair-i-Ifkin, one of the leading dadies of Constantinople. We will publish Ahmad Foad's letter as well as the Tuts. - If ar's article in our next, with such comments as may be necessary te show how greatly we have been misnaders, cod

A PRIERRO of the Comrade sent to us some days ago a cheque of lis. 1.000, as his generous donation to help the paper in its existing financial condition. While acknowledging with accep thanks the spontaneous help rendered to us, we requested the donor to authorise us to publish his name, but he has deed ned to do so. All we can say is that we are grateful to our supporter who has thought of ordifficulties and has come forward of his own scool with such a measure of assistance to us in carrying on our task. We have also to thank another supporter of ours, Mr. Z. A. Jamal, merchant of Rangoon, from whom we have received a letter this week i warding e certificate of transfer, in the name of Mr. Mohamed Ali, of the thirty shares of the Hundard debentures which he had bought. Mr. Jamai says that he hands over these shares to help the Comiade in the stability and progress of which he is so deeply and genuinely interested. We need not say how indebted we feel to such sympathisers whose liberal support, given in the most helpful spirit, enables, us to persevere in our duties and face our difficulties with added confidence and strength.

# omrade.

#### The Haj: New Proposals for Old.

#### 11.—Monopoly or Free Competition?

LAST week we had dealt with the new proposal of the Bombay Government substituted for the old proposal of compulsory return tickets, and maked shown that, in spite of the declaration that the original proposal had been withdrawn, that proposal was served again, only this time with a new garnish. To-day we turn to another new proposal which appears on the surface to have nothing whatever to do with the monopoly, but which in practice establishes a monopoly almost as rigorous as had been proposed last year and proves, as we said last week, that like Banquo's ghost at the feast of Macbeth, the proposals of the Bombay Government regarding Haj "rise again with twenty mortal murders on their crown.

Let us first look at the proposal of the Bombay Government contained in para. 15(b) of their letter. It is proposed to raise the minimum tonnage of pilgrim ships prescribed in Rule 4 of the rules framed by the Government of India under Sec. 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), which came into effect only as recently as the 4th October, 1910, in supersession of those promulgated on the 5th ()ctober, 1896, i.e. only a day before the Act itself came into force. The relevant portion of Rule 4 runs as

"No certificate under Sec. 12 shall be granted between May 20th "and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of "less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming "at 8 knots an hour in ordinary monacon we ither."

The italies are ours, and are meant to make it clear that the regulation of minimum tonnage and speed applies to pilgrim ships plying during the monsoon season only and not during the remaining eight months of the year also. It must be noted that although the rules framed in 1896 were superseded by the new rules framed fourteen years later and less than four years ago, it did not occur to the Government of Bombay before this to recommend any alteration in tonnage and speed nor to the Government of India to do it suo motu. Even last year when Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. were recommended for a monoply no such alteration was suggested. It is only now that the grant of a direct monoply has been abandoned owing to the determined opposition of Mussalmans that the Government of Bombay recommend as follows :---

"The development of shipping, coupled with the reasons advanced "in paragraph 14 an's, justifies the raising of the minimum of size "and speed which was fixed nearly 20 years ago; and the Governor in Council is advised that it is possible and legitimate immediately "to raise the minimum tonnage from 500 to 2,000, with a warning "that after 5 years it will be further raised to 2,500."

The Bombay Government have furnished the Government of India a statement of "the ships recently engaged in the traffic," which shows that, of the 24 ships, only 9 were below the standard they had suggested. But although this statement was forwarded as recently se the 21st of April last, on enquiries made by us a forenight ago we learnt that of the 21 ships included in only 14 were running. Now, it is worth while enquired the Muhammadan shipowners would be affected by raising the tonnage so suddenly from 500 to 2,000. Of these 14 ships which are still running only form belong to or are chartered by Mussalmans, the remaining ten being the property of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. or chartered by the firm. If the proposed alteration is carried out, Messrs. Turner, Morrison rison & Co. would only lose three ships, or 30 p. c. of the total; but the Moslem ship-awners would loose as many as two out of four, or 50 per cent. If the tennage is further raised after 5 years to 2,500, only three ships chartered by Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. would be called to book the pilgrims to the Hejaz. And yet the Bombay Governow is advised" that it is not only "possible," but also "legitimate mediately to raise the minimum tonnage from 500 .to 2.000."

Apart from the obvious disadvantage to existing Moslam white-owners, the increase of tonnage would result in nothing short of a "Slaughter of the Innocents," for the smaller companies could now own a number of small ships would be compelled to give up the pilgrim traffic. With the capital at their disposal the small comop the pilgrim trame. With the capital at their disposal the small of panies that could own or charter, say, four ships of 1,000 tone a could now own or charter only two of 2,000 each. More this compatible to the insistence on the issue of return Helical and D. such accompanies. With four such simps, A. B. O and D. such accompanies ould passibly arrange a weekly or ten-day service so that ou fits journey the steamship A could bring back approximately have fall co plement of passengers, consisting of as many of pligrims its determined in mediately after the Haj from among those who had the outward journey in any of the company's four ability. The Similarly, the steamship B could have made approximately

full complement, consisting of such of the remaining passengers as desired to go a week or ten days later; and so on, till all the passengers brought by the company had been conveyed back to India. After the new regulation, such a company could control only two ships. E and F, twice as large as each of her former ships, A, B, C and D, and each of them carrying twice as many passengers. Here the difficulty begins, for if E has carried, say, 800 pilgrims on the outward journey, she, or her sister ship F, must wait at Jeddah a instantiath or three weeks instead of only a week or ten days to bring back her full complement of 800 out of all those passengers that had been conveyed in the two ships on the outward journey. If she does not wait for the full complement of 800, but, considering the convenience of the pilgrims, conveys on the homeward journey only 400 who had gathered at Jeddah as before within the first week or ten days after the Haj, she would have to do two journeys where she did only one journey before. If, however, the company did not wish to ruin itself by doubling its recurring expenditure, and made its passengers wait an unconscionable it Jeddah, it would require more patriotism in the pilgrims than we have any right to expect to resust the temptation of booking by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co's steamers with their bi-weekly service. Ship-owners like that well-known friend of the Hajis, Abdullah Mian Khandwani Saheb, who, thanks to the inspector of pilgrim ships, now controls only one pilgrim ship—because the ss. Kanzler was declared to have an unworkable botter for pilgrim traffic, although it has ever since been plying safely enough between Bombay and Mauritius—will have to go out of the pilgrim traffic altogether on account of the insistence on return tickets, even if his us. Lawoe was not turned out of the pilgrum traffic because she has a tonnage smounting to 1,800 only. If the Lawoe takes 750 passengers say, on the 7th October this year, it is certain that these 750 will not all be ready to return to India when she sails back, say, on the 7th of November, and as she has no sister ship some passengers, of which who had arrived very early at Jeddah she could take back along with her own, it is obvious that she could only take back a very few of those who had done the outward journey on the 7th of October and a few more out of those that had done it a month or These would two months earlier in her earlier outward voyages. . never make the full complement of the Lawne, and in any case, as the Lauces could not be ready to take back the second batch before a month, those who had to await her arrival for a month and were even then possibly left at Jeddah for her third homeward journey after another month, owing to a sudden overcrowding of those who had a return ticket like them, would never think of booking a passage by her, but would book through Mesers. Turner, Morrison & Co., who had enough ships to give them a full complement on the return journey every time and to take up the overflow of the last preceding ship within three or four

Thus it is obvious that the insistence on the return journey places the small companies at a serious disadvantage in competition with large companies, and the addition of the increase of tonnage drives them and the owners of single, or, what the big companies would call, "pirate" ships, altogether out of the traffix. Therefore, unless the Mussalmans start a company of their own as big as the one which the Mussalman owner of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company found it convenient, if not profitable, to part with to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. mat in time for them to be recommended by Lord Sydenham for a monopoly, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co would have their monopoly just the same as if the Bombay Government had never abandoned its last year's proposal of giving it to them.

It must be noted that the sole reason for the Bombay Government's proposal of the last year was the question of Indian pilgrims' dereliction at Jeddah, and no proposal were then advanced by Lord Sydenham about "the improvement of the conditions in which "the voyage from India to the Hejaz and back is performed." Why then is the Governor in Council "prepared to recommend immediate ation" now that his predecessor's proposal or a monopoly has been completed by the nontrease, determined and uncompromising entarted by the nontrease of pilgrim ships within the twelve mouths and 10 days that have intervened between the Government of Bombay's letters of the 11th April, 1913, and 21st April, 1914? We note that the Government of Bombay have consulted Messars, Turner, Morrison and Go. at every turn. Had they also consulted them with that is the mountain the most effective shame of giving them a monopole of the Hai traffic without the jobbers obtruding itself too become and had been a public, and involving the Government of souther is reall decessed of him, we can savely asy that this favoured firm could not be introduce messares which can by any possibility be missingly government recognise that the present is not a time when it is testrable to introduce messares which can by any possibility be missingly possible. The present is cartainly new a time when it is

desirable to introduce measures which lend themselves so admirably to the art of the fanatical Moslem agitators that love a "misunderstanding" no less than the Government of Bombay seems to love Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.

Let us offer a respectful warning to the Bombay Government while yet there is time. We have not yet met a Mussalman in Bombay or outside whose honesty and frankness was above suspicion who does not regard the Bombay Government's strange predeliction in favour of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. as unfortunate. The record of Indian Local Governments in the matter of fair dealings has been such that they could challenge even the ideal wife of Caser and it is because we ourselves firmly believe that their reputation has been earned by many generations of officials, from the humble Under-Secretary to the Hon. Member of Council, and His Excellency the Governor that we would respectfully suggest that the way in which things have been rushed through has exposed the Bombay Government to sordid suspicions. When we argue with people who shake their heads in a knowing manner, they offer us a still more sinister explanation, an explanation which, though it does not do injustice to the official reputation for fair dealing, exposes Government to political suspicions which are bound to arouse ill-feeling against Government. We beseech the Government of India to reject the main revised proposals of the Bombay Government, for this is no time to create "misunderstandings" in a hurry and regret them at leisure.

#### The New Kali.

WE reproduced in our issue of the 20th June last a letter contributed to the Times of the 29th May, by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "India and the Empire," in which she had urged a powerful plea for justice to India as a member of the British Empire. The Times had acknowledged on the following day, in the course of a leading article on "The Problem of India," that Mrs. Besant's letter "draws attention in a very fair-minded way to certain spacious problems affecting the future of British Rule in India," but had evidently felt compelled to offer a feeble reply which was in the traditional style of the Times. This article was followed by a letter contributed a few days later by Miss Cornelia Sorabji We must confess that if we did not reproduce the reply of the Times it was only because it was a feeble and futile effort; but if we did not publish Miss Cornelia Sorabil's rejoinder to Mrs. Besant it was because her contribution was not only foolish but also saturated with a fulsome flattery of the British and honeycombed with the grossest injustice to her own countrymen, which made un hold our head down with shame that even to-day educated Indiane had among them persons so devoid of patriotic fervour and so fall of subservient praise of those that helped them to butter their bread. This is no doubt a harsh judgment, but those who will carefully consider what follows will agree that it is much less harsh than what this good lady deserves The most charitable course to adopt towards her was to ignore her letter altogether, and we therefore refrained from reproducing it and offering thereon some comment of our own If we turn our attention to-day towards Miss Cornelia Sorabji it is because, encouraged by the silence of Mrs. Besant and others, she has contributed to the Nineteenth Century and After an article which, if it had been published by an Indian paper, would have made it liable to severe punishment not under the Press Act of 1910—which means so little—but under the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908. It is a vite performance, and if this good lady has not lost all sense of shame we would advise her to bury herself in the oblivion that she merits instead of flaunting her criminal flattery of the British in the manner in which she has done.

Unlike her patron saint of the Times who admits Mrs. Besant's fair-mindedness at the very outset, this good lady begins her onslaught with the following statement: "But her great gift of oratorical "language is so misleading that no one acquainted with facts, "and belonging to India, and living and working in India, "is entitled to keep silence if there is even one further word "which can be said to minimize the inflammatory nature of her "statements." Now, as we shall prove later, if anyone has used inflammatory language it is Miss Cornelia Sorabji herself, though we regret to say her inflammatory statements, although misleading, are not relieved by a "great gift of oratorical language." As for belong ing to India and living and working in India, those who know both Mrs. Besant and Miss Sorabji can easily say which is likely to be more intimately acquainted with the country. We quarrel no more with Miss Sorabji's Christianity than with Mrs. Besant's theosophised Hinduism or Hinduised theosophy; but is it not a fact that the one is more likely to bring its adherents into touch with the heart of India than the other? Again, even though Miss Sorabji's efficial patrons have seen to it that she is officially labelled as the legal adviser to purdan-sashin ladies whom

property is managed by the Bengal Court of Wards, those who know how and where Miss Sorabji and Mrs. Becant live can judge best which of the two belongs to and lives and works in India in a greater degree. As for minimising what she calls the inflammatory nature of Mrs. Becant's statements, we fear there will not be a single Indian who would be induced to appreciate British Rule any better than he does by ressen of having read Miss Sorabji's letter to the Tines, while we are only too certain that many would be disposed to think less postly of people who have such apologist as Miss Sorabji.

Whether Miss Sorabji knows everything or something or no-

Whether Miss Sorabit knows everything or semething or nothing about the needs of pacida-nashin words we do not know, but she is almost the last form to be considered qualified to speak about the Indian Vernacular Press. We have yet to know whether Miss Sorabit knows any vernacular of India, including her mother tongue, Gujrati, sufficiently well to be able to read with tolerable ease any vernacular paper of India. Naturally her official work, which is concerned with the purida nachins, is carried on behind the curtain, but such of her social life as is unveiled and undraped is thoroughly Anglo Indian, and it would not be too much to say that she is an Indian only partly in name and sholly in colour. And yet because Miss Cernelia is not a Smath or a Jones or Browne but a Sorabit, and because her skin shates its pigment with that of many of us, she must presume to sheer at Mrs. Besant's knowledge of India and talk as it she belorged to India and lived and worked in India any more than the Anglo Indian bud-of passage with whom she flocks, even though not of a feather with them.

Lest it may be considered that our resentment is due to her attack on a section of the vernacular press of the "violence and inaccuracy and incitation to rebellion" of which she speaks as if half a dozen daily papers in as many languages of India from an imany provinces were daily devoured by her along with her breakfast, let us say that this part of her letter is too commonplace to excite those whose emotions have become jaded and have been staled by the daily working of the Press Act in Northern India. There is enough besides to excite contempt, if not indignation, and as a first sample which is only moderately exciting we may offer to our realers the following—"Indied, there are those who fear that the large and rapid share given to Indians of late years in representative government in "India may prove our own andoing—and that it is possible to put "not too nerrow but too libera" an interpretation on the word "Inborty—when you are speaking and acting in English, in a "country where the masses still speak and love the vernacular" This could be tolerated in a Tagote or an liqual or a Hali who spoke and loved the vernacular; but in a lady who plays the sedulous ape to the English, or rather the Anglo-Indians, it is nothing but a sickening cant.

Then we come to "lastern Philosophy." We too have no sympathy with those who talk of "the East having nothing to learn from the West." But just as a regard to those who speak and love the vernucular i membrished in one who speaks and note "in English." even more than there whem she criteises with an impustifiable condemnation of the Vernucular Press which serves the masses, so is the sacer at those who "beast of a dead past" inconsistent with a denunciation of "the struggle to get rich, the "desire to play the game of politics as played in England." And it atrikes us as particularly rilly to ask if "the old Rishie, whose aim "was to feel after God, and who even renounced kingdoms to go out "into the ferests and meditate it haply so in scheme and alcofness, "they might find Him", whether the Press Act should remain in force even after the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins! Lest any one should suspect that this ultra smart lady of the 20th century has any love or respect for the "old Rish's "we have the recer as Mrs. Becaute in the very next rentince that it that versatile genius, the friend and colleague of Bindlaugh, the gifted speaker and brilliant journalist, equally qualified to speak and write on politics, education and plul sophy—the founder and pressing genius of a great College, if she "has cry claim to a hearing at all, it would "me not about publics or the present condition of India, but about the "meditations of those same Palis." Evidently the poor purdomashes of Bengal not only provide Miss Corneits Sorabji with a fat anlary, but also furnich here with a claim to a hearing about politics and the present condition of India.

The following extracts from this bund's of contradictions would be read by the members of the Public Service Commission with some interests and possibly with much amazement:

Equal privilege of service for Irdia in what is considered the highest grades of that service has long been open to as -although many Indians bave counted the cost (loss of taste and family and orthodox Indian social privilege) too great to pay for the liberty of visiting Englard and Lecoming a member of the Civil Service. What the discontented Indian now claims, and Mrs. Besant for him, is really not equality but special privilege. He does not say "Give me this because I have the same qualifications as an Englishman," but "dive me this because you must make allowances for major not having the same qualifications.' And he forgets that we do not "make allowances" for our equals, but for our inferiors.

The Public Service Commission took a good deal of evidence during their labours of two years in India, and no sieve could be discovered wherewith to exclude the fool and the flatterer and the knave from the list of witnesses. But we can vouch for it that no witness asked for Indians or attributed to them what this good lady takes for granted to be the aspirations of educated Indians. What follows is the most amusing twaddle that was ever penned even by the leader writer of the Times itself, and for sheer inconsistency it easily takes the palm. Miss Sorabji writes that "the Indian had his traditions and ideals too, but he has for-"saken them by the very act which has put him in competition with "Englishmen in the stringgle for place and power and wealth and "temporal aggrandisement". Is this not delicious? If the Indian "temporal aggrandisement" Is this not delicious? If the Indian asks for a concession he confesses his inferiority. If he enters the lists as a competitor on equal terms he forsakes his traditious and ideals. And if he keeps his traditions and ideals ever before him and meditates in silence and aloofness, like the Rishis of old, quiet and contented, self-satisfied and self-contained, he instantly becomes an easy target for the eneers of Miss Sorabji about glorying in a dead past and believing that the East has nothing to learn from the In fact, as she says "the whole vocabulory of modern Indian "demand is wrong suffragist methods of aggression and intimidation "grounded on Eastern claims to be the students of quiet and of the "renunciation of the temporal". An exquisite sentence indeed, and quite worthy of one who combines the clinging tenderness of one of her blushing pu.du-nushins with the aggressive self-love and loyalty of the most unblushing Khan Bahadur.

Miss Sorable has destroyed all the idols of the Indian temple, but you shall not accuse her of constructing nothing. She too has her ideals and dreams, and we get in her letter to the Times a fascinating glimpse of them. She says:

I deam it an Empire into which every nation shall bring its own aper al glory and honour, and I would be Indian's rursing the growing-pains of the transitional period or our history in silence and obscurity moral that which the West has taught as has helped as to make the best use of our own national gafts and inspirations for the privilege of service.

What a sweet reposeful dream, suggestive of dark and cool penetralia where the only sound to be heard is that of the breeze rushing from the therma midete, while the rest of the world is astir, and throbs with life. But we wonder whether the great fabric of this dream could be reared on a less solid foundation than that of a comfortable sinceure such, for instance, as the lucrative legal advisorship to the purdah-nashes ladies of the Calcutta Court of Wards.

Mrs. Breant's passing reference to the social difficulties of Indians such as "the insults often offered to them if they travel by first class in radways", is mentioned by her critic as a reference to an age-old mordent in a radway carriage between an Englishman and an Indian", and this lady of dicams wanders on and says "it has often been quoted". Well, perhaps every one of our readers can give the details of some such incident from his own experience, and we would humbly intorm Miss Sorabji that it is not a single incident which has repeatedly been pressed into service in such discussions. The source of such incidents is perennial. We know or an occasion within our own recollection when an Indiaulady travelling by railway was referred to by two Englishmen as a "nigger woman". We are now sorry that she was not Mrs. Besant's critic, for she would then perhaps not have talked in her superior manuer of "worn out tales of the discourtesy of individuals," maturer of "worn out takes of the discourtesy of individuals," But inspite of Miss Borabji's boast of keeping company with Gurus and Baways, who are triends of John Aigholson and Lawrence, we may say that we have the honour to be intimately acquainted with many more old gentlemen of the old school than she can even name. But we never came across one who told us anything so unlikely as her tale of an 'England-neurned' Bengah 'dressed in English clothes pink shirt, patent leather shose, bowler included", who was furious, because the only available betth on a crowded train was one in a carriage in which "a Hindustani (old fashion) in loin cloth" was already sitting. "his hookak beside him", who at the demand of Misa Sorabji's pet aversion "simply held out a first class ticket which he had united from a knot in his want-cioth." not say that no "England-returned" is capable of such stupidity an demanding the expulsion of an old fashioned gentleman from a railway carriage, but such instances are rarer than a combination of pink shirt, patent leather shoes and bowler in a railway carriage, and much rarer than a combination of loin-cloth and a first class ticket which has to be untied from a knot in it.

But all this that has found access to Printing House Square is the most ardent nationalism compared to the performance of our incomparable Cornelia in the Nineteenth Century and After. Her contribution to the latter takes the title and form of "A Hindu Guru's Views of the Political Situation in India". This alter ego of the writer, Father of Falsehoods whom she miscalls "the Truth-Named", is said to be of all her Guru friends in India "most like Kimi's

Lama," and this Kipling in a sure sets down what the Gura is supposed to have said in the archaic conversational style affected by Kipling in his Indian stories but without any of his humour, worldly wisdom or vigour of thought and expression. Miss Sorabji's knowledge of the vernaculars is sufficiently testified to by her translating a "gossip" as "bak", which may or may not be the Anglo-Indian's Hindustani and by her spelling it as "baq," which not even an Anglo-Indian would perpetrate. Her "Truth-Named" Father of Falsehoods supposed to visit this lover of India's old Rishis and her ancient ideals and traditions, who is, however, fittingly called by him "Miss Sahib", not of course because she is a "Sorabji," but because "Cornelia" predominates in her psychology and surroundings. He repeats to her a conversation in which a Bengali youth and a Kabuli are the principal speakers, and a Mahajan and a Mussalman from Delhi walk the boards it may or may not please the Maiwares of Calcutta to know that Deep Lal the Mahajan is a gamb ler and a coward, but it will certainly not please the Kabulis that according to Miss Sorabji's Bawaji "they are not clean folk"—though it is not clear whether this refers to their heart, their habits or their habiliments—and Kasim Mia from Delhi —Dacca would be more appropriate—does not seem to be a credit to the new capital of India if he is a "rogue" and "eats dustoni over the selling of a shoe "- whatever oftence that may be under the Penal or any other Code for the time being in force in Mis-Sorabn's Incia.

Well, the young Bengali whom the Bawaji calls "the foolish f-wind," a title which he shares with the "Dundee Wind-of the National Revier, otherwise the Right Hon Bag-of-wind, Winston Churchill, Prst Lord of the British Navy comes to the Basaji and boasts that 'after all your preaching, we have done the impossible", which is subsequently explained by the remark "we have made them afraid—the Sahib log. A further explanation is supplied by the Bengali student in this wise. "What say you to "this? Always and always we have heard, Tou he the nomen of the "English, and you touch that which is held sacred-you will suffer. "Three months ago one of our brave liberators killed two women of the "English (I tell you, Gurap, with bombs, a fearful death ) What has "happened" Nothing, trials, appeals . . . They are appeal. To this the "unclean" Kabuli replies. Oh' down-country tools, all the while you "have sat in comfort under the British umbrella, why you now want to "creep forth from that shelter God knows, but it is for this very moment "that we men of the North have waited. What care ie for your "quarrel? The bour will be ours Eh! but, the years of peace ways "been dull years enough, and glad men will they be who come "over the Border swifty, smely, shall we come on fleet horses, and "we will stoop and take and ride away laughing as a habili should. \*kmfe at celt. We will stoop and take—women perhaps, who knows? They are now better worth the taking than of old. And "we will stoop and take money bags, full well know we that these be worth the taking, ch' Mahajan Sahab

The Bawaj: then informs "Miss Sahiba" that when "the bay (gos sip)' went to talk of war, "the Bengali'n air beg was letting out wind, "as he knew, when I e moved on, and Deep Lal crept upstans, as d we shearted as if a Bengah banker had made non bankrupt" and that "next morning he went not to bet at the Silver Market, and by "now his money is safely buried in some far place where the Kabuli "will not find it, when the second great was has come upon us

Now the hope that whou the British umbrolla is closed, or blown away in the storm, or torn to tatters by the showers of hail, the hour will be the Kabul's, may possibly flatter some Mohamedans' sense of their military provess a good deal. But even if the demendeds accusation against British Rule that it has unseved one fifth of the entire male population of the world be accepted as just, does Mis Sorabi. think so poorly of the effect of British Rule on our brains that we shall tamely submit to an eternity of misrule and anarchy in which Kabulis, far more demoralised than ever before in history, would be parmitted to come on fleet horses, stoop and take our wealth and our women, and ride away langhing, as not even a Kabuli should, even though, thanks to 'he Arms Ac', he should be the only one "kuife at belt". Even Miss Cornelia Solabit does not suppose that the British would leave India unless they are driven out of it, whenever that remote contingency occurs. In that case, is it not a shameful reflection on the puissance of the British that India should not be strong enough to keep out the Kabulis who come on fleet horses when it has shown its strength by forcing the British to take to their fleeter ships? This threat of the Kabulis is if we may borrow Miss Sorabji's phrase, age-old, and we had hoped that all sensible persons had discarded all ideas of using it in these days when nothing is more certain than this, that no nation can rule over another for long except with its acquiescence, and surely Miss Sorabii does not think so poorly of Indians as to believe that they would prefer the roughs of the Border to her British patrons.

But the threat of the Kabulis is nothing compared to the question which Miss Sorabji's Bawaji asks of the "Miss Sahib" and the advice that he offers through her to the British. He asks her.

"Are the present English not like the Aslı (former) English, not like "my English, Miss Sahib?" and tells her that his English were "John Nikensen and the giants of his time," and why he asks the question is "because were my English now in the country there would be lege and arms lying about, and villages burnt." In the following extracts is summed up the advice of the Guru and, of course, of Miss Cornelia Sorabji -

And my advice is - Consider the past. How would the old rulers of the people have acted in these circumstances? John Nikensen knew. There would have been legs and arms lying about, and villages burnt. That Miss Sahibji is the language understood in the country. That is Hindustain Justice, Law Courts? What comession have Law Courts with justice, or with crime? What effect as punishment? See, how even that Bengali student who should have understood (are not Bengalis H. A and M. 1 people?), see how he boasted. The deed was done look you the women killed, get the munderer was alive to defend himself and even to make appeals. The people cannot understand that In some way or other then, to kill must have been ught is whit they will argue. If I wree the big Lord Sahib. I would let the Sojer Ing. at the Fort who went the Nautch girls skirts and make songs out of a skin water-bag. The meant the Gordon Highlanders.) I would let them settle the question. What matter how you could punish the soldiers afterwards, after the fight hat helped to rid the Hindustain people of the haim done by the agritators and bomb-throwers and talkers. Be shay (without doubt) so would. I do were I the big Lord Salith he concluded.

Then again. The language is all wrong, always. If you will not withit why mit cause? Council the English people's prime and the language is all wrong, always.

talkers Be shaq (without doubt) so would I do were I the big Lord Sal the be concluded.

Then again. The language is all wrong, always. If you will not fight why now carso l. Cunnot the English people's priest curse, Miss Salib! Why not let all the priest tolk of the English wear then priests clothes ned walk through the city cursing—the priest folk and the Lord Padri. Shib, cursing, and cursing, and cursing and savine no other word! Have von not some ecres involved in men who are soldiers will not fight?

"Yes the language of English in thee is wrong tor our country, he continued, all wrong provide the Frighsh are wrong. Hindustant Courts had a simpler way God and Fate ende judgment not man. Phere! not men tarking me! alknows to blind the other men who listen. Ordeal by the mental by the animal, ordeal by some device invented by the Orgen this was to fellow, in a charth Orgen of J. English I was tooks decision and the could neak good in the late that was to fellow, in a charth Orgen of J. English I was to design and the could make good in the late that was to fellow, in a charth Orgen of J. English I was to design and it was fond which is mid oaked aft wards. For every bfe taken, every asked no one life but many lives. They spoke and it was lone. What they willed that was poster. . . Only one was the face of our tout touters must have been independent.

wondering why we had adopted such a barsh tone throughout the article against the writer of the I'me letter and the author of Bawan the Guin, particularly when it happens to be a woman. None we trust will now feel surpused any more at our tone and tem-Here is an Indian, a Christian, and a woman who preaches not only the unpatriotic but the un Christian and unwomanly sermon that Courts of Justice are of no use in India, that her rulers should act first and talk afterwards, that what they willed should be consideted justice, that for every life taken not one life should be taken but many, that the Indian people cannot understand what justice means, so to kill is right, and that the gallant regiment of the Gordon Highlanders which has a tamous record of frontier fighting should be let out on the entire population of a peaceful enough town to slaughter, perhaps to ravish, and sully its record even more than the Nautch geris to whose skirts its kilts are likened, that legs and arms should be about and peaceful villages burnt down. And to make her appeal to the worst passions of mankind, she reters not to any recent outrage, but of the very first in which two English we men were killed through mistaken identity, and tries to inflance the men ly attributing to the English a tradition, as if it was something peculiar to them, and not common to all self-respecting races that then women were inviolable oor time we have read many learful things in the Anglo-Indian Press, but nothing so shaueful and vile, nothing so wicked and degrading as this woman has unblushingly sent to a Review which we never expected to publish such incitements to violence and, in fact, massacre. Had the writer been a man we know what treatment we would have recommended for her, but although our views or woman's suffrage are not the same as hers, we have "made allowances" for this There is no reason why this new goddess of 'superior'' being destruction should not be exposed to the gaze of Government in the Legislative Council and a question asked why the Review that has published such vile stuff as this should not be proscribed under the Press Act and the writer prosecuted for instigating a general massacre and exciting hatrod between the Indian and European sections of His Majesty's subject This is the least that she deserves and we ask Government not to dony her her deserts. She has tried amply enough the sweet uses of flattery, but in her greed she has gone much too far and it was time that the law which she studied at Oxford, but all respect for which she seems to have lost in the long interval, taught her to abate her "leyal" fervour. This was not perhaps the kind of worship that the new Kali of Calcutta expected. But she is going to get it all the same and a good deal of it.

#### Ghasita: a Badmash.

#### IV-Murder, most foul.

WREE Glissits awoke after his exciting experiences of the previous night, he was not slow in noticing a marked alteration in the de-meanour of his host, the Sonar Manphul, however averse he might meanour of his host, the Bottar Manphut, however averse he might be to having an escaped convict as a lolgar, had managed to conceal his feelings in that respect so far, but now evinced a wonderful eagerness to be rid of his dangerous guest. Tulings of the dacoity at the railway station, and the murder of the luckless pointsman, had, with the provential celerity of bal news, travelled quickly to Tajgunj, and when calling at the Thana on his way to the city, the at once detected a decided coolness in the greeting accorded him by the Station Officer. It was one thing to ignore the ordinary percadilloss of a man belonging to a caste commonly suspected of acting as receivers of atolen property, but a much in reserious business when it came to harbouring a notorious desperado. The women-tolk of the house, attacked by Ghasits and his companions, had taken careful note -despite their apparent attitude of helpless panic -of the appearance of the day its their height, features, manner of dress and spech, in fact the tout ensemble of their rufficuly assailants. The doscriptions given may not have been very accurate in every detail, still were sufficient to lead the investigating officer to suspect that Ghasita was present on the oreasion and must, in all probability, have fired the facial shot which was responsible for the death of the Jamadar—as a points nan is called in railway par-The addresty shown in committing a decomy so close to the police lines, and within on y bail of the rulwing cantinment station pointed to its being the work of somebody with little fear of consequences or dread of the authorities, and the character of Chasits for reckless during was becoming well established. This past, history and been anearthed on I made known to the Agea Polices the mysterious their of a rifle from the trolly of the Permanent Wav Inspector (already related in a former story), and sunfry rumours arriving from there convening the inteller of the Ready contable all served to connect our hero with those incidents

The Thenrite remarked to Miaphal that it always willing to assist at a house search in the gine of the tre pectable with ss, he might not be equally easir to be present with his own abole subjected to a sumfer orderd. Altogether the Bear returned home fully determined to be freed at all costs from the reksome presence of the unwide measurement, tringer, though prezzled how to convey his wishes to the per on in querton. He interviewed Ghasta and purposely exaggerated the his and cry being misle for the per etial is of the darrity. Confident that he had been not be to his whore ibin's even were his identity with the tender of the gine and the annexity of the deadly shot suspected—it took some little time are Minipal could impress Ghasta with the gravity of the remain and the likelihood of an approaching domerhary sent from the police that would result in ais capture. What accede the Kacha more than any thoughts of impending airest was the loss of nearly hid his pack to Munchester carridger, which had got spot in his harried flight from the scene of the airms to the spot waste the gharry and mained for him and his pale.

He certainly had the revolves taken from his Kanpar allies, but that weapon was of ancient design that guaranteed to shoot straight if it went off at all.

The Son r took advantage of that misfortune to . Ivisa Ghasica to visit a Deputy Collector who but in my friends of the Mannoon of Unrighteoneness and who was sol lord to hit over her holy to a criminal on the clear understanding that such a recess would be duly each for. As a matter of fact, Vanjohul pover imagined, that the "Dipty Salab" would cither furn a Greate with a free surally of ball amorphism or put him in the way of procuring that netrale. Law as he might be when seated in the Court, bear of after too darrons would sorely deter him from sident a criminal for whise seizure a reward was offered and in search of which the whole f the Azia P lice was becoming interested. He promorably would continue to detain the darent uniter protoctof senting for an in outsiders and, instead of these musiles, summon a pisso of circlinia to take Christia into ensteds. The Sonar happened to have a quaixe of his, own against this D puty Collector for having red toly de told a cise in farmer of a parsonal enemy of Manphu's and revenue on such conduct would be sweet, Think of the baltami in arted when gossift spread news in the city barers of the "D pty Sahio" being resite by an encaped convici at night! The hostile comments were bound to arise when it was known that Glossila had actually entered the private house of a Magistratu as if he was on futurate terms with that official! Manphul hoped to it one be released from his that Man of the Sea-for he was as surious to be freed from the presence of Chasita as was Sinbad of the in headard adult to-and, at the same time, to attach olimn to the Migistrate, no matter how devoid of truth might be the stories told about the latter on this occasion.

Accordingly he dot has best to win over Grasita—who at first bluntly refused to go into the city yet awhile, far less to call on a

public servant-and after a long effort persuaded the deceit to adopt his advice and less no time in replenishing his stock of cartridges. Always prepared to act on the impulse of the moment, Chasita announced his intention of looking up the Deputy that very night, as so in as it would be safe for him to stir abroad. Thanks to the clear information given by the Sonar, he felt sure there would be httle difficulty in finding the house he wanted, still—on thinking matters over—Ghasita resolved to have a comrade on the trip; somebody to lead him to the place by the shortest and least frequented route, for a man credited with a couple of murders, a dacoity, and an escape from Jul was desirous of shunning all publicity in his movements. Manphul was at a loss where to find a guide of the right stamp, till he remembered a young Mahonidan, a great gambler, who would gladly percorn a light pob in return for a rupee or so to stake at his favourite gambling den. All necessary preliminaries settled, Ghasita lay down for a short sleep, belding the Sonar call him when darkness set in-and have a decent evening meal reply for his benefit before setting forth on his perilons expedition. Not caring to trust his safety to the dubious protection of an old revolver, Ghista borrowed a couple of the k blankets from his host, which he maint to wrap round his perion in a manner to keep out the cold night air—it was the end of Nivember—and also to conceal his believed ritle from view. His nature partook more of the brute than of the main with brains, so he never suspected that Manphul was enticing him into a trap, but roughly thanked that worthy for giving him information as to replacing the cartifices he had dropped the preceding night. The sentry on duty at Tajguaj station had burely floraled striking eleven o'clock on the gong used for that purp so, when Chasta met his guide-Nicz Ali a city bu limish of a type familiar in the streets of Agra and Lucknow-who made no objections to leading him to the house tenanted by the Deputy Collector, and had little idea of the character of his companion. The latter model up in his blacket covering showel small desire to enter into conversation on oute, so the gumbler walked quietly along the road leading past the Fort and into the Tuporia Bizar, humaning to a love duty learnt among the trail sisterhood of the city, and only keen to get his task finished; payment for the same handed to him; and a rapid pourcey to the nearest result of fellow works of Diane Folume. The 'Diply' resided in one of the long nirrow lanes (quies) which level up from the recerside to the heart of that portion of Agracity. His house was one of many like foroid hag stin house, whose wide expanse of a black wall built of the amerov bricks that donote the age of an Indian child, since they are no longer to inufactured, a feeble glimmer of light perceptible in an upper room and whose doors seem to repel any possible visitor, places that have the air of being mystery, if they do not actually hide secrets in their inner receises.

Ghasita had begun to fumble in his dhote for a cartridge to load the Winchester-tor he was not a person to run risk undulg, and had long ago awarn to resist any attempt at ariest to the ut nostwhen the sound of ag agstriking the hour of m laight give him start, the name coming from the immediate vicinity. Thoughts of treachers on the part of the S nor entered has mind for the first time, but the other man ressored him by saving that it was only the pulniswallah at the little Police Outpost of Chata, on the bank of the Jumna, striking the hour. Another unpleasest surprise was in dore for him and his companion. Going up the lane, on whose trick parament their naked feet in ide acarcely any sound, they percured a lamp-post at the cop of the narrow path and begond 11- 40 New All whispere! -was the house of the Deputy Collector. That personn to hed, take many others of the same class, several friends belonging to the Mutual Benefit Scienty (known otherwise as the Municipal Board), and had suggested the advisability of creeting a lamit-past just outside his abode. He had bearden pers, a led the toy Katwal -another firm associate of his -to depute. constable for mightly watch and wird at the house, lest out-doers to rioters come to disturb the repose of a huder shed Generalizat servant. The policemen devided for this duty on the night in question happened to be a Sikh: illiterate, but auxious to perform his work correctly. The output was to be inspected by the Assistant Superintendent next div. and othe men had been learning by hear, the descriptive rolls of all produmed, or abscauding offenders in the circle, one of the points sure to be taken up by the officer referred to when examining the constables of the different bests. The Sikh had tried his best to learn the distinctive features of severral but mashes on the lat, more especially those of Chasita, since it was very probable that that person would form a subject of inquiry. With the volid perseverance of his race, he was going over the minal data "short staure, stout build, broad some, small eyes, sallow complexion, etc.," in order to be well posted in the matter when the time for examination came. He was seated—for a waste of superfluout energy in patrolling was not recognised, and his real work was to guard the house of the "Dipty Sahin"—in a dark decreasy, half asleep, half awake, but repeating his lesson in mechanism fashion." Suddenly some sure-constitut successor and strange settons

that physiologists and professors of animal magnetism endeavour to explain—caused the constable to look up, when, to his astonishment, he saw by the light of the street lamp, a living representation of the person whose personal characteristics he was striving to commit to memory. Not cursed with nerves or imaginative powers, the bushic son of the Khalsa sprang to his feet, shouted: "Who comes there," as nearly as he could render that military watchword, and running forward when no snawer was returned to his challenge. seized Niaz Ali firmly round the waist. Ghasita had shrunk back from the light, and was taking his rifle out from beneath the folds of his blanket. Although puzzled to find another person in his clutches than the one he had just seen, the constably manfully held on to the struggling Mahomedan, shouting lustily the meanwhile for help. He cried out Ghasita agya, to bring help all the faster, fully convinced that the convict was close by. In a minute any doubts he might have experienced on that point were set at rest by Ghasita stepping to the front and bilding him at once release his captive or take the consequences of refusal. What these were, the sight of the rifls pointed at him from a few paces distance plainly told, yet the gallant Sikh distanced to ovey the order and only called all the louder for help. No time was to be lost if they wanted to avoid arrest, so Ghasita pulled the trigger and added a third murder to his two provious crimes of the same description.

The poor constable sank to the ground mortally wounded, while Niaz Al and the murderer swiftly ran down the lane in an opposite direction from whence they had come, boping to reach the Fort road by traversing the not-work of small streets surrounding the Tripolia bazar and environs, certain to be empty of people at that late hour. The sound of the shot, more than the cries of the constable, had aroused the P lice at Chata Outpost, and soon they ome running to the scene of the fittal diel. Nothing could be done for their dead comrade, beyond recording the time and place of his death and such details as might occur to the inventive genius of a skilful Molucin, due the sibering but on their having heard the cry "Grisita his cons" when historing in response to the shouts of the Sikh. Manufule, the factives made for the railway bridge across the Jumans as a new place of refuge, and halted in the deep shad w of one of the massice butt essee as it the first a'arm should have died down Plus were a good way from Can'a Outpost by this time and not apprehensive of name leave pursua. Next regretted having acted as gui to to a man like Ghos to, thus leady to shed blood on the shortest notice and, apparently, w hout any remorse for having committed so terrible a coime. Gambling and minor offences against the Law he did not mind, but this night's work was too dangerous to have after ions for a bull risk of his type. Accordingly he walked modelly be de Ghasi a when they de-med it wise to proceed back to Taigung, going along the lonely road, bordered on one side by numerous momes which hals to that suburb from the old Fort. Arrived at the dwelling of Murphul, the door of which was opened for them by the Sour in person, Niaz Ali blarted out information of what had becomed and then hurried off to his own home, to vainly try and finey the events of the last two homes a borred nightmare, a printal die co, rather than a real disma in which he had played a part, about only that of " "super".

Frightened for his own safety. Mumphot placked up sofficient courage to tell Chasita that it was impossible for hear to be sheltored there may longer, since the Police were cortain to search the house next day on hearing of this for he crime. He had no great objection to harbouring an ordinary breaker of the low, but to commit marder two nights in succession with to broom a modern slaug term —a whit too thick". At hast such was the opinion of the Soner Ghasita realised the force of some part of his arguments, so bade an eller he sent for at dawn to take him to the Cantonmond station as he meant journeying back to Sugar and Burry or territory Too delighted at getting rel of the meabox of his disaded guest, Monphul agreed to keep the Wuchester rife in safe hiding place till Ghasita should send for that reapon; the laster resolving to travel light for the present, only somel with his old revolver and a dazgar. He had no intention of ventral Sayan, but was auxious to throw dust in the eyes of the Smar, convinced that under police pressure the latter was likely to tell tile in order to save himself from a possible tremble in the case. He meant in reality to spend the Devalt festival—then close at her limin Goberdhan, a famous pilgitin resort in Muttra district and within ever distance of the eastern born tary of Bhartpore, should orem natances render it necessary for him to pass outside British jurisdiction Farnished with a suit of old clothes by his hist, for a season. Ghasita calmly drove down to the railway station, regardless of any fear of detection by members of the station staff who had turned out when the house of the Assistant Station Master was broken into by him and his gang. He espirit Nasibun squatted on the plat-form with her backet of fresh fruit, but thought it more prudent to affect ignerance of her presence there. He managed, however, to let her know his destination by purposely dropping his ticket

for Muttra near where she sat, and in picking it up remarked, in casual fashion, that he was proceeding to Giberdhan but would spend that day in the city sacred to memories of Krishna, most popular of the many aratus of great Vishna. Nasibun was quickwitted enough to take the hint, and when his train was about to start, she passed along the currages, stopping for a moment at that where Chasita was comfortably ensconced to utter the brief sentence—"this evening—the Wuting Hall" (musafi-khana)—in as careless a tone as she employed in praising the excellence of her stalks of sugar cane and other articles of the fruit and vegetable The person for whom the words were spoken perfectly understood what the speaker meant to convey, and when the afternoon train from Agra steamed alongside the Muttra platform a sturdy in lividual, clad like a man of the lower eastes, might have been noticed receiving a young wimin from a third compartment, and so shortly afterwards joggong along with her in elka on their way to holy Goberdhan, some sixteen miles out of Muttra. When the Police Circle Inspectors, Kotwal, and the officers in charge of all Thanas, within municipal limit, were gathered in sidemic concluse discussing the late crimes and evolving schemes for tracking down Ghast's -now universally supposed to be the leader in these deeds of much and house breaking -that personage and his belle and were enjoying a hearty support in the secut of Aring, a hidting place for travellers between Muttia and Goberdhan.

A. N G.



### The Council of India Bill.

#### Debate in the II use of Lords.

The debate was round on Earl Carzon's amendment to the second reading of the Carnol of India Eall - mainly, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months

Lord Ampthill urgel that the power course, in all the crimistences, was to refer the B'll back to the Inlia O lie, and that would be the effect if the amountment were carried, until such time as public and o'll alignmon was so the maturel that they could for a a better and more accurate judgment of what the native could lie and what its effect was likely to be. He as ented, we become and any text if the House roused a second reading to the Bill they would not servedly displease anybody. On the contrary, such a course would greatly relieve the morts of some of those who were here experience of the Bill. A but mistake had been unde, and it would be terribetter to all concerned to make a fresh start in a better way and at a better and more convenient time.

In supporting the aim identitie was not enleavouring to set aside the quations which the BH raised. It's was very anxious that these questions should be tilly and facility emissioned in Parliament, and he emission h p I that the Marquess of Laustowns would see his way to declaring, on b half of the Unionist Party, that the question of improving the intelinery of Indian administration would receive cateful at ention as sion as the present national crisis was over. All of them recognized that improvement was possible in many respects besides those with which the Bill was concerne l They were all agreed that it was fair and right that the Consider Interspect Contain to the members, and none would object to seen ing that object by statute. They must of all wished that manhers of the Council should by man of independent julgment instact of a de ervient creatures of a Societary of State, and that they should have full opportunity of banging their opinions to bear. It was jut for that reason that they did not like the reactionary and autocratic provisions of the Ball. Their fortships might have a stood a telegram the other day to on the Bonbay Correspondent of Pie Piece. He could not vone's for the average of indigment of The Trues Correportent, but the presumption ti at he was a clishe person, and the information he gave had been Tie Conoscorroborated in Lyon leadly to the Talian newspapers. pontont and - The agents of the expression Pularment which have been telegraphed over here in here an extrustinary misconception as to the nature of the opposition to the India Conneil Bill. Nothing is muther from the trath than the impression that the opposition instally consisted from Anglo Indians. The most vehenant critics of the Bill, especially of the classes reducing the collective importance of the Council, are the organs of the Indian Press. Thus the Brahey Curvete, an authoritative exponent of Congress opinion, hopes that Lord Coram will press the motion for the rejection of the Bil It save that Lord Crewe's ignorance of the present and prospective position of the Secretary of State is amount, and that the proposed I I guion of powers is dangerous. It concludes that it would be batter to withdraw the Bill than to send it to a Silvet Counities. So much for the noble lord's remarks about feeling in India. Opinion in that country would not be disappointed if the Bill was not passed. The threat of

a recrudescence of unrest came from Lord Courtney, and not from , the members of the delegation to this country.

#### POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Bill provided that the Council should consist of not less than seven and not more than ten members, and required that six of them should require certain qualifications of domicile or service, while the seventh would probably be a financier. No qualification while the seventh would probably be a financier. No qualification was required in the case of the remaining members, so that the Secretary of State might appoint any person he pleased. That was a dangerous power to place in the hands of any Secretary of State Human nature being what it was, and party government what it had become, the people appointed to these posts would either be personal friends of the Secretary of State or else troublesome political supporters of the Government. When the present Government wanted a post for a member of the House of Commons who had lost his seat they created an appointment at the India Office, and they seat they created an appointment at the India Office, and they could well imagine what kind of appointments would be made in future. The Council of India ought not to be capable of being used for the exercise of party patronage in this country. There was a general opinion that the scheme revolutionized the whole conception of the Council, converting it more or less from an advisory to an administrative body. The result would be the establishment of that Departmental tyranny which was the inevitable tendency of officialism, and which in India ought at all costs to be avoided. The Bill would imperil the power and prestige of the Viceroy, and there would be a demand all through India that an elective system should be introduced into the Viceroy's Council and other councils. With politicians instead or administrators at the India Office, and with a Secretary of State exercising practically antocratic powers, whether he were a strong man or a weak man it would not be possible to avoid perpetual friction between the Govern most of India and the India Office between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Legislation would be initiated without consult ing local opinion in India, patronage would be exercised under the pressure of nolitical parties in this country. In short, India would be governed from Whitehall instead of being governed in India, and nothing was more likely to check the aspirations of those classes in India whose aspirations they had encouraged. He submitted that this was not a time when they could fairly consider the questions raised by the Bill. They ought to get over their own. difficulties in Parliament and the country before taising new difficulties in India The British Constitution ought to be restored before any attempt was made to pull down and reconstruct the Constitution of India. It is only contended for a reasonable postponement and would be content were the Secretary of State to withdraw his Bill on the understanding that the Opposition would give careful consideration to a better measure when all those who had a right to be consulted would have been consulted and sould have made their opinions known (Hear hear)

Speech by Lord Morley.

#### EFFECT OF THE PROPORTS CHANGES.

Viscount Morley - The noble lord has not really mastered the conditions with which the Bill proposes to deal not the way in which it proposes to deal with them. He is apparently currously ignorant of the conditions under which the Secretary of State holds his office. He predicts that immense metion is sure to follow, from the passage of the measure, in the relations between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, but we have heard of friction between them before this Bill, and there is no possibility that the changes now proposed will in the least degree or in any way affect the relations between the Secretary of State and the Vicery. The noble lerd presses for the views of the Government of India I would point out to him that the Bill does not directly concern the Government of India. It is a Bill for regulating the constitution the Lusiness, and the procedure or the Secretary of State at Whitenall, and the Government of India is not directly or even indirectly, concerned in that.

Lord Ampthil Oces the noble viscount contend that the Government of ludio is not as weerned in these legislative councils which are asked to elect members '

Viscount Modley .- All I can say is that if there has been au important change in the constitution of the Council of India it is the change made by myself name, y, the introduction of two Indian gentlemen into the Council of the Secretary of State, that change was made I will not say without consultation with Lord Minto, but independently of the judgment of the Government of India. To give the Government of India authority over the constitution and procedure of the Conneil at Whitehall, which was created to control the Government of India, would be contrary to the Act of 1858, which places the Government of India under the control of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. That does not mean that a Secretary of State would not be careful to correspond with the Governor-General and ascertain his views, but that is private correspondence in my judgment and experience. The noble lord spoke of

this Bill as revolutionizing our conceptions of this and that. I do not know what he means by revolutionizing conceptions, and the Bill has nothing to do with that. The noble lord has asserted that we are promoting this Bill to serve the purposes of party passion,

Lord Ampthill .--I did not say that was the object and design, but I said that would be the effect

Viscount Morley .- The noble load surely assumes that we are not blind and foolish as to forget what will be the effect of the Bill.

Lord Ampthill. I was very careful to explain that I was quoting

the opinion of others, particularly of critics in India.

Viscount Morley—It is rather dangerous for a member of this House to quote opinions which may be those of other people. The noble lord said he had sympathy with the aspirations of the people of India, but this was not the time to introduce this Bill The time will never come. If the noble lord is waiting until this House and the other House are entirely agreed on everything and have nothing else to do but attend to the Council of the Secretary of State for India he is like the rustic waiting on the edge of the stream until the water has flown by, it will never flow by. Suppose the Irish questions were settled next week, does the noble lord think there is nothing else to do? It is a futile position to take up.
APPRAL FOR MACNIMOUS TREATMENT

Here is a demand from some portions of India, and the Secretary of State after two years' deliberation, has devised a plan and framed a Bill for meeting those aspirations. Surely we had better deal with the situation as it exists to day without waiting for some millennial period when there is nothing else to do except pass an Indian Council Bill. The noble earl (Lord Curzon) took a severe and uncompromising his in regard to the Bill, and I cannot but contrast the tone of the noble earl on this occasion with that of the Marquess of Lansdowne and the noble earl in regard to the measures of far-reaching importance which it was my ferture to introduce a tew years ago No measures could have received more considerate treatment than those measures received from noble lords opposite, and it was owing to that support that we were able to carry out proposals which events have justified. This Bill is carrying out, rightly or wrongly, the policy which was started then, and I wish the noble earl could have consented to treat this Bill with the same show of magnatimity which he showed towards proposals which were of much more revolutionary effect in my measures. He used hinguage in regard to this Bill which in calmer moments I am sure he will feel was not justified. He said the Bill violates the Constitution, dethrones the Council at Whitehall, and revolutionizes sound principles. It really does something to put the Secretary of State for India in the same position as any other Secretary of State. It does not materially alter his position in relation to the Council.

"AN END RETENED DESPOY."

The noble carl has misconceived the scope and purport of the Bill. He says it is a grab at power Viscount Morley was under shood to say that when Earl Curron was Viceroy of India he claimed, he would not say excessive or illegitimate power out still he claimed that which in the case of the Marquess of Crowe he now described as arbitrary power.

Earl Curzon .-- During the seven years I was in India I neither initiated nor carried through any policy of any importance without the knowledge, consent, and approval of my Council. I never over-ruled them on a single occasion. I employed and was proud to enjoy their co speration, but I am not certain, since the noble viscount has raised the issue, whether he can quite say the same thing about his own career at the Iudia Ollice, where he is well known to have been one of the greatest, though I have no doubt one of the most enlightened despots that Office has ever seen

Viscousi Morley. -With respect to the description which the noble earl has given respecting my career at the India Office, 1 may say that most of the members of my Council have happily survived and I can confidently appeal to them, individually or collectively, as to whether there was anything that could fairly be called despotism or anything approaching despotism (Hear, hear)
MR. MONIAGE'S POSITION.

It has been said repeatedly as a matter of reproach to Mr. Montagn that he went to India, and on the strength of having been in India for some months he presumed to dictate or inspire the schemes of India Office readjustment. As a matter of fact the scheme of the Bill is not Mr. Montagn's scheme. It used to be a standing reproach to me that I had never been to India. I do not believe it would have done any good if I had, and I am not pretending that Mr. Montagu is better—I do not know whether he is or not—for having been there. I do not say that he would be more unfitted to arrive at opinions on the strength of six months' or three months' visit to India than would the noble earl to talk about the interior administration of the India Office after the period to which he referred, which was much shorter than Mr. Montagu's period in India. I should, however, like to say that there seem to me few abler men that I know of than Mr. Montagu,

Will the House pardon me if I tell them what goes on in the India Council? A paper arrives from India. It is sent to the Department at once. The Department minutes it and it then goes to the Under-Secretary, who transmits it to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State sends it to a committee, and if there is money in it he sends it to the Finance Committee as well. Then it goes back from the committee to the Under-Secretary; and the Under-Secretary sends it to the Secretary of State, who marks it for Council. At the next meeting the Council consider it or it lies on the table for a week. There may be such a thing as possible obstruction even in the India Council, and if any particular member of the Council should feel dissatisfied with the line taken by his colleagues, he could move and almost insist upon it being referred back to India and on the neturn the matter from India the whole of that process is repeated.

Viscount Midleton.—Is there any one of these processes except sending it to Council which the Scoretary of State cannot put an end

to by a stroke of the pen?

Viscount Morley.—I think not. The whole process under the most favourable conditions takes the best part or the whole of a month. The new plan is that instead of going to a committee a paper has to go to a member of the Council, or it money is concerned to two members of the Council. A single member reports to the Secretary of State—and the House must remember that all these questions have already been threshed out in India. The noble carl has given a perfect travesty of what goes on in the Council. I have attended scores of meetings of the Council, and I will never speak at any time of that Council without the language of respect and gratitude. In spite of my despotism (laughter) we always got on with perfect goodwill and commonsense. But it is not to be denied that a meeting of the Council is not what the noble earl supposes, a great deliberative assembly. It is in nine cases out of 10 not very much more than a formality.

Administrative Experience.

The suggestion that the Council is being changed from an advisory to an administrative body when closely examined is really in the nature of moonshine. The noble earl says that you are going under the new system to appoint men who have had no administrative experience. He insists, on the one hand, that the Council must be an advisory body and nothing else, and yet he insists, on the other hand, that the members chosen will be less well chosen if they have not had administrative experience. My point is that yet might improve the India Council by introducing men who have not had administrative experience.

Earl Carzon.—My remark was exclusively confined to Indians. Viscount Morley—Even then—the principle—on—which I misself acted when I was concerned with administration was that whenever you wanted iresh light on subjects considered by the Council you must not regard administrative experience—solely.

Council you must not regard administrative experience solely. I come to the point raised by Lord Ampthill as to the expediency of going on with the Bill. It is quite true that the noble earl opposite read some telegrams from Charders of Commerce and other bodies of authority and repute hostile to the Bill. It is quite true that you will find in the Press. vertacular and otherwise, expressions of Indians adverse to the Bill. But that makes the very case for examining and looking into it, for considering the system, and not for taking so precipitate—I think precipitation without parallel—a step as throwing the Bill out. I do unge upon the House that to do this in the face of India—it does not matter to you, but it does matter there—and in the face of the expectations that have, rightly or wrongly, been aroused, would be, I is not think I use exaggerated language, semething like a disaster, and certainly a grave builder.

"Against The Interests of India"

Earl Roberts expressed entire accord with the views of Lord Curzon and of the other noble lords who had taken part in the debate and were intimately acquainted with India. To reduce the number of the members of Council would, in his opinion, be detrimental to the interests of India, especially if, as pointed out by Lord Curzon, only two of these would be likely to belong to the Indian Civil Service, and, as he understood was to be the case, the two native members were always to be included in the Council. He was not opposed to native members, on the contrary, he thought their presence on the Council was most desirable, but then the Council should always consist of more than seven members, and the native members should be true representatives of the various classes in India, men selected, after careful inquiry by the Viceroy, and not forced upon him by what Lord Curzon had described as "quasi-Parliamentary bodies." It would be dangerous, he thought, to appoint what he might call young civilians to the Council. They could not have the lengthened experience of India which was so desirable.

The proposal to give the Secretary of State power to communicate secretly on all points with India was also, he thought, against the interests of India and unfair to the members of the Council. He

could not imagine any worthy of the position being willing to become a member of the Council under such a condition. A Council constituted as now proposed would make the Secretary of State absolutely despotic. He would become more of an autocrat than he was at present, and that would be injurious both to the authority of the Viceroy and to the interests of India.

Lord Islington thought the step which Lord Curzon invited the House to take was an extreme one in regard to a measure of this kind and at this stage of its progress. He suggested that all the objections which had been raised by noble lords opposite could be dealt with quite effectively if the House were allowed to consider the

Bill in Committee.

Lord Sydenham said that they did not know at present on what authority the Bill rested. Some of its provisions seemed to have been drawn up by somebody without any real knowledge of India. Many years must elapse before the electoral principle could become thoroughly acclimatized to the soil of India where all the traditions of the past were absolutely opposed to it. The Bill gave no idea of how elections were to be carried out, who would be eligible, or how large the panel was to be. The proposal would be peculiarly distasteful to the princes and chiefs of India, who had not the least belief in electoral methods and would never dream of employing them in the selection of their councillors. He regarded the scheme as victous in principle and dangerous in practice. The existing powers of the Socretary of State, already very large, would be increased and the Government in India would be correspondingly weakened at a time when it was essential that it should be strengthened. He suggested to the Leader of the House that a small independent body should be appointed to inquire into the whole question of Indian administration, and contended that this was not the time to yield to the demands of a small section of a vast population. He thought that we had ignered too much the opinions of those who best knew and best loved India. Because he believed that the Bill would naturally lead to a further weakening of the foundations of our rule he felt bound to support the motion for the rejection.

Lord Reay said that the fact that the Secretary of State was responsible to Parliament had been to a large extent overlooked during the debate. The Bill was needed to secure efficiency, and to expedite business at the India Office. It did not involve constitutional change, and it did not increase the powers of the Secretary of State or alter the character of the Council. He had not heard a single argument which justified the rejection of the Bill.

Lord Faber said he was a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, and as there were good features in the Bill he would be sorry if it were rejected on second reading. The Royal Commission found that in dealing with finance the Council was subject to dicadial delays, which were injurious to India, and the Commission expressed the view that they would welcome any change, whether requiring legislative sanction or not, which would simplify the procedure in regard to finance and avoid the delays in determining financial questions. In some respects Clause 1 of the Bill meet these defects. The Bill also carried out a recommendation of the Royal Commission in taking power to appoint as a member of the Council an expert in the London money market.

Lord I aheape thought the work of India Office compared very favourably with the work of any of the great public offices in this country, but the arrangements made half a century ago were capable of improvement. He did not agree with some of the proposals in the Bill, but he appealed to East Curzon to give it a second reading in view of the fact that he agreed with many of its provisions.

Lord Hairs said the proposals of the Bill were far-reaching and drastic they were the direct antitheses of the 1858 Bill and in contradiction to the policy of Viscount Morley when he was in office Viscount Morley had expressed himself in favour of greater celerity in the work of the India Office. He could not help being reminded of the advice which Queen Victoria gave him when he was going out, more than 20 years ago, to the Presidency of Bombay. "You cannot," her Majesty said, "go too slow the introducing changes in India." The noble viscount told them that this Bill did not really affect the government of India. He submitted that it contained provisions which most vitally affected the government of India, and the House would not be wise to give it a second reading because it would emerge from Committee in a shape that would be quite unrecognizable, because it contained proposals which, he honestly believed, were radically opposed to the best interests of the general population of India and because it did not contain that spirit of impartiality which he believed to be the keynote of the just administration of India.

Viscount Midleton declared, in opposition to the view expressed by Lord Morley that the Bill would have very little effect on the government of India, that it was the greatest change ever made in regard to that government, and that it would make the Secretary of State for India by far the most uncontrolled Minister who had ever done business in this country. Mr. Montagu had written a letter to The Times complaining of the "intolerable prograstination" inevitable under the India Office system. He asked whether it was not

in the competence of the Secretary of State to make his own rules and regulations for every single step, with one exception, that was taken in the India Office. During the last eight years and seven months two Secretaries of State had done nothing to remedy what was now condemned as procrastitation which could have been removed by a stroke of the pen. He was sorry to have to put a parsonal point, but it was extraordinary for administrators to ask the House' to cut up an Act as though it were at the root of the difficulties when it only bound them in one particular. Were the Council consulted upon the moving of Delhi, involving a complete change of policy and an expenditure that might amount to £14,000,000 or £15,000,000? The noble marquese called them into his room, bound them to secrecy, and presented them with a fait accompts. He had shown that when he chese he could take short cuts, and now he wanted an Act of Parliament to protect him from the interference of these inconvenient people.

#### AUTOGRACY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A good deal had been said about autocracy. The present Government had developed autocracy beyond any body of men in this country, but their action was nothing compared to the position in which the Secretary for India would be placed by this Bill. He would be an autocrat among autocrats.

#### SHAM AND HYPOCRISY.

He should be profoundly sorry if the rejection of the measure were to cause the impression that noble lords on his side of the House were inappreciative of the desire of our Indian fellow-subjects to be connected with the government of India. But the Opposition disapproved of their being deluded by the Bill before the House Were the House to read the Bill a second time hopes would be fostered which would certainly be disappointed.

#### LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

The Marquess of Crows - Lord Harris has spoken of the necessity of the existence of a Council to advise the Secretary of State. I'm no way dispute that necessity, but I would remind the House that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have no assistance of the kind. It is considered apparently that the Act of 1858 is to be regarded as a sacred measure in all respects, as sacred as the Act of Union with Ireland; and the noble viscount who has just sat down has said that we are tearing up and destroying the statute. He, however, fell into an error which tends to vitiate a great part of his argu-He is apparently under the impression that the Conneil by this Bill would love the whole of its financial control, whereas it will lose absolutely none. I never accused the Council of promistication, though I have said that the system in itself is a difficult and impossible one to work with the same rapidity with which business can de done in other offices of which I have seen something. The noble viscount opposite pointed to the case of Delhi as one about which the Council ought to have been consulted at all stages. We need not, I think, go into the reasons which made it imperative that the knowledge of what was contemplated should be imparted to as few persons as possible. Nothing the noble viscount has said has convinced me that I did anything wrong on that occasion, and if I had to de it again I should proceed in precisely the same manner.

#### Ан Авчонно Антогилет.

One of the criticisms levelled against this Bill has turned upon the assumed autogracy which is grasped by the Secretary of State under its provisions Both Earl Gurzon and Viscount Midleton have been rather hard in me in that respect. Earl Curson dreads the excessive assertion of a single personality in the matter of government, and regards corporate responsibility as superio. in all respects for the purpose to individual responsibility. There may be much to be said for that point of view, but I do not think it ought to be pressed to the almost pelantic length to which he pressed It is impossible not to have a vision of the time, if the wheel of fortune should revolve that way, when the noble carl will be Pirst Lord of the Admiralty or Secretary of State for War, and when he will become the abscintely docide monthpiece of the Generals or Admirais by when he may be surrounded (Laughter.) It would be a rather novel reading of the noble earl's character; but the advice which he har lavished up in sie in this respect leads one to suppose that that is possible. At a matter of fact, there are countless checks imposed upon anything approaching autocratic action by the Secretary of State. Noble bords opposite seem to assume that the Secretary of State in future will only appoint to the Council incompetent people who will be his chedient slaves.

The Secretary for India is subject to the control which all his colleagues in the Cabinet have to submit to, not in matters of detail, but in the perpetual knowledge that any errors which he may commit reacts upon the Government, and that makes him exceedingly careful to direct his steps in as straight a path as possible. Then there is the perpetual and in some respects the over-increasing control of Parliament, and there is the increasing force of public opinion in

Tadia and the power of the Press. Therefore the mount of the Council says pressing too far the point of the mations of the Secretary of State. As regards the weekly masting of the Council, to which noble lords attach such vast importance, it seems to me somewhat unnecessary that the Council should meeting once a week during the months of September, and October or at certain other times when the move of the Government of Endia has taken place and there is generally little business to be done. The noble viscount seemed to imply that one of the reasons which had actuated me in introducing this measure was that certain burdens would be removed from my shoulders. The passing of this Bill will throw considerable extra burdens upon the Secretary of State for India.

#### QUESTIONABLE " SHORT-CUTS."

It is impossible to do anything of a really serious labour-saving character within the walls of the In lia Office without modifying the procedure that everything that ought to some before the Gonacil is to lie on the table for seven days. The noble viscount said, "Look at the Delhi case—what a short cut. Why does not the Secretary of State perpetually take these short cuts if he desires?" We do take a great many, but I fear that we are, if not actually breaking the law, uncommonly near breaking it on a great many occasions. It is no satisfaction to me to break the law. On the contrary, I would very much rather regularize our proceedings, and that is the main object and purpose of this Bill. The noble viscount spoke of the change in the panel system with regard to the Indian members as being the main object and purpose of the Bill. That is not so.

As regards the panel I do not think any noble lord has done me the honour to notice the reason which I give for suggesting this procedure—namely, that it was feared by a number of persons in India that at some future time Indians might be appointed not really representative of Indian opinion in any sense. The only speaker who alluded to that fear was the noble marquess himself, and he confined himself to saying that, as a matter of fact, the Indians who were appointed would be of the same high calibre as those who now sit on that Council. I daresay they will, but it must be admitted that those who take the contrary view are within their rights in assuming that these panels may be unwisely and from their point of view unfairly used and they will not be satisfied by a mere assertion that no such unfair use will obtain.

The two hostile points which I have seen as coming from India have been in the first place, that the Council is going to be turned into a directly administrative body, as to which I have explained that there is no such intention, and in fact no such possibility; and in the second, I am told that these proposals are almost retrograde, because they do not involve direct election by some constituency of a large number of Indian gentlemen. I have endeavoured to explain before why I consider these demands in their nature impossible to carry out.

#### MR. MONTAGO AND "THE TIMES."

I should like to say one word about the rather strong attack the noble viscount make on Mr. Montagu. I must heartily concur in what my noble friend said of Mr Montagu's services and abilities. But those who speak of him as being the author of the Bill, as the was spoken of in The Times newspaper, are altogether beside the mark. I should like also to mention that in an article in that great journal there was a sugglar and note saily explicable confusion arising out of something that I have said, between the Parliamentary finder-Secretary and the Permanent Under-Secretary—two officials, as noble lords are well aware, of most different experience and with very different work to perform.

#### REJECTION OF THE BILL A BLUNDER.

The noble call is going to ask your Lordships not to read this Bill a second time. It may be assumed, I imagine, that the noble carl will have his way. I do not say if he does that we will not be able to get on at the India Office. Of course we shall get on. I can go on skating over very thin ice as regards breaches of the law, and I shall continue to do so with the knowledge that my action is heartily approved by noble lords opposite, and I may, perhaps, be sometimes tempted to extend them. I venture to think the machine is, in some respects, a faulty one from its age and from the fact that it was intended to apply to a quite different, set of circumstances, and I cannot think your Lordships are view in altogether declining to consider any change. Whether any opportunities will occur in anything that may be called the immediate future for any reconsideration of these questions I am not in a position to say. I regret that your Lordships are not going to see fit to give a second reading to this Bill, and, although, we certainly will not agree, I believe that in the action you are taking you are making a blunder.

The House divided, and there voted:—
For the second reading
Against

Against
Majority against
The House rose shortly before half-past 8 o'clack.

96

- 58

#### \*

# Hindu University.

The Committee Meeting.

An informal meeting of the promoters of the Hindu University resevement took piace at Allahabad on Saturday and Sunday last. On the latter day the Hon. the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga presided.

At both meetings gentlemen from other stations were also present. Preliminary to the consideration of the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler at a formal meeting for which a month's notice is needed, they proceeded to discuss the matter informally. The said letter and the draft of the bill as submitted by the Committee to the Government on the 25th October, 1912, were carefully compared and considered. It was decided to record no formal resolution on the subject, but the general trend of opinion was that the provisions of the draft bill submitted to the Government on the 25th October, 1912, (and a copy of which was published in the papers at the time and sent to every member of the Society in the month of November) by the Committee were adequate and that a representation should be submitted to the Government asking for a reconsideration of the terms in the letter.

It was decided that a formal meeting of the Society and its Committee of Management should be convened at an early date.

On the morning of Monday, the 27th July, 1912, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by the Hon. St. Harcourt Butler visited Benaies and were shown over the sites proposed for the Hindu University by the Hon, the Maharaja Bahadur of Daibhanga and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

### Press Opinion.

"The Madras Standard.

1

A most serious crisis has arisen in the life of the Central Hindu College, Benares, and we return to the subject, on which a short note appeared in our columns yesterday. The whole future of ethis netlocal institution trembles in the balance, and on the clear-sighted ness and strength of the Hindu University Committee everything now depends. Let us recall what has already passed.

The Central Hindu College and High School were founded and have been maintained by the exertions of a small band of devoted Hindus, with the object of creating a National Institution, in which the Hindu religion should be systematically taught, in which character should be builded on Hindu lines, in which loyalty to the British Government should go hand-in-hand with patriotic devotion to the Motherland, and which should be controlled by Hindus, independently of, but in no way hostile to, Government authority. While it was necessary to accept educational curriculum of the Government, and to conform to its general cutes as regarded the educational arrangements, the C. H. C. preserved its independence by taking no Government grant, and no rupes from Government coffers has ever been accepted by it. It has depended wholly on voluntary contributions from the public, and those were obtained on the distinct understanding that the Institution was under Hindu control, and that the Government had no hand, no vices, in its management, On these times it was founded, and has been maintained

The scheme of a Hindu University was conceived by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and, after much discussion, it was decided by the Trintees that they were willing to take part in realising his ideal, and would, when the time came, a creuder their cherished Institution to be the nucleus of the Hindu University.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavica devoted his splendid elequence and generous enthusiasm to the task of collecting the money which was demanded by Government before a constitution should be framed, and the Trustees met the further demand of the Government that an existing College should be the nucleus of the proposed University, by promising to hand over the C. H. C. for this

A Hindu University Committee was formed with the high ideal of ensuring Hindu culture in a national Institution under Hindu control, and the leaders of Hindu thought throughout the country became members of the Committee. Some 80 lakhs have been profiled by the public for this purpose, and a draft constitution was extended to the Government, which, while inviting H. E. the Vicercy to be the Chancellor of the Hindu University and giving him a veto on many important matters, yet left the effective control in the hands of a Court and of Governors, who should be elected, in various ways, by the Hindu community—I am not going into ideally—shearing Hindu control. It was intended that the Hindu University should have the power to affiliate institutions in which

religion and morals formed an integral part of education, and it was hoped to rear gradually a splendid edifice, a veritable Temple of Hindu culture, wherein the Nation should be builded, the Mother-land worshipped, and the inspiration of a progressive and philosophic Hinduism should permeate the national life.

The first blow was struck when the Government refused to allow the power of affiliation. But we realized that our infant Institution could not effectively utilize this power for many years. and that, when we had sufficiently organized our University, we might again put forward the claim; so we submitted to the rebuff. The Musalmans bluntly refused, and their University has advanced no further. They may have been wiser than we, for our yielding has only brought upon us further demands—demands which, if conceded, destroy every hope with which we started, and give us the name of a Hindu University writ across the portal of a Government Institution. In the first place we are made a provincial lestitution, and are handed over to the regnant Lieut.-Governor as our Chancellor. Many of us feared accepting a Viceroy as Chancellor, but a Viceroy is at least one of England's best, whereas a Lieut. Governor may be a man of fourth or fifth rate ability, and is generally imbaed with "Service Traditions". We remember Sir Antony MacDonnel, and his accusations of disloyalty when we Legan our work. We remember how even the kindly Sir James Lateuche refused to allow us to invite T. R. H the Prince and Princess of Wales to the College on their visit to Benares, and how it was only my direct application, in the face of the Lieutenant Governor's refusal, that brought about an expression of a desire from the Prince himself to visit our College "You have got the better of me, Mrs Besant," was the good-tempered remarks of the kindly ruler of the Province, and he did not accompany the Royal visitors. We remember the arbitrariness of Sir John Hewett, and his attempt to prosecute me criminally in 1910 for my 'Appeal to the Government and Europeans" against the sham ful meults levelled against Indians by ill-mannered Englishment of the Europeans of H. E. Lord. hishmen. I was saved only by the interposition of H. E. Lord Minto and the generous defence of me by my revered friend, the Hon Mr Gokhale, Su John Hewett never forgave the checkmate. That appeal, signed as President of the T. S. and the Central Hindu College, new less before me, and in it there is nothing to regict nor to unsay. Lord Minto and Sir Arthur Lawley thought it too passionate, written as it was in the midst of the assessinations, at the moment of the worst dauger, but neither withheld his sympathy from the insulted youth who was the immediate cause of the "Appeal". But it we had been under the power of the Lieut.-Governor, I should have been deprived of my position in the College. I recall the medent as shewing our past liberty, and in order to deprecate the proposed subjection.

The Lieut-Governor, as Chancellor, is given sweeping powers; he can appoint and remove members of the staff, send inspectors, appoint Evaniners. In fact, he is created the master of the internal minagement of the University. Why then have the farce of Governors, the useless trouble of electing them? A Sinate and a Syndicate to carry out His Honour's policy will be enough. The Hindu University will run in double harness with the Government University, and the raisons different ideasyness will disappear. Moreover, if we accept these "terms," we leave these will disappear. Moreover, if we accept these "terms," we leave these will disappear in the Constitution. Let us reject them, while there is time. I, for one, would never have given over our free and independent Hindu College to be ruled by the Lieutenant-Governor, for I feel that to do so is to being a public trust, and to divert money obtained on one pretext to a use for which the donors would never have given it. From my standpoint, it would be a breach of public duty, and I have telegraphed my refusal to agree. I hope that my colleagues will take a similar view, and work out an independent policy on the lines I will suggest tomorrow, or on such better ones as their greater wisdom may design. And I invite the expression of public opinion on the matter in our correspondence columns.

ANNIE BESANT.

II.

The Madras Mul rightly judges that the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler "will create serious disappointment among the organisers of the Hindu University movement," but it urges them none than

less to "receive the proposale of the Government of India in the spirit in which they are offered, and establish the University." The spirit in which they are offered" is a spirit of distrust in the mober and responsible men who have set themselves to a great national task, and such distrust does not encourage them to accept the assurance of the Mail that "the Government of India may be trusted to give the organizers every reasonable" facility, etc. Distrust does not breed trust. Various hopes are then held out as to the results which will accrue from the acceptance of the restrictions imposed. Meanwhile, the Committee is to divert the 50 lakhs collected and the additional 30 lakes promised from a National University to a Government one, in the unguaranteed hope of greater freedom in the future. The Hindu Committee submitted to the refusal of the right of affiliation, when the Musalmans declined to yield. They are rewarded with further intolerable conditions. The Mail should ask itself why hard-worked men, mostly of limited means, should devote themselves to heavy and exhausting labour and contribute their money in order to build up what is virtually another Government University? These are men of ability, of definite opinions, of clearly-visioned ideals; why should they submit to a Civil Servant, when it is the defects of Colleges controlled by this very class which move them to personal sacrifice and labour? They would have continually to modify their plans lest they should not "co-operate with the Government Institution, their forward speed would be curbed to suit the slow jogtrot of the Government steed to which they would be harnessed. They can use their money and their energies better than in making a useless at pendage to the Allahabad University, and in stretching themselves on the Procrustes bed of efficialdom. Oxford and Cambridge would never have become the National Universities they are, if they had been under the control of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. Even before England won her liberties, her education at least was free from Government control and thus her Universities gradually builded freemen. The Bengal National Education Council was wrecked by the withdrawal of Mr. Palit, who withdrew his lakes from the Nation and gave them to the official University , but he, at least, disposed only of his own money, not of funds contributed by the public, we may regret his action, but we have no right to challenge his liberty to change his benefactions. The Hindu University Committee is a Trustee, answerable to the public, and Browning's words on The Lost Leader' must not come true of its members.

Just for a handful of silver he left us, Just for a ribbon to stick in his cont

#### "The Advocate."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has addressed a letter to Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga setting torth the conditions on which the Government of India is prepared to accord its sanction to the establishment of the proposed Hinda University at Benares. Whether these conditions will satisfy the promoters of the scheme is more than we pretend to know. Of this, however, we are sure that if the Member for Education had desired to alienate from the movement the sympathy of the entire Hindu community, he could not have done so more effectually than by the terms laid down in his letter. The Honourable gentleman cannot be unaware that whatever may be the official view of Lord Curzon's University Ant of 1904, public opinion is unanimous that it has completely officialised the Indian Universities and that there is widespread disentisfaction felt throughout the country in consequence of this The simultaneous movements, therefore, for the establishment of a Hindu or a Mussalman University were bailed with satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the country. It was believed that as the movements were mangurated by the people themselves, the Universities when established would be prople's institutions and that the Government would have nothing to do with them. Unfortunately, however, the condition laid down in the case of the Moslem as well as in the case of the Hindu University have no room for doubt that what the Education Department of the Government desires is that Benares and Aligarh Universities should be fresh editions of the existing Universities so as far as their constitution is concerned. In some respects even the small measure of freedom enjoyed by the latter is dented to the former. The first point in Sir Harcourt's letter relates to the appointment of the Chancellor. enjoyed by the latter is dented to the former. The Hon'ble member for education says:---

"On a review of all the circumstances of the case and the criticisms which have been advanced the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State bave come to the conclusion that the best form of the constitution will be to constitute the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces ex-officio Chancellor of the University with certain opportunities for giving advice and certain powers of intervention and control."

The proposal to make the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province the ex-afficio Chancellor would not have been open to objection under ordinary circumstances. As however the Hindu University is proposed to be an all-India institution, it is necessary that the Governor-General should be at its head. Then again there is no disposition

to treat the Senate and Syndicate as independent bodies. They are not to be allowed to exercise the functions that legitimately belong to them. Sir Harcourt Butler reserves all the powers and functions of the University to the Chancellor and leaves nothing to be done by these bodies. The spectacle of the ruler of a province advising that such action should be taken by the University and such staff appointed or removed is certainly not very edifying and yet the Member for Education insists upon it. But it is not only this, but as we have said, almost all the functions of the University are to be exercised by the Chancellor. He is to carry on his inspection for the purposes of seeing whether the standard of education is kept up sufficiently high, and the educational experts, Indian or European, are only to sit idle. He will appoint examiners for the University examinations, and the Syndicate or the Senate will do nothing. The appointments of Vice-Chancellor and Provost should also be subject to the approval of the Chancellor who will also look to the annual receipt of accounts. Of course, Sir Harcourt Butler assures us that some of the powers vested in the Chancellor are only emergency powers which may never be exercised at all. But emergency or no emergency, it all depends upon the Provincial ruler who for the time being holds his sway. When we have a ruler like Sir James Meston, we may depend upon it that there will be no occasion for the exercise of emergency powers. But what guarantee is there that we shall have always a Sir James Meston at the helm of affairs?

This assumption of almost unlimited powers over affairs of the proposed University shows a district of the people. Could not men like the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Sunder Lal and others be trusted with the affairs of the University' Sir Harcourt Butler must be aware that there is a strong desire among the people that in the matter of education at least they should have a free hand. It is only this desire that created so much enthusiasm for the Benares as well as for the Aligarh Universities. If the people had been aware beforehand of the intentions of the Government they would not have taken interest in the movements. But the Member for Education justifies the conditions laid down in his letter thus.—

"The principle underlying them all is that in the interest of the rising generation and the parents, the Government must be in co-operation with the University and in a position to help it effectively and secure sound mance. The interest of the Government and the students and their parents in this matter are necessarily identical."

We do not know how long the Government will continue to treat the people as children. They cannot be trusted with the education of their own rons and the Government must come in their aid. We are afraid the Education Member's proposal will cause profound disappointment throughout the country. We trust His Excellency Loid Haidings will see that the conditions precedent to the grant of a Charter to the University may be such as may be acceptable to the people.

#### "The Leader."

Defective instruction with freedom and self-government would in the choice of evils, be better than the most perfect mechanism secured by parliamentary interference.—- Ut anstone

If he were asked whether he would rather have Oxford free with all its imperfections or an Oxford without imperfections but under the control of the Government, he would reply, 'Girme Oxford free and independent with all its anomalies and imperfections.'—Dishable.

It was after long and weary waiting that the letter of Ser Harcourt Butler to the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga was published stating the conditions on which the Hindu University might be established at Benares. The letter has not been received by the community with anything like enthusiasm. It has had a chilling effect on the public mind. If its contents had been different, the people would have received it with delight at the prospect of having at Benares at an early date, the grand educational edince from which they expected so much for the future well-being and advancement of the community. We have purposely delayed our own observations on Sir Harcourt Butler's letter, to watch with what feeling it would be received by the prominent supporters of the scheme and the public generally. We know now that Dr. Rashbehan Ghose for one 'cannot accept the proposed conditions'. Mrs Besant has wired from Madras to express her keen disappointment and her disapproval of the conditions and she has added that she would not have consented to the transfer of the Central Hindu College to the Hindu University Society if she could have anticipated such conditions. The Bengales and the Amrita Bazar Patrika as well as the Indian papers of Madras write in terms of keen disappointment, and the former question whether it is any longer worth the while of the promoters to proceed with the scheme. Meetings will be held at Allahabad to-day and to-morrow for a cansideration of the situation created by Sir Harcourt Butler's letter.

No exception will be taken to the tone of the letter, which indicates the desire of the Government of India to be of assistance sufar as they could be. For this desire of theirs and their willingness to facilitate progress every one has reason to feel thankful. And this very fact at comages the premoters of the scheme and the community at large, of which they are the trusted spekesmen, to cherish the hope that when the difficulty of accepting certain of the conditions is pointed cut to them, as it will be, they will consider the representations with an open mind and with a sympathetic desire to comply with every reasonable and miderate request. Because some of the conditions laid down in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter are impossible of acceptance unless modified and a few of them should be abandoned altogether if the Hindu University is to be even an approximation to what it ought to be, a self-governing educational centre, it should not be preson ed by any one that the door is closed against suggestions and representations; that all is over with the University project. The very fact that at Sir Barcount's instance a conference is to be held at Government Home on Monday to review the whole position negatives such an assumption. What has now to be done by the thoughtful members of the community is to formulate their views, criticisms and suggestions for the further consideration of the Government. It is to this end that to-day's and to-morrow's meetings are to be held at the residence of the Hon Dr. Sundar Lal and the Darbhanga Castle.

We may now briefly consider the chief points in Sir Harcourt's letter. The first point is that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for the time being is to be the Chancellor of the University. This is a condition that would have been cheerfully accepted if circumstances had been different. As they are, however, we apprehend it cannot be. The first request of the Hindu University Society was that his Excellency the Viceroy be the Chancellor. It was not acceded to. In its place it was suggested by the Secretary of State that the University should have an elected Chancellor. The Society expressed natural disappointment that the University was not to have the Vicercy as the Chancellot and prayed for a reconsideration of their request, but were prepared for its not being complied with as was made evident by their modified draft bill of last year. There they provided that the King-Emperor be the Protector of the University of the William of the William of the William of the University of sity, as his Majesty is of the Welsh University, that his Excellency the Vicercy be the first Patron, and such ruling chiefs of India as would be elected by the University be also Patrons. In the letter of the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga to Sir Harcourt Burler, dated the 25th October 1912, a similar request was embodied. The draft bill aferesaid provided that the Chancellor be elected. Nowhere was the request made in terms or by suggestion or implication that the Lieutenant-Governor be neade ex-officio Chanceller. Nor is the reason far to seek. It is not that due respect for him is wanting in any quarter, but that the movement is an all-India, not a provincial the leading supporters of the University scheme are their Highness the Maharajas of Gwalior, Indore, Alwar, Udaipur, Bikanir, Kotah, Benaies, Jodhpur and Kushmir, as there are many prominent man belonging to Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and Bihar, and to several Indian states. For this reason, if the highest representative of the Sovereign is not to grace the Chancellor's chair, the University Society prejed that his Excellency might be the Patron and the University left to elect the Chancellor. We trust this view the point will commend itself first to Sir James Meston and Sir Margourt Butler and next to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

The second point is that it is now orged that the appointments of Vice-Chancellor and Provost should be subject to the approval of the Chancellor. We do not doubt that the Chancellor, will not as a rule veto an election made by the University authority; but where is the necessity, really, of the power being reserved at all? Unnot the most enlightened and most responsible men in the country be trusted to make a project and an unexceptionable selection? If they appear be, many sad and saddenning reflections are forced on the mind, which are not complimentary to the Government or the people.

institution which evoked the unprecedented and unparalleled popular enthusiasm which we all have witnessed, it is not for such a university that prince and peasant came forward with his spontaneous and generous offering. If we could imagine the slightest justification for the Government wishing to retain such power in its hands in the interest of education or in the general public interest, we should be the last, the premoters of the University would be the last to grudge it. But we can see none. On the other hand, we feel persuaded that on occasion the possession of the power and its exercise by the Government would be embarrassing in no small degree and lead to delicate situations which ought to be avoided by every possible means.

"The right of inspection for purposes of seeing whether the standard of education is kept up sufficiently high and for other purposes," is even less acceptable, while the right claimed for the Chanceller to appoint examiners is to our mind positively objectionable. The Government does not exercise, and we telieve does not claim, the right of inspection of the University of Allahabad; certainly it has not the power to appoint exeminers. Who will say that it is at all justified in seriously proposing for a university established by sid of the people's private contributions, conditions of control more one-rous and exacting than it has reserved to itself even under the retrograde legislation of 1904? So far as we are concerned the proposal is an impressible one and we confidently expect that the Hindu University Society will decide that it is so. If it will not, we doubt if it will carry public opinion with it.

Nor can we at all imagine why Government approval should be required "of the incorporation of local colleges in the University." Having forbidden the affiliation of outside colleges, the least the Government might have been expected to concede was full freedom to the University authority to incorporate local colleges or not to incorporate them as the case might be. Why should the Government come in to approve or disapprove of the institution of new faculties? And above all, in the name of all that is good and sensible, why should it step in "to lay down the limits of expansion at any particular time"? This is an intolerable condition, if any can be so characterised.

We are glad that the sentiment of the public has been respected and the University will be permitted to call itself the Benarcs Hindn University We trust the same spirit of respect for opinion will be shown in the consideration of the conditions that have been laid down and that they will be modified so as to make the University acceptable to the community We have frankly stated our conviction that some of the conditions cannot possibly be accepted. We apprehend that auch strong exception will be taken to them that the question will be seriously considered whether the University scheme should be proceeded with at all unless they be abrogated or at least modified. We submit to the Government that it will be lamentable from every point of view if the University scheme will have to be dropped eventually as the result of the conditions imposed. Having allowed the establishment of the University, and so much popular enthusiasm in favour of it having been kindled and such large sacrifices having been made for it, it behoves the Government now to act with liberal statesmanship and let the University come into existence as a free and self-governing institution which will in every way he a bleming to all, instead of acting with suspicion and imposing conditions manifestly imposable of acceptance.

#### The "Patrika."

We hope, this will be enough to root out any little weeds of suspicion that may have been elinging to any mind that it is a non-official, national University that the Hindus are going to get. No doubt, the letter has also declared, that "in order to meet" the timent of the subscribers it has been conceded that the University shall be called the "Benares Hindu University." And for this great concession organisers should certainly be grateful to Sir H. Butler.

This reminds us of a Puranic episode. Drenacharya, who initiated the renowned Pandavas and Kauravas into the mysteries of archery, was a poor Brahmin. His son Ashwatharaa, who used to play with the sons of bigger folk, could not play so well as the others who were stronger because they could get enough of milk to drink. "Father, give me some milk to drink," Aswathama would say to his father, "so that I also shall be able to play as well as they." Now Drona, who was too poor to pay for the genuine stuff, made a solution of rice-paste which looked like milk and gave it to his boy to drink as milk. The boy was at first deceived by the white appearance and drank it gleefully. But when he afterwards, during the play, saw that, inspite of his dripking his so-called milk his atrength and agility had not a whit improved, he suspected that his father had not given him real milk and came back to him and rent the heavens with his cries.

Now, if the organisers of the so-called "Benares Hindu University" accept the terms of the Government of India, they would be merely treating the subscribers as Drona did his son. The Hindu public wanted a real non-official Hindu University. But what they are going to get is no more what they wanted than the liquified rice paste drunk by Ashwathama was real milk. In order that the organisers

may not be put in the unpleasant predicament of D. onschurya, let them, like their Mahom the broduces, respectfully decline the concessions of the Government of India and try to forget their long cherished dreams. This is the obvious course for them. But the question is whether their chief, the Maharaja Bahadar of Darbhanga, situated as he is, will be able to adopt it.

"The Bengalee."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Batter has at last made a clear statement of the conditions under which alone the Government of India can allow the Hin in University to be brought into being and help it with a liberal financial grant-in-aid Sir Harcourt has made these conditions known to the public in a letter allressed to the Maharaja of Darbhanga. It is of course for the promoters of the movement to consider whether it is at all worth while to porsevere with the scheme after the Government have whittled it down to a soulless affair. But if they think that something is better than nothing then they must be prepared to ascept this something. We are, however, at a loss to understand why the General should insist on such a lion's share in the management of the proposed University which can Be really serviceable, only if allowed to afford an unhampered scope to our national ideal and national initiative. Such names as those of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Pundit Mahan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Justice Sauder Lal ought to be a suffisient guarantee against the Hin lu University ever degenerating into an undesirable atmosphere No, the Government must keep a constant finger on its pulso and reserve the full right of control. Fearing lest the Governor-General should prove only a dilettante observer of its affairs it is proposed to place the Hinda University under the lynx-eye of the local Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is to be the Cambellor of the University and not the Vicercy as desired by the promotors. It is further proposed to invest him with "general piwers of supervision and control including authority where necessary to appoint and remove the staff, also to appoint examiners, approve appointments of Vice-Chancellor and Provost, nominate five members to Senate, maintain standard of education and inspect accounts." After all this After all this what will remain for its non-official projectors and promoters to do is more than we can divine. It is said that the principle underlying the arrangement is that "in the interests of the students and their parents the Government must be in a position to help the University effectively." Or in other words Government can not help an institution unless it is strictly official in its composition and submits to its dictation at every step. It is this principle with which we have our main quarrel. Can we then expect no support or encouragement from the Government in our endeavour to stand on our legs and work out our salvation on the line of our particular racial evolution? We think the thoughtful men of our community are the best judge as to how our youth should be educated. To deny them that right is to at once put them out of court in all matters affecting their vital interests. It is a dangerous principle, extremely galling to a self-respecting people, which Sir Harcourt has enunciated by way of justifying the excessive control Government propose to exercise over the coming University. It is true that Sir Harcourt has put before the promoters the prospect of liberal financial aid. But what should it profit us if we gain the whole world and lose our own soul?

"The Hindu."

The constitution of the proposed Hindu University which, as appears in our telegraphic columns, Sir Harcourt Butler has announced, as the scheme agreed upon by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, will, we have no doubt, be residued by the promoters of the Hindu University with feelings of profound disappointment and distress. A number of enthusiastic and patriotic Hindu gentlemen have been making strenuous efforts to found a system of national education, and have at the cost of much labour and trouble collected lands, and when they hope to have arrived within sight of the promised land, they find that the Government, as the price of its recognition, is imposing conditions which go far towards undermining the cherished aims and the ideal of the promoters. A bare perusal of Sir Harcourt Butler's letter is enough to convince anybody how impossible of acceptance the conditions are. They are much more rigid than those which the Muslim University refused to accept. The Hindu University under the proposed Constitution would be far more under official direction and control than the existing Universities of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad. It is laid down that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who, in common with every Lieutenant-Governor in India, is required to be a Member of the Indian Civil Service, is to be an official Chancellor. He is to be given unlimited and uncontrolled powers in regard to the Hindu University. He is to be given not only the right of general supervision, but power to advise that such steps be taken and such staff be appointed or removed as will secure the objects of the University, and power to see that such advice be given effect to. He is to have the right of

inspection for purposes of socing whether the standard of educatou is kept up sufficiently high and for other purposes, and so on. So comprehensive and minute is the scope of the power of the Chancellor, who is also ex-officio Chancellor of the Allahaba I University that it is difficult to conceive of any matter belonging to the Hindu University which he cannot interfere with, and give directions about. Sir Harcourt Butler is good enough to add, by way of extenuating these all-embracing powers of interference and dictation, that some of them may never be exercised and some exercised only very occasionally. It is explained that "the principle underlying them all is that, in the interests of the rising generation and the parents, the Government must be in co-operation with the University and in a position to help it effectively and secure sound fluance." Further, as inculcating a lesson in political philosophy, it is added that "the interest of the Government and the students and their parents in this matter are necessarily identical." Along with the numerous fetters under which the Hindu University is to work, the only circumstance which is to show that the proposed University is a Hindu University, is in the fact that Hinly Theological teaching will be given to the Hindu students. It will not be compulsory upon students other than Hiadus. There is to be no religious test and the University will be open to all denominations as well as to Hindus. It seems to us, on the whole, that the Charter which promoters of the University pray for from the Government, would, if they are willing to accept it with the annexed conditions, be a Charter, not of intellectual liberty, but of intellectual slavery. is extraordinary how Englishman who are brol in the traditions of English Universities which are autonomous Corporations with which the State has nothing to do, come to think so differently in India. In Garmany, the Universities, of which there are a good many, are all State institutions. As regards them, Professor Paulsen, who as a recognised anthority on the subject, remarks as follows: entering more and more directly upon the portals of the scientific research under the leadership of a long line of celebrated men, the Universities gradually ceased to be mere state institutions for the training of officials, and grew further and further away from bureaucratic control, while France reduced her Universities to professional schools, Germany made her Universities, the embodiment of an independent scientific life, with the hope that an unfettered service of truth would not only be compatible with the interests of the State, but independently linked with them. The relation of the State has now become one based essentially upon confidence in its in lependence. The principle of the freedom of learning and teaching, formulated in paragraph twenty of the Prussian Constitution, may really be described as one of the fundamental principles of our public law. The surer a Government was of its ground, the more fearlessly it accepted this principle and we may regard the independence of the Universities as a criterion of a Government's confidence in its The Indian Government would do well to revise its stability." proposed Constitution for the Handa University in the light of the above observations.

#### "The Panjabee."

There is a very general feeling that the powers proposed to be vested in the Chancellor of the Hindu University will make that University anything but an independent institution such as it ought to be. As the matter is likely to some up before the promoters of the University scheme at an early date, it is perhaps as well for us to express our opinion in greater detail. The powers are as follows.—

- (a) The right of general supervision and power to advise that such section be taken and such staff be appointed or removed as will secure the objects of the University, with power if necessary to see that such advice be given effect to;
- (b) The right of inspection for purposes of seeing whether the statedard of education is kept up sufficiently high and for other purposes,
- (c) The right, as a special measure, to appoint if necessary (as the right of such inspection or otherwise) examiners for the University examinations who would report to the Chancellor;
  - (d) The annual receipt of accounts;
  - (e) The approval of the appointments of Vice Chancellor and Provest.
  - (1) The approval of initial regulations, etc., and of subsequent changes;
    (a) The approval of the incorporation of local colleges in the
- (y) The approval of the incorporation of local colleges in the University:
  - (A) The nomination of five members to the Senate, and
- (t) Approval of the institution of new faculties and the isservation of power to lay down the limits of expansion at any particular time.

As regards the first, it is absolutely necessary that the words "with power if necessary to see that such advice be given effect to" should be eliminated. It would be absurd for the Chancellor in a matter in which the bulk of the Senate differed from him not only to thrust his advice upon the Fellows, but to insist that it should be given effect to, especially when the advice related to such matters as the appointment and removal of staff. No Chancellor, even if he is a member of the versatile Civil Service, can hope to be a specialist in all subjects, and yet there is nothing to prevent a Civilian Chan-

cellor from being dogmatic and opinionative. What would happen if in the matter of, say, the appointment or removal of a professor of Hindu Philosophy the Lieutenant-Governor differed from the Senate and insisted upon his advice being given effect to? Such a case will not occur every day, it is true, but it is by no means inconceivable, and as the country knows to its cost even the Government of India are not above interfering in this unreasonable manner. As regards the second, while there can be no objection in a general way to inspection of the University by the Chancellor, we are not without fear, especially as he will also be Chancellor of another and a more officialised University, that the right of inspection, where the purpose is to see whether the standard of education is kept sufficiently high, may not be altogether a good thing for the new University. The third ought to be eliminated altogether. The Chancellor ought to have no right in the present case, no matter what the circumstances may be, to appoint examiners over the heads of the Senate and the governing body. The fourth is all right. The fifth, the six and the seventh are also all right, if the approval is to be merely a matter of form. But if the power of approval carries with it the power of disapproval, either such power should not exist at all, or the University must have effective safeguards against the abuse of this power. The eighth is not needed in the case of a University with the objects of the Hindu University, but if it is insisted upon, the governing body must also have a say in the matter. The ninth is absolutely unnecessary and ought never to be accepted. Lastly, we take strong exception to the view that the financial aid promised by Government should be contingent upon the University accepting these provisions. As the Bengales remarks, what we can and do expect is that the Government should support us in our endeavour to stand on our own legs and work out our salvation on the lines of our particular racial evolution. For the Government to say that it will not pay the piper unless it is allowed to call for the tune, as the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said some months ago, is to entirely misconceive its real position as the custodian of the people's money.

#### The Express.

Sir Harcourt Butler's letter to the Honble the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga indicates the line on which the constitution of the Hindu University should be framed. The new University, to put it concisely, will be "officialised." That fact should be clearly realised. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be the Chancellor of the University and he will exercise powers of supervision as direct and drastic as possible. He will have the power to advise what persons should be appointed to or removed from the staff of the University and he will have the power to make such advice effective. He will also have the right of inspection for purposes of seeing whether the standard of education is kept up sufficiently high and for other purposes These are large powers and the Government's letter indicates with sufficient clearness that they are meant to be exercised. Sir Harcourt Butler defines the principle underlying it all by saying that the Government must be "in co-operation with the University" What is really ment must be "in co-operation with the University" What is really meant by the co-operation of the Government is that the Govern ment must have a dominating indusnce in the affairs of the Hindu University and that the University must co-operate with the Government in carrying out the latter's beheats. The University soot to have the power of affiliation of outside colleges and the decision in this respect is final. An important point referred to in Government's letter is that the University it to have no religious taste, the University will be opened to students of all denominations as well as to the Hindus; but Hindu theological teaching and observances will not be compulsory for any but Hindus. the University will be of the teaching and residential type. These, briefly, represent the conditions the acceptance of which is precedent to the elaboration of the detailed scheme of the constitution of the University and Sir Harsourt Butler is careful to point out that the Secretary of State reserves his final decision even as to the details,

The position taken up by the Government is in accord with its declared policy in the matter of the control of higher education. What the Government is doing in respect of the existing Universities, it proposes to do with regard to education imparted at the new university. The principle insisted upon by Government is that the interest of the Government and the atudents and their parents in the matter of education are necessarily identical, and that the close association of Government with the University would alone secure the heat interest of the latter. We are bound to say that this is a thoroughly sound principle and that it would be well for the University Committee to accept it without reservation. It would be well for the Committee to rid its mind of the cant of "officialisation". If the University authorities exercise the powers invested in them with due care and discretion, officialisation need

have no terrors for them. We are not willing to believe that the Government would exercise its power of control otherwise than with discretion and with sole desire to promote the best interest of the University. We are rather inclined to think that this cant of officialisation is current only in circles in which the exercise of treedom is regarded as compatible with irresponsibility. The sooner this cant is got rid of the better. The Government is necessarily the largest patron of learning in the land and it rightly claims to have a prodominant voice in determining the lines along which and the agency by which education shall be imparted. There is nothing intrinsically wrong in this claim and the country will replace if the Hindu University Committee accepts the constitution suggested.

#### " The Beharee."

Doubtless our realers must have pecused with anxious interest the letter of the Hunble Sir Harcourt Bitler that Harcourt Bitler that has been a thrested to the Hon Maharaja Baralur of Dirbhanga.
Its perusal impresses us with one don nant fact that the new University will be just like the existing Universities so far as the Government con rol over it is concerned, but that it will be unlike the State Universities in that it will not be an examining body. Either the Indian people have not yet developed the capacity of organisation sufficient for the purposes of conducting a University independently of the Government supervision or the Government steelf at present does not intend giving to the people the privilege of educating themselves. Ether of the two must have been the cause of the Government taking this step, and witchever it be, we have now to choose between the two alternatives, either to have a Uni-"offinally controlled," but bearing the name of the Hindu community, or to have none at all. People generally will incline to the former view. But there is a section of the people which is more concerned with the affairs of the University than the people at large. This section constitutes the large number of donors who have made the present development of the University scheme possible, and also the thoughtful leaders whose support of the original scheme had influenced the donors to put their hands on their purses. scheme as originally put before the Hindu public was that the Hindu University was designed to be an examining University and that it would necessarily possess the power of affiliation. This fact had induced the humblese individuals to make willing donations to the University propaganda. That was the main motive impulse which had wrought such wonders on the minds of the Hindu public. When this dream, however, is now dispelled by the Honorable Sir Harcourt's letter many of the donors naturally would be disappointed and many of them who have not paid their full amount of donations will certainly think of withdrawing themselves from the obligations of satisfying their promise. In justice to the donors of this class it is quite fair for the University Committee to put this question before them, viz., whether they under the present development would like to retain their names amongst the donors and if they do not ratend so then the University should absolve them from the payment of the balance and also should refund the payments made if the donors do not desire to let their paid donations remain where they are This is all fair and just. We are however afraid that if this step is followed the total will under promises go a considerable reduction. The foremost members of the University Committee should come forward before the public and should before deciding the refund question make an extensive tour in India explanning what the present position is. It is certainly likely that some donors would not recede, but some undoubtedly would and those who wish to get their names withdrawn should be allowed to do so and their payments should be refunded, such a tour however will have another advantage. It will induce a great many gentle-men of means—to whom the question of the Hindu University not being an examining body is immaterial-to come forward and make substantial donations.

As to the other question, whether there was any necessity for any University of the type just put before us, we reserve our semiments, for while we hold and hold it strongly the view that while the bestowal of a Hindu University to the city of Benares is a matter of real response to the earnest wishes of the Hindu people all over India the official administration of the same, though done with wis lomend experience, is a matter which makes the entire Hindu community largely disappointed, and therefore they are led to think that Mrs. Besant's idea of gradually expanding the status of the Central Hindu College to the grade of a residential and teaching University was far more sound and feasible,—which the Government has adopted in the main—and that the ambition of a few Hindu leaders which had created some effect was untenable and has therefore received a miserable shock.

We welcome the present University scheme never-the-less.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT. (Order V, rules 1 and 5 of Act V of 1908;)

8. C. C. Suit No. 463 of 1913.
IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF, FYZABAD.

1 L. Gauri Shanker, son of Din Diyal, Bahadurgunj; 2. Ram Bharosey, son of Kunjal Ram Pali Plaintiffs,

versus

Jaggu Defendant. To

Jaggu, son of Basogi of Doobra, P. Haveli, Oudh, at present residing in Rangoon, Basi Tawami Stone

Factory of Das Rahoo Raman.

Whereas, the abovenamed Plaintiff, instituted a suit against you for Rs. 22-8-0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to suswer all such questions on the 17th day of August 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on the day all the witnesses, upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this

22nd day of July, 1914.

BYORDER MUNSARIM (Sd.) Illegible, Judge.

H. M. Ahmad Beg

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist, Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Hand Presses.

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE (GENERAL FORM.)

In the Court of the Munsif, of Fyzahad Mis. Case No. 28, of 1914.

Pandit Baijoo Ram, son of Pandit Bhamanidin, of Muhalla Begumganj Garhia, city Fyzabad;

versus

(1) Bandhoo Singh, son of Ram Lala Singh; (2) Chatarpal Singh, son of Rambali Singh, of Hata Ballu,

city Fyzabad, at present of Nagpur.

To—(1) Bandhoo Singh, son of Ram Lala Singh;
(2) Chatarpal Singh, son of Rambali Singh, of Hata Ballu, city Fyzabad, at present of city Nagpore, Atwari Bazar, shop of Shiv Narayan, Mohalla Hanspuri, Takia Nagpur State.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff Baijoo Ram has made application to this Court that a decree be passed in

this suit under order 34, R. 6, C.P.C.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 8th day of August 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined exparts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this

20th day of July 1914.

(Sd.) Illegible, Judge. By order-

(Sd.) Lakshmi Narain MUNSARIM.

"Wanted"

Youngmen of high education and Social Status to hold strictly confidential correspondence with a view to wedlock on the address given below. Sunni creed and genuine Syed ancestry essential.

C/o Manager "The Comrade", Dalhi,

# 1 houghts on Present Discontent.

By Mr. Mohamed Ali, B. A. (Oxon.) (Published in 1907) Price, As. 8.

Some Press Opinions.

howledge, and he wields a powerful and attractive pen. Above all he is absolutely honest. We recommend the study of his brochers; because it is a frank statement of the views of many educated Indians, and without the sympathetic appreciation of these views it is impossible to appreciate that great problem in the governance of India - the position of educated Indians in the State. . Mr. Mohamed All has found so strong a supporter as, the Secretary of State. We believe that his diagnosis of the complaint is substantially accurate. . .—The Times of India.

... The reader will find much that is fresh and excellently put on the perennial topic of Indian discontent. The style of the book is piquant all through, and carries the reader through without becoming press. We flud here a combination of culture and common-sense, and knowledge of both East and West. The originality which we have incubound as a distinguishing cuaracteristic of his book appear not in his those but in his presentment of it... The Madras Times.

Mr. Mohamed Ali is right in he prescription for the present fever. We commend the booklet to the thoughtful.—The Empire.

. . . Ro is particularly frank in certain of his view, what he says being well worth the careful attention of Englishmen and others who are really desirous of getting at the point of view of men whose minds are not always open books at Garden parties and mere commonial gatherings.—174s Mersing Post,

... Racy and thoughtful articles. These literary ment is by no means their least attraction, and the piquancy of the style, will atimulate thought.

... We accept his assurance that I e made a conscientious effort to set down what many of his countrymen feel, without qualities and also without cowardice. . . .—The Bembay Uszelte

... Every though ful Indian and Engishman who would like to see India well and wasely ruled might learn something and profit much by a perusal of the "Thoughts on the Present Discontent," as written by a Mohamedan gentleman who shows no bias either on the one aids or the other. He takes a common sense view of the questions and bestows praise or blame either on the rules or the ruled as he thinks—it, is necessary. Mis remarks are guidently pungent and writy. The pumphlet contains a good deal of honest straightforward criticism which makes it a most valuable addition to that mass—of like purposes which the present situation to India has evoked in the public press.—Linda Patrice.

, ... Mr Mohamed A's disclaims allegiance to any of the political parties or prejudice on either side, but he justifies his outspaces which is put into print quite regardless of anybody's necessarily strong. ... An opinion is no good unless it is strong, but it is not, necessarily strong in fact it is quentially weak.—If it is violent or delirious. In Mr. Mohamed Ali's little brochure we have strength, but we have neither delirious nor violence.—The Fursi.

To be had of The Manager of "The Comrade," Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.

#### "CALPACK"

Genuine Turkish Military Cap (for Rs. 4 only)



Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

Near Delhi & London Bank, Delhi.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Cairo, and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap Lasts all season Made of metal Cannot spill of tip over. Will not soil or injure anything Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp. Price Rs. 1/- Post free

The East & West Trading Co . Delhi.

Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," the leading daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1918, writes: "The well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive inasmuch as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility."

THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urmary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed outtomers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost atrength and rejuvenates the emaciated, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only 13s. 4d. Postage extra. No Parkes necessary.

Dr. KALEDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.



### A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit, i.e., nectar of children.

(Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4. K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

++••

#### MESSRS, UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT

THE Phenomenal and annually increasing success which I has attended our business since is inception by Mr. Ganda Sing Uberoi in 1887 has called forth certain unscrupulous competitors who have resorted to various meretricious devices in oder to confound the identity of their firms with ours, and of their goods with our goods. These devices have inter alia consisted of the wholesale plagiarism of descriptive portions of our catalogue, the applications of false trade-descriptions to their goods, the printing of our trade-marks, and most insidious of all, the use of our trade-name -UBEROI -in conspicuous characters, in combination with other words, in a manner calculated to deceive a superficial observer into the belief that he was dealing with our firm. The result has been that we have been heavy losers pecuniarily, and what is more serious, the unique reputation acquired by our firm has, we fear, suffered owing to the quality of the goods sold under these disguises, the injury done to us has attained such proportions that we are being compelled to take legal measures to penalize the perpetrators; but we meantime notify our constituents that the sole style and title of our firm 18-"IBEROI LTD.," -and we caution the public against the purchase of goods purporting to emanate from our establishment unless they are distinctly superscribed with our



BRANCH AT 6 L'alhousi Sq., CALCUTTA. 

# Have You Any

# MEMORIALS \*

# APPLICATIONS OR

# **APPEALS**

# To Be Drafted?

ing demand. If the full facts of any case are supplied to us in English or Urdu, whether in writing or verbally in a personal interview, our Drafting Bureau will draft a Memorial, Application or Appeal as the case may be in a proper form without any avoidable delay and will offer you any advice you may need. The charges are exceedingly moderate and will be quoted on application in each case before the work is taken in hand. No one need despair of justice for want of a properly drawn up Application or Memorial to his superior officer, the Head of a Local Government, the Government of India or the Secretary of State, or the Ruling Chief of a Protected State.

If you wish to send your papers or to obtain a personal interview write to—

The Manager of
The "Comrade" Drafting Bureau,
The "Comrade" Offices,
DELHI.

ર્જ્ય અને કર્યું કર્ય

# The Comrade.

# A Weekly Journal.

Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRARY,

JAM A VILLIA ISLAMIA,

INTERNATIONALIA

-Morris.

Vol. 8.

No. 6.

Single Copy
Annas 4.

Delhi: Wednesday, 12th August, 1914.

Annual Subscription

Indian Ra. 12. Poreign &)

## CONTENTS

P.u	Page
Werk London Later	93 Naval Strengt is of the Powers   \$6 95 The "Times" and Mrs Besait   96 96 Funding Articles- The Prace of Europe and
STEAT COME WAR Building	its Sected 97  The Company 99
Opt Day of Issue .	95 WAR IN EVENEL 101 (d) 95 THE PRENCH ARMY 161 95 TAY REPRENENTS . 112-116

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE

Subscribers are requested to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the ofice will not be responsible for any delay in replying such communications.

## The Week.

Proposed visit to Hedjaz.

Bombay, July 31.

BEAN BAHADUR SYED JAFAS HORAIN, lettled Executive Engineer, United Provinces, with thirty-two years' extenence of irrigation works will visit Hedgaz next January formspect and report on the Zebada canal and suggest improvements in the Mesca water supply.

Congress Presidentship.

Bombay, August 9

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has nonminually recommended Mr. Bhapendra Nath Basis for the presidentship of forthcoming Madras Session of the National Congress

Indian Students in England.

Ranchi, July 3

A SUMMARY which has been published for general information in order to bring to public notice the measures which have been taken under the orders of the Secretary of State for the assistance and protection of Indian students proceeding to England states that in 1909 the Secretary of State established in London a Central Bureau of information and appointed an Educational Adviser for Indian students. The Bureau furnished them with information regarding lodging and boarding houses, educational facilities, etc. A standing Advisory Committee was formed with the assistance of Indian residents in England and associated with the Central Bureau. Owing

to the increase in the number of Indian students who consulted the Educational Advisor the Secretary of State has decided to neorganise and distribute the work of the Burriu. Steps were then taken to appoint a Secretary to Indian students at the India Office and local advisers at some of the principal University contres in Great Britain, and the Central Advisory Commutee enlarged.

#### Cobul.

The Afghan Eavoy writes to us from Simla on the 5th instant saging that he has received at information from the Cabul Foreign Office to the effect that Jahand el Khan, the ring-leader of the rebels who had risen and given troubt in the province of Mangal, and whose arrest wes recently effect I through the medium of his former for owers of the Mangal tabe has been blown from most hof a gain by orders of the Mangal tabe has been blown from most hof a gain by orders of the Mangal tabe has been blown from most hof a gain by orders of the Mangal tabe has been blown from most of a gain by orders of the Mangal tabe has been blown from most of a gain by orders are a gains. His Majesty the Anni and caused serious bloodshed, but was at least did noted. He then took refuge in India and sometime ago having let Dehra Due, again entered the boundaries of Cabul with the object of inciding revolt among his old partisans. But has a to aptice of inciding revolt among his old partisans. But has a tempts were imped in the bud by his own followers among the Manga triba who captured him and banded him over to the authorners.

The Persian Oil Bill

London, Augus' 5.

Tue third textime of the Persian Oil Bill has been passed by the House of Commons



### Our London Letter.

London, July 17.

Tak Late Lady Handings.

The sudden death of Lady Haidings will by as keenly felt in India as it has been in this country. India will mount her loss as a "perso if" becausement, and the thousands of Indian women and children will undoubtedly grieve over her sold denise as painfully and softwarfully as they would have done in the case of their nearest and dearest. Providing has certainly proved unking in cutting off, in the prime of her his, the existence of one who had made herself universally loved and adulted, not only in the continent of India but also in various other parts of the globe, where her distinguished husband has so faithfully served his King and Empire.

Lady Hardinge, during the past four years had set an example to the European womanhood in India, which would not be easily forgotten. As the Vicereine of India, she had, during those short yet trying years, brought to light those exhelicit virtues of womanhood, which could never fail to endear her to the hearts of Indian women. Through fair weather or foul, Lady Hardinge, as the Viceroy's trustworthy partner, had contributed, in no little degree, to the success which has hitherto marked Lord Hardinge's term of office—a success which has naturally resulted in the spontaneous wave of enthusiasm with which India's desire and India's request for an extension of his Viceroyalty has been received.

His Excellency fully deserves the genuine sympathy which has a universelly extended to him both in India and in this country in his hour of trial. The heart of every true Indian goes forth to him at this moment. A particularly painful bereavement such as that under which Lord Hardings is just suffering, especially amidst the cares and anxieties of office, and the heroic manner in which His Excellency is bearing the great and trying ordeal will still enhance the sountry's admiration for the nobleman, whose period of office as the head of the Government of India is destined to go down to pusterity as one of the most brilliant chapters of administration in that country,

Lady Hardinge's close association with female education in India had succeeded to uplift the general-standard of knowledge amongst Indian women to an unparalleled degree and the Women's Medical College in Delhi—the foundation of which was laid by her only a few months ago-will no doubt remain a noble monument to her ever-living memory.

#### "CHRISTIANS 48 BAD AS TURKS."

A remarkable speech was made by Lord Bryce on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Balkan Committee at the Central Hall. Westminster.

After remarking that the Treaty of Bucharest was unsatisfactory and carried within it the scods of future trouble, he went on to declare that this was no time to conceal the truth. Christian States had been expelling their shen repulations, and we should speak as plainly what we felt about the Christian States as we did about the Turks. (Hear, hear.)

It was true that the Christian States had been misgoverned for so long by the Turk that they could not be expected to rise at once to the highest standard of civilised Government, but that excuse was not sufficient to cover a great deal of what had been done. They should have been able to apply the same principles of freedom and religious equality to their alien populations that they had asked for thems lives. They deeply regretted the expulsion of Moslems from the Christian States (Hear, hear). Moslem mosques had been shut up and Moslem Schools suppressed.

"But," said Lord Bryce, "the Moslem is as justly entitled as any other to the enjoyment of his beliefs. We must condemn intolerance in the Christian States as we would condemn them in any

ers." (Hear, hear.)
Such an outspoken protest by Lord Bryce at a meeting of the notorious Balkan Committee is very significant indeed and clearly shows that at last, even in such a prejudiced and bigoted quarter, it is being gradually realised how utterly devoid of truth all the one-sided stories of Moslem "strocities" in the Balkans have been. Lord Bryce deserves every credit for his courage in having spoken the truth at last before such an anti-Turkish Body as the Balkan Committee, and his pluck and honesty were rightly rewarded by the repeated outbursts of applause that punctuated his utterances.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON IMDIA'S NEEDS.

Sir William Wedderburn writes a letter to the Daily News of yesterday on the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords.

"Will you allow me space," he writes, "to state briefly my reasons for regretting the rejection of the Council of India Bill by the House of Lords? Lord Crewe's aunouncement a year ago that such a Bill would be brought forward naturelly created great interest in India, and at their meetings last Christmas, at Karachi and Agra, the two great political organisations—the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem Lengue-put forward a definite scheme for bringing the Scoretary of State into touch with responsible Indian opinion. The proposal was that the Council should consist of not less than nine members, and that of these one-third should be Indians, one-third experienced Anglo-Indian officials, and one-third men of distinction in British public life.

"In order that the Indian Members might be qualified to speak on behalf of Indian interests, it was proposed that they should be chosen by the elected members of the Legislative Councils in India, a method of selection employed with success for many years as regards reprecontative members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. la support of this proposal seven delegates have come to England, having been

duly elected to represent the several great provinces of India.

"What is the position of the Secretary of State for India? Personally without Indian experience, and at a distance of 6,000 miles, ho is responsible for the well being of a population exceeding 250 millions. His task is one of supreme difficulty, and he needs all the light he can get. Above all, for the safety of our rule, it is essential that he should understand the opinions, the feelings, and the prejudices of the Indian people.

"Lord Unraon and Lord Ampthill admit the existence of this need when they welcome the admission of Indians in the Council of the Secretary of State. Why should they object to Lord Crewe's proposal of a panel which would exclude more time-servers, and give to the Secretary of State the choice of men who enjoy that confident of the Indian people; men of varied attainments, such as thuse who have been found worthy to serve on the Executive and Legislative Conneils in India, and to fill the benches of the High Courts? Relonging to this class, we have at the present moment in this country two independent Indians of ripe experience, well known to both the noble lords-the Hon. G. K. Gokhale and the Hon. Bhupendranath Basu. Will any one who knows them deny that such men would be an ornament to any Council or Cabinet in the world?

"The only way of dealing effectively with unrest in India is Lord Morley's method, to "rally the moderates;" for to constitutional reformers this unrest, when it leads to secret conspiracy and outrage, is anathema, as being destructive of their dearest hopes for the future of Ind.a. These men are the best friends we have in India; and the summary rejection of the Bill flings back in their face a wellconsidered offer of practical co-operation, in the cause of peace and good order."

THE SHAH'S CORONATION: CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

The coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Pereis will he celebrated in London next week by two important functions. Islamic Society is celebrating the anspicious event by a Luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, the 21st instant, the day on which the joing Shah is to be crowned. The Councilor to the Imperial Ottoman Embassy, His Excellency Raghib Rail Bey, as I have already mentioned in my letter of last week, will preside at the Banquet and a very large and representative gathering is expected to be present. The Persian Minister, His Excellency Mushirul-Mulk, is holding a reception at the Legation in Branham Gardens the same evening. A very large number of invitations have been saucd to the numbers of the diplomatic corps, prominent Persian and other Moslem residents of London and others who are interested in that ancient and historic land.

The arrangements for the Islamic Society's Luncheon have been

carried on in close consultation with the Persian Legation.

"Moslem Day" at the Exhibition.

To-day is "Moslem Day" at the Anglo-American Exhibition in Shepherd's Bush. An elaborate programme of proceedings has been drawn up by the Islamic Society, who have had the Palace of Music placed at their disposal by the Exhibition authorities

The proceedings are to begin, under the chairmanship of Khwaja Kamaluddin, the Imam of Woking Mosque, at 12-30 p m. by the Joons-Numez, which is to be followed by a sermon on the "Unity of God" by the Khwaja Sahib. After a two hours' interval, Qari Sanfaraz Husain of Della will address the audience on the "Philosophy of Islam" for half an hour and then in succession, for half an hour each, lectures and addresses will be delivered by various Moslem gentlemen on different Islamic subjects. A whole hour (5 to 6 p. m.) has been specially set apart for "enswers by the Imam of Woking Mosque to any questions on Islam."

Amongst those whose names appear on the list of speakers are Mr. Mushir Hussin Kidwei, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Dr. Saadi Bey and Dr. Syed Abdul Majid. The proceedings will not conclude

before 10 P. M or even later.



## Our Constantinople Letter.

Constantinople, July 14.

THE NATIONAL MANIFESTO BY ENVER PASHA-A PLEVENT APPEAR TO THE TURKS.

THE following stirring appeal has been addressed by Enver Pasha to the Ottoman nation :-

In the bloody and disastrous war, which came off last year in our beloved country, we left fair Ronmelia into the hands of our enemies, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children were massacred with their cruel bayonets. Our beloved comwere massacred with their cruel bayonets. try-the sacred motherland, the home of our saints, their tombs and holy places-has been made impure and lies to-day at the feet of the

A year has rolled by since those dark days when we med face to face our defeat and disaster, and five and thirty years had winged their flight since our fathers encountered their defeat; and even prior to that date our grandfathers had often meet with national disasters. Time was when the world was lying prostrate at our feet in the glorious days of our ; Sovereign Sultan Solman the Great and our frontier-some bad; then been far away from the gates of Constantinopie; but to-day the canon's roars from the enemy's side are even heard in the city was the result of the terrible disasters to which we have been submitting since one hundred years. The horses of our victorious fathers quesched their thirst with the waters of the Danube, while to-day our enemies give their horses a drink on the waters of the Maritan and the Vardar. It is enough to encounter so many disasters for a mation, and now the time has come when the Government and the proplet

should make an united effort to save themselves. That we have ever been a victim to national calamity and disaster proves beyond doubt that the nation has been infected with a spirit of dialike for military life and has practically ceased to prepare every citizen from 7 to 70 years to meet their encmies in war. The commandants, efficers and soldiers, for want of proper military training at an early age, fail to do their duty in the hour of national sall; for none but a strong nation brings forth an army—efficient, well-disciplined and strong.

The children of Sultan Osman, who founded a powerful empire of 100 million souls from a tribe of 400 people living in tents, were war-like, honest and strong. They obeyed and feared none but God and passed night and day on horse-back to play divid and to shoot their arrows over hill and dale; they knew how to manage their horses at the tender age of seven and did never think for a moment to spend their time in cases or on soft beds like the unworthy children of to-day.

If the children of to-day follow in the footsteps of their grand-fathers and train themselves by education, and develop a strong and iren-like body by physical exercise and practical training in forests and on mountains; if they intelligently learn to fire their guns so as to kill the enemy at the first shot, if they consecrate their body and soul to God and sinceroly love their Severeign and be ready to sacrifice their life and well-being in the service of God, Sovereign and Fatherland; if they face with brave hearts and with the fearless eyes of a lion all difficulties that stand in their way, no enemy on the face of the earth can resist the power of the Ottomans, so strong in body, mind and spirit. Then and then only will the darkened hours not be again upon us but upon our enemies; and then and then only will the fire of vengeance which burns in our hearts surely burn our foces.

Our great and well-teloved Sovereign has ordered us to organise associations for mulitary education (Oudj Derneghi) to develop manhuod in the race and to make ourselves worthy descendants of our worthy forefathers. According to the Imperial iradé, associations for the purpose have been organised in every school and college including wakef and ulema institutions. Every young man should take to healthy exercises, sports and other open-air modes of physical training to make his arms and legs stronger; he would practice shooting; guns and cartridges would be supplied by the Government. If young man who do not belong to any educational institution should organise such societies on their own initiative, they would also be favoured with free guns and cartridges and free instruction by army officers. The Government would also render pecuniary help, and silver and wickel medals and certificates would be presented by the Minister of War to deserving Corps in order of ment and services in the interest of the association.

The young men having certificates from the association would chain special privileges when they enlist in the army:—

(1) If they enlist as Volunteers at the age of 18, they could select any regiment for service. (2) They would not be sent to Yemen and Hedjaz against their wishes (3) If they are efficient in preparatory multary instruction, they would be promoted to the grade of corporal four months before their comrades. (4) They could obtain a position in the administration after a year's service in a regiment (5) If they discharge their duties to the estimated of the officers they would be granted a congé of two menths and a half after the manceuvres.

I believe the Ottomans who are heroic by birth will immediately corganise Gudi Deineghi at Constantinople and in every province, town and village.

The workpeople, artisens and boatmen of Constantinople seambled together the other day and approached the commandant of the first army corps for necessary information. They would start the work at ence after or before the usual prayer on Friday. We ask for co-operation and help from the people in the smaller-ling Officer or the Gendarmeria or directly from the Minister of War. It is a crime to spend your time idly in the cafes—an act of treachery to your country to spend Fridays without any object suggest in slandering others. Reserve your leisure-hours for preparing yourselves to defend your country. All those from the age of 7 to 70 should develop as early as possible strong muscles and get used to sharpshooting so that it would be easy to meet the enemies face to face in future, and with glorious meanlts.

We wish thousands of men, coming in contact with the association from Bagdad, Damascus, Erzeroum, Aidin, Konia and from every part of the beloved country, should come to Constantinople to take part in the shoeting meeting to be held next year in the august interests of our beloved Sovereign. May the God Almighty protect and inspire them with noble desire!



At the request of a number of our readers we have decided to issue
the Comrade War Bulletin, provided a
sufficient number of subscribers are registered
within the next few days. From the full
particulars that are given on another page it

would be seen that we are in a position to serve a large area around Delhi with a fresh and regular supply of war news, and we are sure no other paper can in this respect compete with us. The Bulletin will be issued as soon as an adequate number of applications have been received.

Our Day of Issue.

Comrade will note that with this number the day of issue of the paper has been changed from Saturday to Wedne-day, and henceforth the Comrade will regularly appear on Wednesday.

We had long been convinced of the change as desirable in view of the fact that the foreign mail is usually received here on Saturdays and it was consequently impossible for us to insert in the Comrade the latest correspondence we received from abroad or news and articles from foreign papers, which on account of their particular interest should have reached our readers without being stated by the lapse of a week. This difficulty was particularly felt during the Balkan war. We have at user decided to remove it in view of the War in Europe, which will naturally be followed with the keepest interest in this country. The new arrangement will enable us to include in the Comrade all intermation of interest and value contained in the foreign much impossiblely after its arrival.

The English papers received with the last mail contain ample references to the growing tension of feeling.

On the Eve between Savia and the Dual Monarchy, but of the War.

most of the comments show little appreciation of the gravity of the situation then existing. The Times, writing on the 22rd July, is no doubt full of

existing. The Times, writing on the 22nd July, is no doubt full of its usual warnings and trusts that Austria-Hangary would make it possible for Servia to arrayo at a reasonable settlement of the dispute, but it has no strong grounds to fear that the bickerings of the papers in Vienna and Belgiads would endanger the peace of Europe. The Manchester Guardian in a leaderette of 23rd July, v. c., the day or which the Austrian Note was presented to Servia, wrote as follows—"Vienna is notoriously the most jumpy capital in Europe, and the talk about was between Austria and Servia is not to be taken very seriously." In the light of later events this assurance reads a bit pathetic if not amusing.

Perfidious

Italy.

Whatever may be the measure of Gorman calpability in the present war, it is difficult to withhold our admiration for the cool conveys and resolve which the Kaiser and his people are showing in the hour of their heaviest trial. They

are fighting against overwhelming odds, and the issues of the struggle involve their national existence, but they do not seem to have lost an iota of their confidence in their strength to meet "a world of enemies." The Triple Alliance has broken like a reed at the very moment for which it had been designed and maintained with such sedulous care. The defection of Italy has shown how interly worthless all diplomatic engagements and instruments are that are not based on complete reciprocity of interests. The Triple Alliance is dead through the desertion of Italy, and one cannot but despise this perfidious Power who has broken her troth so light-heartedly. Italy has derived immense benefit through the support of Germany during the past decade. Her raid on Tripoli would not have prospered as it did if the powerful support of the Triple Alliance had not been at her back. The Powers of the Triple Entente seem

to be delighted with Italy's shampful action, and efforts are being made to draw her within their orbit. Italians at Paris and London are reported to be fraternising with the French and the English in their war demonstrations. But will the friendship of a gation with such a record he of any value to England and France?

THE WAY IN Exprope with Russia and France on one side and Germany and Austria on the other will be chiefly a supreme military struggle for supremacy. With British intervention the naval resources of Great Britain and Germany are

being put to the test. A naval action is reported to have taken place in the North Sea and the German fleet is said to have fled. No details of the engagement have yet been received, and it does not seem to have been a decisive affair. We give below the approximate naval to have been a decisive analy, the give bolow the approximate naval strengths of the Powers involved in the war. Incalculating the strength of a modern fleet mere numbers do not necessarily count, for great or a mouern new many recent years been effected in naval armainprovements have in recent years been effected in naval armaments and battleships of the pre-Dreadnought era have lost much of their efficiency as fighting units. The French fleet, for instance, or their emoising, and fleet in the number of ships of all descriptions, is larger than the German fleet in the number of ships of all descriptions, but the German fleet is more modern, more compact and greater in of the Dreadanought type, with its average tonnage of 17,000 and equipment nought type, with the arriage comings of 17,000 and equipment of ten 12-in. guns has greatly reduced the value of older ships on account of their lesser speed and the narrower range of their on account of their base had remained neutral the German fleet would have been the master of the North Sea, and the northern coasts of France would have been exposed to serious attack. But England bas not remained neutral, and the supreme interest would, therefore, attach to the issue of a decisive trial of strength between the British attach to the issue of a decisive trial of strength between the British and German fleets. The following table gives a full statement of the numbers, sizes, and powers of the ships of wars of Great Britain and Germany, under the denominations given in the Admiralty Return presented to the House of Commons in February 1914. None of these ships are more than twenty years old:—

1	1							GER	4				1914
Country.	Class of shaps.	No.	Tons.	Average.	ġ.	10	8.0	2	*	ģ	i	4	13:5
Greet Britain	Bartleships	(%	961,260	16 600	:		:	62	:	œ	<u> </u>	F	8
F	Battle Crassers	9	187,700	20-560	:	;	:	:	:	;	:	8	#
£.	Crainers	47	525 OUU	11 200	334	20	:	63	:	;	:		:
7	Light Crasser	ī	274,790	1 200	257	!	:	:	:	:		:	ï
Ą	Iota	178	1.543,900		69	?: 	!	130	:		:	ĝ	
Germa y	Battleships	, S	532 GAU	15 200	:	:	:	:	<u> </u>	:	9.8	3	:
	Battle Crusers	4	39,360	22 200	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	:	:
,	Crassers .	J)	94,000	10 400	£	:	7	:	φ	:	:	:	•
	Light Craners	£	155,000	9 600 	& 	:	2	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	:	: 	:	:	
To	Total	5	870,000	<u> </u>	132	:			153 153	:	126	5	

Of torpedo and special vessels Great Britain has twenty-six and Germany has mone. Of destroyers, Great Britain has 201 with a total horse-power of 2,100,000; and Germany has 138, with a total horse-power of 1,400,000. Of submarines, Great Britain has sixty-nine, and Germany, twenty-four. As regards the naval strengths of the other Powers, the following table gives the approximate figures:—

	Subras-in es.	39	ē	v	<b>2.</b>
4	Learne) ers	7.5	**	<b>2</b>	*
Crusers.		10	=	· •	•
Armoured		R	v	n	92
Battle Cruisers		i	;	i	
Battle-L.p.	Pre-Dreadnought	90	•	•	**
Battle	resdnought	ŧ		p=t	
111		•	e en	:	;
Country		France	Rusela	Austrie	Indy

Having been compelled to deal with one of Mrs. Besant's critics
last week, we think it would be just as well
'f we deal with the Times' leader also. According to this uninformed and ill-informed paper,
Mrs. Besant's letter has been "materially

"weakened by an imperfect understanding of Indian conditions."

We are prepared to admit that there may be some aspects of Indian life to which Mrs. Besant may still be a stranger, and she has certainly never put forward a claim to be an up-to-date edition of the Gazetteer of India. But it is certain that twenty generations of the editors of the Times have not collectively possessed as much knowledge of India as Mrs. Besant does; and it is difficult not to laugh outright when one reads so absurd a passage as the following in the Times' article:—"No one who has intimate: "knowledge of the Indian Vernacular Press can doubt that in India "the privileges enjoyed by conductors of newspapers have been in some "instances very greatly abused in the last decade. To assess the "extent of the damage which has been wrought it is necessary to sit, "not in a college at Benares, but with the village schoolmaster beneath "the banyan-tree which furnishes a common resting-place at eventide." There is no restriction inflicted nowadays upon the Indian Press "which would not sit lightly and imperceptibly upon any editor in "England. The English editor knows the bounds beyond which her

----

# The Comrade.

#### The "Peace of Europe" and its Sequel,

WITH the entry of Great Britain into the arena against Germany, the armed struggle in Europe has begun on a scale unprecedented since the Napoleanic wars. What the issues of a conflict of such magnitude may be, it a difficult to forecast. No one need be told, however, that the collision between huge conscript armies, equipped with up-to-date scientific engines of destruction and moved by a fury that has been fed for generations on economic rivalries and racial pride, will be terrific, and its consequences will be appalling. cost of victory in this struggle would be scarcely less crushing than the losses of defeat. It is not a war between paid mercenary hosts, ready to fling themselves against each other to satisfy the vanity or greed of irresponsible military adventurers. It is a between compact, united nations-with a few exceptions, highly trained, industrial communities, complexly organised, deeply conscious of their individualities and their rights, supremely jealous of their national honour, throbbing with passionate patriotism and trained to act unitedly and bear the utmost sacrifices whenever their respective national interests demand united action and ungrudging sacrifice. The strain of this war will be terrible, and the nations involved will be crippled for years by the enormous waste of life and resources. Their industries and commerce are already completely paralysed, money-markets have been closed, business is at a standstill, and the international trade has been disorganised. The very existence of these industrial; communities depends on the steady flow of international finance, but with the first whispers of war the operations of the international money-markets have inevitably ceased, and one can hardly exaggerate the misery and suffering which a world-wide economic crisis, coupled with the devastations of a war of this magnitude, would entail on victors and vanquished alike. No one can seriously acouse the responsible statesmen of Europe of a woeful mental density which might have prevented them from realising to the full the consequences of such a catastrophe. They knows perfectly well what a war of this character would ultimately mean to their peoples. There can be no blinking of the facts and no possible illusions as to the final results. Nations like the English, the German or the French cannot be enslaved even through defeat. Every war-lord in Europe knows that a war of conquest against a highly conscious, united, and powerful community of many millions would in the end prove an expensive futility.

What is it, then, that has fed the war-fever and driven the most civilised nations of Europe into a mortal combat with utter scorn of the consequences and with loud and frantic cries of death or victory on their hips? The causes are complex and have their roots deep in the social, economic and racial conditions of Europe. They have formed the gravamen of the discussions about the varying phases of European politics for upwards of forty years For our present purpose it would suffice to know that the war is the direct result of the reaction of a militant nationalism with its exclusive economic andpolitical interests against the wider economic forces of the world. A race for exclusive markets and wider places in the sun has meant keen, undom-promising struggle for privilege and dominance under the smooth disguises of diplomacy. The crude, primitive desire for material gain has been diessed up into a thing of wonderous fascination. It has been sanctified by patriotism, purified through national culture and has grown into one of the deep seated instincts of race. Diplomacy has charished it as an ideal and has presued it with all the skill and resources at its command. Artificial standards of honour and interest have grown up around it to obsess the minds and consciences of the peoples, who have been driven, as if under a malignant spell, into a state of mutual antagonism and unyielding exclusiveness. Phantom fears and weird alarms have preyed on their nerves and forced them to submit to tremendous sacrifices for selfdefence against possible aggression. Behind the walls of isolation born of hatred or dread they have been worshipping the false idols which diplomacy has constantly held up for their pride and veneration. Such an artificial state of things could not obviously go on. A single incident has shattered to pieces the whole framework of that diplomatic myth, known as the peace of Europe. Under the stimulus of the most moving catchwords of race and nationality the primitive economic instincts had always been at work. Statesmen had blindly or helplessly built on temporary devices assuming them to be bed-rock reslities. Diplomacy had been busy with strengthening the basis of an international relationship which had all along rested on most filmsy foundations. The crash has come at last, and no one can be sure how things will shape themselves anew out of the debris.

"should not transgress; the Indian editor has no tradition of restraint."

Pray, where did the Times' leader-writers sequire "intimate know"ledge of the Indian Vernacular Press"? We do not know even of s single Anglo-Indian journalist who could read an Indian paper written in some vernacular with as much ease as the Matriculate of the Allahabad or the Punjab University could read the most ponderous leader of the Times. No doubt some Anglo-Indian papers occasionally publish translations of extracts from vernacular newspapers; but we do not know of a single case in which competent and honest men are employed to do this work in Anglo-Indian newspaper offices, and after his recent experiences the Hon. Sir Michael O'Dwyer would bear us out that such translators are, as a rule, vile traitors to their texts. For the Times to sneer at Mrs. Besant because she sits in a College et Benares which the leader-writer of the Times does not and not "with the village schoolmaster beneath the banyan-tree which fur"nishes a common resting-place at eventide"—for Indians, but not for Europeans and Indiana together—is for Philip the Drunk to preach e temperance sermon to Philip the Sober. As for the English editor and the bounds beyond which he knows he should not transgress, would the Times like us to reproduce all the vile epithets which ite, brothers of the Tory Press have applied not only to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill, but also to that Liberal Imperialist Mr. Asquith, and occasionally even to that pale grey Liberal who presides over the Foreign Office? Had the Press Act been in force in England there would have been no such papers to day as that vulgar publication, the National Review, or that happy hunting ground of a violent-tempered man in his dotage, namely, the Pall Mall, not to mention the caterers of ha'penny hysteria such as the is equally feeble, and if it can find nothing more damaging to may of Mrs. Besant than this, that "because clubs are founded upon a basis with which Mrs. Besant, like many women, is "still imperfeetly familiar, 'ber "apparent contention that Indians "can claim admission to any English Club" cannot be accepted, then we must say Mrs. Besant has come off from a trial of strength with the superior and masculine Times in a manner of which the suffragettes may well be proud One more observation of the Times we should like to bring into more light. With reference to that bold challenge to the Colonies, and in fact to the whole of the British Empire, of Gurdit Singh, a hero like Gandhi, and yet so unlike Gandhi, the Times says: "No desire for the vindication of the rights of Indians as subjects of the Empire, but rather that desperate acquisitiveness which is "always at the bottom of the motive of the Sikh, is the true explana-"tion of the steamer 'Komagata Maru' at Vancouver." italies are ours, but the insult is entirely that of the Times. Ali that we need say about this damning judgment is that, among others, the stalwart Sikh has been fighting the battles of the Empire, thanks to the C.B.-mania of our Army officers, almost from year to year and risking his life on eleven rupees per mensem, while the leader writer of the Times has not probably joined Lord Haldane's "Terriers" yet for the sake of King and country. If, as is quite likely, he is a retired Anglo-Indian official, the odds are entirely in his favour as against the desperately acquisitive Sikh so far as exploiting a portion of the Empire beyond his own domicile is concerned. The poor Sikh who does battle for him and his on a salary less than his dhob's has not even a sporting chance against him. May we not ask whether such observations as this can some from any but the domed whom the gods have deprived of their reason first? First it was the seditions Hindu, then it was the fanatical Moslem, and now it seems to be the turn of the desperately acquientive Sikh. Will it be the Gurkhas next er the Rajputs? Europe in the throes of Armageddon and the Times damning one of the staunchest supporters of the British Rule in India on the score of great,—how very timely and Times-like ! But we may be sure that the seditions Hindz, the fanatical Muscalman and the greedy Sikh will not forget at this hour their duty to the Government. They know the value of the connection between India and England, and would risk anything to keep that connection unimpaired. We have dealt with the general character and broad issues of the wer elsewhere, for we could not pass over an event of such world-wide import and such dimensions without stating what we feel to be the truth about it. We have said what we had to say on this score; and henceforth our chief concern will be to record the progress of the war, and its various phases and other developments to which it may lead. As for India, her attitude is quite clear. Her people are as loyal to their Severeign as they were ever before. They have little enthusiasm for the war in Enrope; but they recognise their responsibilities. Now that Great Britain is at war, the voice of controversy in this country should summent, and the latter may rest assured that the people as a whole stand fast to their mooring, and no untoward incidents abroad can, for a moment, endanger the internal peace and security of India.

But if the overstrong racial vanities and the peculiar economies and social organisation of the nations of Europe had prepared greend for a great European conflict and rendered war on an enorm ous scale mevitable, we cannot dismiss the responsible rulers of Europe as mere lassive, helpless agents in the grip of irresistible They have to share to the full the responsibility for the awful catestrophe that they have brought over the leads of their peoples. Then acts have supplied the immediate cause and the They cannot be treated as blind instruments ruthlessly Occasion present into the service of the in-centable process called History. If the accepted values and standards have the least relevance in human affairs, we must regard them as free agents capable of materially affecting cucumatances by force of unfettered volution. Our arm is not so much to franc otheral issues, or deliver praise or consure on the high plane of morality, as to study the situation in the light of the facts and see the ways in which such epochmaking events take their both.

The greatest tragedies frequently look mean to the actual on-lookers, and the greatest trage drama in European history opens with few elements that might redeem its naked brutality. No doubt, the combatants enter the lists with pious invocations and call the world to witness with what clean hands and clear consciences they take the sword. Germany declares that she is defending herself against unprovoked augre-sion; France stands forth once more as the champion of freedom and liberty. Russia is feeling ontraged at the inselent attack of an unscrupulous enemy and is fortifying her resolution by the blessings of her priests; England thinks that she must vindicate her honour and requite the obligations of disinterested friendship. All these declarations sound a high and righteous note, and though it may be difficult to discover the villain of the piece smidst these solemn protestations of innocence, it may be some comfort to know that Europe has not forgotten to pay lip service to her vaunted ideals of conduct in the heat and fury of war. All this is magnificent, but the world has unfortunately grown into the habit of discounting much that comes from Europe in her moods of self-revelation. It would be quough to say that the combatants deserve thanks for their flattering desire to put themselves right with the outside world. As for the real character of the flame, on the chess-board, their relative positions and their moves and counter-moves, it is a different story, with details that are not very inspiring in their realism and make together a very prosnie maistive

The events that have led up to the war are not easily intelligible mbless one keeps in touch with the wires that have worked behind the scenes. In the fierce passions of the moment much wild fustian is being talked, and the truth can be seen only by carefully disentanging the facts from cant and hysteria. The outstanding primary fact that one has to keep in mind is the maider of the Austro-Hungarian Orown Prince and his wife by a Bosnien Serb. It was not an isolated crime due to the ficusy of an anarchist or the listed of a personal enemy. It was the trut of an organised revolutionary conspiracy with clear underguised arms to emancipate the Serbs of the Dual Monarchy and promote the union of the antire Serbdom rate one independent Empire. Austria Hungary could not forgive this breacherous blow simed at her integrity and honour, and when a vigorously conducted inquiry brought to light a formidable conspiracy with ramifications extending to Belginde and the complicity of a number of Service officers in the Serajevo crime remained no longer in doubt, Austria Hungary was bound to take such action as the facts of the aituation dictated. The now tamous note was accordingly handed to Servis in due course. and though its terms have been described as dissire, no one would merionally contend that less are agent demands would have accorded with the dignity of a great Fugure, or effectually stan-ped out the danger to its integrify that lay at the very doors, if Austria-Hungary was to preserve page within her own borders, it was imperative on her to must on the recting out of the neet of registides at Belgrade. Surviu would not have dared to reject the Austrian demands but Russia, her great patron, parted her on the back and bade her to stand dim. In the meantime Germany colored that in the dispute, which solely concerned Austria-Hungary and Servis, he that it ity should intervene. Whatever policy and designs may have larked behind German armaments, it is only fair to admit that in this court the attitude of Germany has been thoroughly frank and openistant. Her relations with the Dual Monarchy precluded any idea of her standing saide and seeing har Ally threatened and many attached by the great Protector of the Slave while the ferrier was engaged in punishing Servia for her misdeeds. Russia, however, and the German declaration by ordering a partial mobilitation of her army. This was the beginning of the European crists. The Russian move conveyed a plain hint to Austria-Hungary and her friends that she would not be allowed to deal with Servia as she deserved. The order of mobilisation was meant as a challenge and was straightway accepted as such. Germany did not set about to spin diplomatic devices and deluge the world with rmendacious pacificisms. She bluntly asked Russia to explain why

she was mobilising her forces. And when she could not get a satisfactory answer, she declared war on Russia. There may be nothing to admire in these proceedings on the score of moral principles. The flourishing of the mailed first at the first provocation can never commend itself to those who were seriously anxious for the peace of Europe. But we were always assured that mailed fists were the best guarantee for the peace of the world, and in view of the habitual practice of her rivals, it would be hypocrisy to blame Germany if she acted up to the prevailing ethics of militarism and, consistently with the European theory about national existence, did not care to conceal her heavy mailed fist in a velvet gleve. She declared war on Russia because she was convinced that Russia was preparing for an onslaught on Austria-Hungary. She cannot be fairly accused of wanton aggression, when the worst she has done is that she has not minced matters or evaded the plain issue of war or national humiliation forced upon her. The subsequent developments were inevitable. France was bound to help Russia and carry out her obligations in accordance with the terms of the Dual Alliance. The France-Russian understanding is based on their common fear of Germany; and though the two Allies have little in common in their national traditions and cultures, their mutual dread and hatred of Germany had drawn them together into a formal compact for concerted action. Now Germany knew that she would have to keep sufficient forces on the France-German frontier to meet French invasion, even if France did not join in the struggle at once. She knew as well that, with her hands full with Russia, a French invasion would be most disconcerting to her plans and might possibly involve her in disaster. She, therefore, asked France to make her attitude clear and frankly state her intentions The French army was being mobilised and an active exchange of views was taking place between Sir Edward Grey and the French Foreign Office. M Poincaré has been denouncing Germany in terms of righteous indignation and holding up France as the champion of liberty and civilisation, who has been forced against her will to meet the treacherous assault of a brutal foe. The picture is not very convincing. The fact seems to be that France was not prepared to go to war against Germany. She wanted to gain time to mobilise her army and mancauvre for full diplomatic and military support from England. German diplomacy may have been reckless as the Pronser has been shouting at the top of its voice, but German calculations about possible hostile combination against the Fatherland could not have been hasty and wild. The Kaiser's Ministers would have never dragged France into the struggle, if they could be sure of being left alone to deal with Russia without outside intervention. But France could not leave Russia in the Inich, and it snited German plans to strike the first blow at her while she was not yet fully prepared to take the field rather than to leave her to complete her preparations and throw her entire force against Germany at some crucial moment later on. As for Great Britain, Gormany seems to have done all she could to detach her, but she has failed. Sir Edward Grey's statement sums up the broad features of the situation which have influenced British policy at this supreme juncture in the history of Europe, and they require a close examination with a view to determine the degree of British responsibility in the war.

Sir Edward Grey has earned well-deserved tributes for his strengous efforts to preserve the peace. He failed because the menace of the Russian military measures set new forces at work which were beyond the control of diplomacy. With the outbreak of war between Russia and Germany he was thrown back on the primary considerations on which his foreign policy had been based. The central idea for which he has laboured as foreign Minister has been to maintain the balance of power between the two rival groups in Europe, To thwart and checkmate German influence and ambitton was the soot purpose of that diplomatic coalition known as the Triple Entents. Sir Edward Grey had worked for it with a singleness of purpose that amounted almost to infatuation and had cheerfully borne great macri-fices to preserve it as an effective counterpoise to a group of interests and ambitions embodied in the Triple Alliance. With Russia involved in war and France pledged to support Russia, Sir Edward Grey inevitably found himself weighing Great Britain's obligations to these two members of the Entents group. His long diplomatic practice prevented his seeing any other but the conventional aspect of the case. He could not extricate himself from his diplomatic entanglements to judge the situation on its merits. The statement that he has given to the House of Commons emphasizes two supreme coasiderations which have, according to him, determined his striftede. He defined Great Britain's position from the points of view of British interests and British honour. He said it would be disgraceful for Brifain to leave France to bear the brunt of the German attack. He denied there was any definite understanding binding England to render military help to France in any contingency, but he made a clever appeal to a vague sentiment of friendship, which has after all entailed a far heavier burden on the British Empire than a definite military alliance with France could have done. Liberalism has always shrunk from definite Continental entanglements, but Sir Edward Gray's vague friendships have turned out to be far more costly and, far-reaching obligations. The Tory chauvinists and a large section of the public that had been taught to hate Germany by the Tory Press have carried all before them, and the House of Commons has endorsed Sir Edward Grey's policy with much enthusiasm. Germany had given an engagement not to attack the French coast and shipping, but Sir Edward Grey regarded it as "too in row" and wanted her to give a definite pledge to respect Belgian neutrality. Garmany could not give any pledge of the kind, though she promised to restore Belgian integrity and independence after the war. On this parrowed issue of "he nour" the British Cabinet has taken the fateful decision and declared war on Germany. As regards British interests, Sir Edward Orey has facled to make it definitely clear how they would have suffered in case of British neutrality. He says that "we are going to suffer terribly in this war, whether we are in it or not This mainly refers to the inevitable results of the paralysis of trade and business, and even Sir Edward Grey seems to be concrous of the absence of any direct manage to British interests that is blicky to asso from this war Is this significant sentence then the truit of comeism and meant as an indirect incitement to war? We are not sure it the temptation to crush and desirey the German havy, while Germany is engaged in a life and death struggle with two powerful enem is on ner two land frontiers, but not bed the British war-never and determined the princy of the British Monsters. This may be concluded as a legalmate detence of Britis's interests by some stretch of imagination, but in that case it would have been much more desent to be frank about it and clear ourselves of cent.

Finishly, we have not been impressed by Sir Edward Grey's apologia about the was resemble Cremany. He can see no direct menace to Britis ateresis that could have resulted from the strangle on the Con ment, and we think British he nour con! have been asily vindicated at the end of the struggle if the course of events had made any such vindicat on nece sarv. Again, we do not like England fighting on the side of Ressar. We hold no brief for Germany, but it secure to us that it there is any conditant who is detending the cause of civilisation in this samughe, it is the Germans fighting the great Slav menuce to the liberies and institutions of civilised Europe. The defeat at the Teuten would eventually impose Leissian hegemony or Europe, and we need not denot the forrors of such a centing may. The Muscovite has everywhere crushed human liberties, enslaced tree and lastonopeoples, trampled mount institution, undertoot and has always begin d in the history of the verild as a fink symbol of hinte force and paralysing tyrains. It is one of the replicat irones of fate that, in the hour of the most fateful struggle in Euro, e, Great Britain, the home of it ed in and of right, should note to fight as the friend of the most obscurantist and overbearing despitism in the world

However, as we have already said, our business is not to julge butto explain The war la exched widespread expressions of Indian locality to the Entish Tirone, and the Viceroy's assurance to the Home Government has qualified the people of India. There have been many offers for active service from public bodies and associations and individuals. We may all doubt the clayry or these offers, but we could belo runnianting over the executal individuals. impotence of the loyely that bunds us to the Throne of England. Indians, who may no doubt be ready to come in tens of thousands whenever there is a reed to defend their country are fit only to serve as food for ponder and shot. We won in how many of us are fit to haulte a modern rife and how many can even mielligently grasp the occurrials or molun waters. We trust the real facts of the stuation in India will remind our rulers of their duty to sale the manhood of the country from rom and allow the pe ple to train themselves for the delence of the country and the Eupire. Thanks to her nace, lingland a rick in this war is negligeable, but in case of real danger it would indeed be a great humiliation to India and England it the detence of India were to be left to the care of an outsteen, say, Japan

As for any ve y active, if not also elective, emilion being excited, there may be no great collusiasm in this country for a war which means no certain gain to the people of Lidis yet a good deal of cor-We repeat, there may be no enthusuum in in his for a war which has been declared on secount of some mysterious informational obligations, not of India, but of an Empire which can near little that is conducive to entiresiasm in the se that have been turned hier from the shores of Canada after a bold challerge and a brave struggle, or even in those who in South Africa have to be satisfied with a crumb extorted by their sufferings in a passive resistance, if not doled out, as a matter of chang, by the Boers against whom they had assisted the Government of the self-same Empire. Indians would be something more than human, it not some-thing less than human, if they could raise on the instant an overwhelming hatred of the German, the Austrian and the Hungarian, who had hitherto been treated with far greater consideration than the Indian himself, and against whom even in time of war no Indian coldier may be sent. But only a lunatic could dream of another Gov-

ernment for India than the one she has hitherto enjoyed inspite of all its shortcomings, and if volunteers are being recruited on account of "the coormons responsibilities" of the Lancinal Government in India ore can only Lugh at so much a to about a thing, or grieve over the fituity of thesewho have lived in India for three centuries, and ruled over parts of it for over a hundred and fitty years, and yet are as ignorant of that which passes in the heart of India as if Sir Phomas Rowe came on his mission only a year ago and Clive had wen at Plassey but yesterday. One can only ray with the poet :

99

دی اور دل اوکر جو نه دی محکم ربان اور

(i) God! Hey have not in derstand nor will they understand my meaning. Give them mother leart, it Thou will not give me anther torgre)

We are clad to learn from Lunco of last Sunday that tion Mr. Huley, the Chief Comme soner of Dollin, had not issued the letter tealling on Europeans to prepara themselves for omer eners a one which its correspondent had wied to it from D lin, and even interely as a Volunteer O licer." Mr Hadey need not trable to older a merely as a Volunteer of heer," Mr Hadey need not trable to older a merely as Volunteer O licer," Mr Hadey need not trable to older a merely as Volunteer O licer, "Mr Hadey need "possible to older a trable to obtain the merely and the set of the most of the set of the se Indians themselves, and though they do not advertise the offer of their personal services to the Government, whatevor influence they possess with the people would be used to decrease rather than incrosse the Government's embaria sment. They could offer no better guarante's than this that they regard India's connection with Great Britain as, at the present stage of India's growth, indispensible, and we are sais that the less lofty motive of self-interest swould wear bester and stand the strain of circumstances longer

than the lip logelty of Je Hu. wis

Whethe Great bottom has respected Moslem Indian feeling in her dealings with Traker, Person, Morocco or not, whether the uticrance of His Majory's Ministers regarding the Tuil's in their life and death strongle dering the income have been ton, and consistent or urget and inconsistent, whether their action following two breachess of their other actions, by Abstria in Bosein and Herzeg with and by It dy in the tripolitaine, have tolled or now with the resent public production of continuous of the arceline of treaties; whether the means come the resolution not at the stangister of balles and sucklings, improtected womanhood and behinden age in Ti, oli and the Bathansewhole ratio white Colonials treatment of coloured fellow-Ct as of the same king reduce to a fair or otherwise, whether the If me tiovernment has exercists full presume on the Colonials to right the wrong or lacour assumption in redeble impotence; whether Indicate c simed a an equitable adjacement or rights and duties and for a fair showing guideng the destinces of their own country have been mot by the British burea wines in the spirit of it saddiness or of jealousy and rancour, whether in the a conduces of the partition of Bengal the Massaim was were treated with due consideration for their loyalty or it was underrated an I their contentiaent taken too much for granted; whether the seachity of their places of worship and the integrity of then graveyands have been unformly procedure sometimes lightly, sacrifical to the Moloch of Prestige-we say that, irrespective of any or all those on iderations, or rather because we have carefully went elthem all against the one supreme consideration, our need of a Buglind and bectu clege at the present stage of our national and commutations h, and found her good exceeding by a very great ceal her evil, we shall remain loyal to her as only free men can remain load, with a sincire days for and an unbought submission, and? the white r she cerahos the raval power of Germany and becomes a detelor to Brope, or the lest ship of her in glity. Armala sinks in the North Scaull ne lest soldier falls down and dies round Liege or Len lon. We'do not even the to talk of "loyalty" in this connection, for off

March March then tota talk not of tota, we have need of her Belia ing in political purity rather than in addited parlors, we have entered the lists with her biggest bure parits in India in timosof peace. But in time of war the clish of sord in civic battles in est corse and the voice fol control coy must be hashed and if we can set hast by command in fothers an out inwasm for this war which we omistives do not feel, let us lones and for all as are the Government that so far as we and those within the orbit of our unit is ich are concerned, they can sleep in peace. Let alone provincial satraps and the still greater despots of districts, their meanest, if not their humblest p diceman will find us at his beck and call whenever ervic excitement has to be allayed, More than this we cannot proclaim. In-s than this we shall not confess. This is and has always been our creed and to that we shall adhere.

#### The Campaign.

-VISIONS MATERIALIZED.

Tu ar which Europe has dreaded so long, and yet that which Europe has consistently worked for so long-sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously—has come to past at last. Whenever the annual estimates of various Powers for their armies and navies came up for discussion, whonever some new design of battleship or new pattern of gun or rifle, or some new formula for an explosive to be used therein was announced, or whenever some Power raided or attempted to raid a weaker nation in Asia or Africa, and some other Power felt indignant at such aggression against its own destined prey, and cried halt to the aggressor, or demanded "compensation," people talked people talked of Armageddon, and before the eyes of each rosen vision of the devastation that would be wrought by the latest instruments which Science had been enslaved to manufacture not for the preservation, but for the destruction of mankind. Visions of chinage and rapine, mutilation and misery, famine and disease, and every other securgo that past experience makes the world associate with war, stood forth before the gaze of all beholders, like Banquo's ghost that came to the feast of Macbeth. But Europe had supped so full of horrors during the last few years that familiarity with them deprived these visions of much of their horror, and the unbidden guests came and went unnoticed at her feasts. But for all her familiarity with such airy visions, the substantial reality is now at her festive board, and one knows not how many kings it will push off from their stools. At any rate, every one who has seen such visions has now ample opportunity to compare them with the reality. If present pertents can be relied upon, we fear the reality would be much worse than the most horrible vision, and the European struggle that commenced with Austria's declaration of war against Servis would dwarf in its magnitude, character and consequences the Napoleanic wars which have hitherto been regarded by succeeding generations of men with an awe associated with cataclysms of the gravest import

and greatest magnitude. II .- THE WAR CORRESPONDENT ENHANCE AND EXIT. Human mind is so constituted that those one knows not one also does not sympathise with sufficiently to be curious about their doings. Although the Esquimaux and the Hottentots are human beings just as much as the Germans and the French, it is difficult for those who know the Germans and the Conch, but do not know the Esquimanx and the Hottentots equelly well to feel as much interested in their affairs as in those of the Germans and the French, and this irrespective of the obvious fact that the affairs of an uncivilized people will not possoss as much interest as those of nations in the vanguard of civilization. Curiosity is the appetite which grows with what it feeds on, and the more we know of a people the more curious we are to know more of them. When the world was younger than it is to-day, people knew very little of those living at some distance from them, and were therefore incurious about their affairs. As knowledge of the world has grown, our curiosity about the affairs of those who inhabit the world along with ourselves has also grown and, paradoxical as it may soom, when a much greater part of the world has been discovered than a few centuries ago, the world is much smaller than it used to us, for the extension of means of communication have, so to speak, reduced the scale of the world's map, and we have been brought much closer to each other Even if human interests had not become so much than before. inter-related to day, we would have felt a far greater interest in our comparatively isolated sub-continent of India in the worldstruggle that is now taking place to day on the soil of Enrope than our lorefathers took in warfere on the horders of Judia or even within the confines of India herself But the march of Science, as applied to the means of communication, has been as rapid that we forget that it was not so long ago that this self-same Science was almost at a standstill. The advent of the first War Corcespondent, as of the first War Nurse, must be within living memory. Both in a way revolutionised warfare, if in different manters, and although our own feelings have become jarled and the thing has become stale by usage into the commonest common-place, what a sensation it must have been to newspaper readers in fandon 60 years ago to read long descriptive despatches in the morning papers about a war that was still in progress at the South Eastern end of the diagonal running across Europe, and to witness, as if it were, all the horrir of war and enjoy all its thulls, while quietly breakfasting in their peaceful homes. Fast steamship services and express international trains had already reduced distances and express international trains and alleady reduced distances very counderably; but the cheap telegraph is massages annihilated distance altogether, and it became possible during the Russo-Japanese War to learn in the clubs and libraries of St. Petersburg and Tokio in the evening what had happened in the fields and around the forts of Muncharia in the morning. That Titanic struggle was practically witnessed by the people of five contineats with es wach ease as if it was being carried on under their very windows. But the perfection of war correspondence became its own undoing. News of the movements of troops wired to London

by a war correspondent with the Japanese Army could be wired back the same day to St. Petersburg by the friends of Russia in the British metropolis, and wired on the next day to the Russian Generals in the field. War at its best is but a grim business, and is not carried on for the benefit of the war correspondents, the newspapers that engage them or the readers that buy the newspapers. Therefore, towards the latter part of that campaign, Japan, which though an Eastern nation, was, unlike the Torke, not as weak as she was polite, kept the war correspondents at a respectable distance from the war and carefully consored all that they sent to their papers. But in the recent Balkan War, the war correspondent had his eyes bandaged, his cars stuffed with cotton wool and his hands and feet tied, by the Balkan Allies and was then interned in a dungeon a few hundred miles away from the soat of war, and if the Turk was much more polite than this-and, let us add, much less wise-the correspondents that had accompanied Turkish armies showed so much gratitude in return when they wrote it eir deepatches that we trust even the Turks have been cured of their inveterate politeness and have learned wisdom. Miss Durham, writing in this year's "World's Press" on "The Modern War Correspondents" in connection with their experiences during the Balkan War, says :-

One actually slept in the stable with his horse, though there was plenty of accoramodation, in order to be able to give a wallice flavour to his common-place experiences—"Our Own Correspondent Sleeps"... Another who arrived some days after a log battle, and was not allowed arm to wall wallke flavou to his common-place experiences—"Our Own Correspondent Steps". Another who arrived some days after a big batt's, and was not allowed even to visit its site, made a drawing of the same in a bed-room of the hotel Another pullished a photograph of the meeting of certain Generals, who met, in fact, at midnight, but they were induced to meet again next day and pose! They were all, I suppose, doing their bost to "supply a felt-want". Long columns of stuff descriping how our Correspondent's motor car stack in the mid, on 'Belgrade on the Eve of War", "Our Own Correspondent Narrowly Escapes Death", and so forth, are mere pandering to the idle curiosity of the more generant of the public.

Let us be sure then that in this war, which is a life and death struggle of Titans, the war correspondent will be allowed to see even less than what he saw in the Ealkans. The most rigorous censorship that can be imagined would be applied to all war news; but we have no doubt that if a war correspondent wished to the rôle of Lieutenant Wagner of Rechpost same, he would be given ample opportunity and every assistance for the purpose of weaving yards and vaids of such texture. But their value to serious readers would be even less than that of the gups heard in Lucknow Chandookhanas during the Russo-Türkish War of 1877-8 made famous by Ratan Nath, or, if we may be pardoned for the comparison, the lectures on the campaign which "Hap Baghlol," the confière of our own Hon. Mr. Gup, threatens to deliver at least once a week for being reported in the Hafidard. For another reason, too, we may take it that this will be the worst reported campaign of all. Half Europe is in deadly grips with the other half, and unless America, bastled in her efforts at mediation, comes to our rescue, with her astoundingly enterprising journalists who stick at nothing in their quest for sensational news, there is every chance of the greatest war of the world being left unchronicled during its continuance for want of correspondents belonging to some neutral nation. We, in India, are placed in a particularly bad situation, for apart from the enormous distance from the seat of war and the congestion of practically the only cable that is now left to us, we have to face the difficulty of being regarded by Sie Edward Grey and his colleagues as in a special degree a source of "enormous responsibilities" to the Imposial Covernment. Evidently the calculated lies of a section of Anglo Indians have been believed rather than the assurance of the Viceroy; and those who regard Iteland as the brightest spot in the situation, and, insuite of the talk of Civil War on thelips of the most sober-minded and responsible subjects of His Majesty in Ireland, have revoked the Arms Proclaination, consider India to be deserving of at least a temporary embargo an all news of the war. Even at the risk of digressing. let us say how little they know India who only knowher thus, III -Austria and Shrvia.

Whatever news we have received amounts to very little more than what anyone reasonably well acquainted with military and naval matters could predict. The moment war between Germany and Rossie became certain, war between Austria and Servia lost practically all its importance. Russian and Servian territories do not adjoin, so , that we cannot consider Russia and Servia, like Austria and Germany, as practically one Power, unless Roumanta also declures war against Austria and begins to act like a canal constructed to join two seas between which a nar ow isthmus intervenes. Even in that case, if, as is likely. Buigaria declared war against Service, it would not be difficult for Austria and Bulgaria together to block the 50 miles of Serbo Roumanian frontier which separates Bulgaria from Hungary. So long, therefore, as both Roumania and Bulgaria are neutral, Servia and Montanegro combined cannot affect the great struggle that is now in progress beyond harassing Austria on her Hungarian, Bosnian and Horsego-vinon frontiers. Before the recent complications had set in Austria bined cannot affect the great struggle but is now in had attempted to cross the Danube at Semin, which is a little to the

reactions In a with

12th August;

month of Belgrade. Although it was semi-officially stated at Vienna that the Servians had destroyed the bridge at Semlin on the morning of the 29th July, it was for sometime doubtful whether they had succeeded in doing so. But from later telegrams it appears that the bridge had been destroyed, and, repeated Austrian attempts to cross the Danube have been repulied, and Belgrade, although in flames after Austrian bombardment, and with its recently abandoned palace badly damaged, still flies the Servian flag. Encouraged by subsequent complications and the pre-occupa-tion of Austria on her northern trustier in Galicia, which is part of ill-fated Poland and adjoins its Russian portion, Servin took the offensive and attempted to cross the Diena, which is the western boundary separating Servia from Besnia. But here the Austrian frontier guards appear to have been sufficient to oppose the crossing. Subsequently the Austrians seem to have attacked Servia all along her northern and western frontier at Pozharevatz, -which is 50 miles to the south-east of Belgrade; at Semendina, which is at a distance of 12 miles to its south; at Lornitze, some 90 miles to the southwest, and at Mokragora which lies 70 miles to the south of Loznitza. But for all this, it does not seem likely that Ans'ria would at present do anything more than hold the Serbs in check Considering that Servia is land-locked, it may be to the advantage of the Austrians to exhaust her by delay and cut off the supplies both of Servia and Montenegro by means of the blockade at Cattero and Anticais whence alone supplies can teach them from the sea Success in this is, however, somewhat doubtful. The Bulgarians would certainly not assist their enemies, but the neutrality of Roumania is certainly friendly and that of Greece more than friendly to Servia. It, therefore, remains to be seen whether the naval blockade would be effective. At any rate, At any rate, the Servian frontier is not likely to arrest our attention or that of Anstria just at present.

IV.—Russia and Austria and Russia, it was Russia that took the initiative, and Austria and Russia, it was Russia that took the initiative, and Austria did not declare the war till late on the 6th or early on the 7th instant. A Beilin telegram of \$1st July informed as that Russians had destroyed a railway bridge in Austria between Secratowa and Granitia, places some 40 miles to the north-west of Cracow and at the praction of the frontiers of Germany, Russia and Austria. Beyond this no news has yet been received of Austro-Russian movements except that Austria has apparently almost abandoned the attack on Servia and is moving troops in the direction of her northern Polish province of Galicia to confront Russia, and that Russian troops have entered Austrian territory in the valley of the Styr, attacking her at her extreme north-west frontier near Lembury.

V .- RUSBIA AND GERMANY.

Turning to the Russo-German struggle, the first news that we received was from Beilin, dated July 30th, that German troops were moving in response to a Russian advince towards Wirbullen, a place which we have not been able to discover on any easily available map. Two days after, that is on the 1st of August, Germany declared war on Russia, and on the same day the first shots of war were fired on the Russian frontier, a Russian patrol coming into collision with a German patrol n'ar Prosthen, 800 yards on the German side of the frontier. No such place can be located on the map, and it may be that the place referred to is Pitschen or Picschen, both of which are on the western frontier of Germany, the former being 20 miles to the south and the latter some 8 miles to the north-west of Kalis. Next day, according to Berlin message, a strong Russian column, including guns and Cossecks, invaded Germany near Bialla, which appears to be a small town on the Austrian side of the junction of the three frontiers of Russia, Gormany and Austria, and at a distance of about 45 miles from Cracow to the south-west. Another message, this time from Kenigsberg, on the extreme north-east frontier of Germany on the river Proget which fulls into the Baltic in Dauxic, Bay, announced that the Russians had crossed the frontier at several points and inflicted considerable damage. I'wo days later, the Germans occupied three points on the Russian side of the frontier in Poland: Kallez, which is opposite to the German towns Krotoschin and Ostrono; Czenstockova, some 40 miles to the south of Kalisr and Vendzin or Bendzin, some 25 miles to the south of Cz natochova. Reidently only more skinnishes had taken place, and while Russia was mobilizing with customery slowness, Germany had concentrated her efforts on the invasion of France. We, however, hear now that Russian mobilization will be completed earlier than it is expected, which may be anything between a fortuight and a month. In the meantime, the Russians have suffered serious losses, the German cavalry having attacked Kebarty near Wirballen.

But, as Mr. Winston Churchill said in the course of his speech on the German Navy Act in the Commons in 1912, there are some points with regard to navice and navel war which differentiate them from armies and land war. One is the awful suddenness with which navel wir can reach its decisive phase, a fact of which the reported navel victory of Great Britain at Dogger Bank, which strangely exough has not yet been officially confirmed, may prove an apt illustration. On the other hand, between the declaration of war and

any decisive collision between two contending armies, there intervenes an inevitable period of delay due to the vast process of mobilization. This consideration does not apply to fleats which are fully capable of going into action straight from manouvres as soon as the ammunition could be brought up and put by the side of the guns, The Russian and Gorman fleets have already had an encounter in the Baltic Sea. The Russian Pacific fleet was almost completely annihilated in the operations before Port Arthur, and the Baltic fleet practically disappeared in the disastrous battle of Taushima in the Russo-Japanese War, But the bulk of the Black Sea fleet and a few other batcleship; were still left, and since 1901, steps have been taken to build new ships, though the Duma has been ter from willing at all times to vote money for rebuilding the navy. According to the latest reports, the Baltic fleet of Russia consisted of 4 Dicarluoughts each of 23,300 tons displacement with twelve 12 in and sixteen 4.7 guns for armament, and a speed of 22 knots, which were designed in 1908 and have evidently been completed subsequent to the date on which the statement of the strength of various navies which we have reproduced elsewhere was presented to the House of Commons. Four others of greater displacement and with guns of larger calibre, also of greater speed, designed in 1912 will not be ready before next year. There are four other battleships, two designed in 1899 and the other two in 1904, all pre-Dreadnoughts. There are, in addition, twelve armouned coursers and protected cruisers of designs dating from 1892 to 1905. Six other cruisers designed in 1913 of comparatively low displacement are not yet ready. Besides these are three torpedo gunboats, 21 large destroyers and 58 smaller ones, 26 torpedo boats and 29 submarines Thirty six larger destroyers and 12 submarines are still building. In addition to this fleet, Russia possessed in the Black Sea a smaller fleet consisting of 6 or 7 pre-Dreadnought battleships and 2 protected craisers, with a complement of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. But unless Turkey permits or she is forced, the Black Sea fleet can be of no use in this war, and Russia will have to face the German fleet with the ships that she has in the Baltie Germany has the advantage of greater fluidity, for her Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, from Kiel to the Elbe, facilitates the transference of forces from the navel base at Wilhelmsharen on the North Sea to the other base at Kiel on the Baltie German naval strength in the Bultie scenes to be fully equal to that of Russia even without the assistance of the North Sea fleet which would be required in the straggle with the British fleet. The chief base of the Russian Baltic fleet is Cross with which is heavily fortified, but the Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded; and if a decisive action is not fought within the next few weeks, Russia will in one way be considerably handicapped, though in another way she could consider herself safe from the attack of the German fleet. Recently she has made ready for her fleet a new ice-free port at Libau in Courland. But it was reported from Berlin on the 3rd August, that the German protected cruiser Augsburg, which has a displacement of 1280 tous and has an armament of twelve 11 in. guns, and was completed in 1909, was bombarding Libau which was on fire. Shortly after this another telegram from Stockholm was despatched stating that the German and Russian florts had been engaged near Aland, which is the cheef of a group of 300 small islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bithma, that the Russians were driven into the Gulf of Finland; and that the Gormans had occupied the islands. Fishermen had reported that a large Russian warship was ashore there A Russian account of the Laban affair said that German cruscus had shelled and ignited a naval hospital and pivate houses, but that otherwise little damage done Nevertheless, a St. Potersburg message stated that 19 German warships were off Libau and Memel, the northernmost point on the Russo-German frontier situated on the Baltic Apart from this engagement in the Baltic, the Daily Mail reported on 6th instant from Tientain that the Russian waiship Askold and the German waship Emlen were both sank in an engagement between the two vessels off Wa hei wer, the well-known Chinese port in the Yellow Sea. The Askala was a protected cruser of 5,905 tons displacement, with twolve 6 in, gane a shield, twelve 3 in twelve pounders and eight three pounders, and was launched in 1900. The Enden was a protected craiser of 3,592 tons displacement, with three 47 in. guns and was launched in 1908.

VI.--FRANCO GERMAN NAVAL COLLISIONS.

The centre of attraction, however is neither the Serbo-Austrian, nor the Austro-Russian, nor the Russo-German frontier, nor even the Baltic Sea. All eyes have been rivetted on the Franco-German frontier and on the North Sea, and although news are extremely meagre, there is enough to interest the spectators in this great struggle. But before proceeding to summarise the news of the German advance on France through Belgium or the French counterattack on Alsace and Loraine, or dealing with the news of the naval engagement in the North Sea, we may mention that there is not at resent any probability of a Fronco-German struggle on the high seas. The French navy has been concentrated chiefly in the

12h August

Mediterranean, near enough to the African possessions of France while guarding her Mediterraneen court at the same time. The main Gernan flee's are in the North and in the Baltic Seas, but eccusional German crairers may still be roaming over the Mediterranean, or the Indian Ocean in the vicinity of German East Africa or the Southern Atlantic in the vicinity of the Cameroons in West Africa. It is believed that there are eight German warships at Dar-un Salem, a Gernan East African jert mear Zanzdan, which have precessitated opecial precautions in Bon bay and Colombo. Suc's a one is the protected cruiser Bicslan with a displacement of 4,478 tens and an armament of twelve 4 in. gune, with a speed of 260 knots per hour, which was lunch ed in 1911. It was rejorted on the 5th August that she had Lendarded Bona, a fortified Algerian Lywn on the Mediterranean court almost midway between Algiers and turks, and that alterwards the hall steamed at full speed in a westerly election. The same day a P ris message said that a French detectment had captured not only Breshou but also Gothen, a first class "Trenders ght" completed only two years ago which has a displacement of 22,615 tons, with ten 11 in , twelve 5 9 m. and thelve 3 ton, guns and twelve 3 1 in twentylour pounders, with a speed in truly of 72 knots 1st hour Not only that but Panther, slinergh a small and compositively od sum boot of 984 tens, with two 11 juns and sex ore jourders, but famous on account of her Agedin kup, was reported to have been sunk. The next day, it was officially stated in Berlin that the German monchads in the Mediterranean had destroyed some fortified towns on the Algerian coast true, the Liesdan Les done a hold thing, particularly it she steamed off after her exploit at tall speed in a we trily direction, which means towards Gibralier. But probably the bomba depent of Bona was nothing more than a gentle knock at the door to make somethat to French slop was there to pursue her. As for the westerly direction, it now appears that the German chips were not so foothardy, for a telegram of the 7th v (and from Reme announced that both to ben and Breslan had let Mes not (Surly) with bands playing the National Author. The latest neve is to the effect that both these are intect in the red different a need that little l'anther is not only safe, but was never in the social all

VII.-THE PRANCO GERMAN CO. 10 Having now cleared the ground for a sum who do cled account of the German invasion of France let is even in of the very one of that, whereas Franco after her civel experime to the Prission was of 1870-71 has for a long on the processing western frontier with proat case that at good expense, Germany has for reasons or its own distanced to draw up a defensive line, preferring to depend, a to the lat war, upon its bold and vigorous initiation and its success in the first great shock of buttle. The Germans have deliberately such definite policy on the expectation of a very early and named to the section of the outbreak of war. If they fail in that, they have so decurred her to tell back upon, and the induce to achieve mined to success under such a a policy may, without much risk, be ta'en a equatent to defeat. Before the Treaty of Frankfort was imposed on a beginn and battered France, the Franco German frontier ran from the Sares mountains along the Rhoue for some 120 miles as the crow flies and then torne t at right angles away from the Rhine to the front er of the little independent country called the Grand Ducky of Liveraburg. The frontier between the Grand Duchy and France continued the line to the neighbourhood of the town called Longuy where the Franco-Belgian frontier begin. The new frontier since 1071 rops from this town et Longwy to the footbills of the Voiges meantains and then runs down their crest to the great French town and futures of Belfort, which unlike Adriancple after it: fa'l into Bulgaran hands- -or in a way even before it - although tak it was not ann ved even by the harsh trenty worch the proud Pris and hal imposed upon France, but was left in Petich possession. In the bound Belfort, the new frontier striker the Swass motor and, but at some distance from the Riane. The forestory thus nonexed consists of Alsace in the south and Larraine in the no th, and is the 11 and P. kingdom of Lother para that till, along with feats, to the share of, and took its name from the Eme for Lothar, the ellest grand, is of Chalemane where Is the firsty of Vesian an old, the Tentonic principle of equal losion schoolst bus trainible; over the Roman one of the transmis un of an individue Empire, Gis Empire was partitioned are our his grandsons arter the douth at his son, Lewis the Poins. It has been practically since then a bone of contention between Western and Eastern Francis, or to use their modern synonyus, Stance and Germans. It may be just as well to mention here that although freemon according to the laws imposed by the conquerors, the people of Also . Learning have at heart remained French all these forty-four years, and the recent somewhat comic meidents at Zabern errong out of the Alsalians making fou of German soldiers, and resulting in the cabring of a lame cobbler by an irate German Lieutenant, and the subsequent transfer of the regiment, clearly prepared us for the scenes now exacted after the re-entry of the French into the county. The new

Franco-German frontier is some 200 miles long, and the obstacles designed by the French to prevent their being rushed by the German's consist in the great ring fortress of Belfort at the southern end, then next order the Vosges mountains, which are such a difficult country that they need little artificial strengthening: then the great ring-fortress of Epinal, 50 unles to the north of Belfort; next the great ringfinitees of Toul, some 40 miles to the north-west of Epinal; and finally at the northern end of the system, the great ringfortress of Verdun, 50 miles to the north west of Toul. The main German idea upon which their plan of campaign against France seems to have been formed was, as military experts predicted long ago, to be the victors in the first round before England and Russia could enter the field. With this end in view, the Germans linve been credited with the intention of trying at all costs to get Bell . valid of on Prench col, and concentrate as large an army as posselle behind, that is to say, west of the line of the l'asges, so us to bold a decisive latt's somewies on the neighbourhood of Reims o Chalors, both in the Department of Morre, the former to the north west and the latter to the south-west of Varden and some 100 miles from Paris. Ad the Freen plans being based on the concentration of Lieuca forces at Acatehateau volum I and midway between the negtorresses of Ind and Epinal, one of the objects of termin strategists has been to seek a line of attack that would evade that luse of concentration, and by rendering it impplicable to the situation created by their strategy, embarrass the French to devise another base of concentration at the eleventh hour. Everyone seems to have given up for a long time past all idea of the Germons battering their heads against the stone wall that stands erect between Belfort and Verdun.

It we divide these 145 miles into two more or less equal portions, one from Belfort to Luneville, which hes right on the frontier to the north of Lyrad and to the south-cast of Toul, and the other from Lunerille to Verdan, we shall see in the case of the southern half of the Contice that the contracted front of the Vosque is almost as serious a disablantage to the army acting on the offensive as the formidable character of its detonces. Laking the northern half, there is ear to be only four lines of advance open to the Germans They are from that: to Verdun- -two roads, one rid Corp ear, and the other rid Mesle Por -through Pont à Messon to Commerce, through Chair in Sal as to Navey and Toul and from Shashing to Leneville. But these 7 miles between Lumville on a 1 dun constitute too eted i was a make of possible for the Germans to employ more than half a willow men, and in the event of any reverse or breakdon har secution of the plan of attress, the Germ he would find these class exposed to heavy less before they could get outside the range of a 7 coules long chain of forme s, fo t and buttery.

VIII - THE NECTRALITY OF BELGIOM. However there remains a third portion of the France-German fouther I to a Vertun west Mexicos, a stretch of open country with a from uga of an index, which is not studded with the same obstacles as have made the other two persons almost impregnable. This, according to many muldary authorities, is the German objective. It is not easy to say why this frontage was left so much less fortified than the 115 miles between Belfort and Verdun, for a seems to as unlikely that France, or, in feet, arybody, credited Germany, which is after all one of the 'Great Powers', with a desire to respect such a thing as the neutrality of Belgium, the notoricis "cockpit of Europe" When have Puropean Powers in recent days respected treaties which they have solemnly signed that they should sleep peacefully in the hope that one of them would not break her plichted word. At any rate, Sir Edward Grey appears to have had no illustons on this heal, for it was not archicient for him to secure a guarantee that the German North Sea I lear would not awoop down on the northern and e stein clast- of France, left unprotected on the strength of the Latente with England in relate for Prench concentration in the Supditerranean, where the Engli heft et was le't in a comparatively work state. He further asked for a guarantee that the nontratity of Belg am would to respected, a demand which clearly copied that he, at ans rate, knew Ger. may could never give such a guarantes. Had sha given such a gramantee, it would have mount a complete paralysis of the German offenerse and her loveed dependence on defensive setion which, as we have pointed out at the very cutser, she has never concerns and. She herself had no quarrel either with Russia or with Austria was taking such action against a regicide nation as all European Powers would have heartily approved if taken against furkey or some Assatic nation. Russia, in the sacred name of Slav unibeation, which has as much mounting as the achievement of German dictatorship over Europe, made the quared her own, and jut her slow and cumbrous machinery of mobilization into motion. To this Germany could respond only in one way, the way in which she has in fact responded. It was France that announced to the world her intention of assisting Russia; and if honour among the "Great Powers" is as strong a motive as it proverbially is among thieres, it was expected that Italy would counter-balance the mobilization of France. We-

maintain and we believe me maintain it with anoth distinguished Epitors and Lord Morley. Hr. John Burns and Mr. Ramsay Mac-dionald, that this was no quarrel into which Green Britain was required to anter. At any rate, benour must have a very wide and strange computation if it was causely dishonourable for England to remain mentral, for Germany to violate the neutrality of Belgium and for Italy to be anything but neutral in name and friendly in fact to the desired engines of her goorn allies. With this homeone. declared enemies of her sworn allies. With this, however, we are ere only incidentally concerned. All that we desire to make clear is that if Russia was anxious to take up the cause of Servia, Prince to assist Russia, Germany could not, consistently with her own safety, allow Franco to mobilize, even though her armies were concentrating at the tremendous distance of 5 miles from the German frontier. Nor could she respect the neutrality of Belgium, howsoever immoral its violation should be. Had she given the guarantees she was asked, she would have been at the mercy of France, and much as we would like ethics to be imported as often as possible into what is after all a storner affair than the welt politiks of the Times, we must confess we cannot regard German action as a more beinous offence a sunst international morality than the Birtish capture of the Danish fleet in 1807 during the great struggle against France, the present ally of England, to present the possibility of its co-operating with France It was only a case of "Thy head or my head," and Germany has committed such a hemous offence as all European unhesitatingly Powers condemn in their neighbours, yet equally unhesitatingly commit themselves.

#### 1X .- THE IMPORTANCE OF LIEGE.

It is true that the undefended map south of the treatiers of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is too narrow to admit of any considerable German advance from Theorytle, or as the German call it. Diedenhofen. But it the territories of Belgium and the Grand Duchy to the north are utilised for the passage of Germany's troops quartered in enormous numbers on her south-western frontier at Gladbach, Cologne, Donn and Coblene, and in addition to those that pass between Trees, The number and Metz, other German forces advance between the two points Arx-la Chapel's and Trees, the gh Bolgium, and the Grand Duchy on to the French territory lying between Greet on the north and Languay in the south, there would be a frontage of more than 70 miles between Verdua and Givet over which the German avalanche could rush down with trem noises force.

This is evidently what the Germans have been doing It is true that some show of turning the ring-fortiess of Belfort was made and Swiss neutrality was violated at Montbeliard to the north of Parrentruy. But, probably, it was nothing more than a feigt and nothing was seriously attempted. On the 2nd August Germany was reported to have invaded France at Cires which is on the road from Strassburg to Luneville, and the Times' Cornes and ent believed that the German intention was to deliver a "oracl" attack on Nancy. But the cohesion of French covering forces was supposed to have decided her upon another line of energies. This, however is mot easy to credit and the advance on Circy appears to have been no better than the show of turning Belieft But, so far as German offenerve setion is concerned, the portion of the German frontice on which our stiention will have to be centred for sometimes to come is the stretch of 150 miles between Crefeld on the north and Thronsille on the south, through which the military campsof the Rhine province and even of Westphairs would hard them class at Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in order to cent the French frontier between Givet and Longwy. In the south western provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, Germany will have to be on the defensive. But the centre of attraction to: the moment is the ring-fortress of Liège, of which a plan and description are given elsowhere.

So thoroughly had European opinion taken for granted the cortainty that Cermany would invade Belgium in case of war with France that the formier of Relgium through which German armies would have to come has for many years been fortified in precisely the case way as the French frontier. It has been well understood that the German attack would have to be made along the line of the Lower Meuse river. But it is not possible to enter that Belgium without crossing that river, and the two fortresses of being and Namur had been strengthened in order to delay, if not altogather prevent, the energy of Germany into France through Region territory. Here a difference of opinion existed between military, experts. Some have held that the Germans cannot stoom the Mense lower down than Liège and march through Belgium neglecting that fortress, because if they did so their line of communications—that is, the tood of the army and its ammunication, and everything by which it exists as a fighting force, and impreremption in the supply of which would mean defeat—would then run between two great fortified garrisons, Liège and Antwerp, with the third, a little further on that line of advance, at Namur. It is that Antwerp and Liège lie far apart, but the former is indistingly supplied by sea, and, so long as Germany does not coateel the sea, can be reade the secure base of an ever-increasing light to not against the German communications. It has also been con-

tended that they could not cross the Mause between Namuz and Leige, the for instance at Ray, because the gap is too carrow for safety, since their line of communication would be between two unconquered garrisons which would put the very life of the army into constant peril. They could not attack Namur before Liege, or Namur instead of Laege, because it is possible that the French would be at Namur before them. It is Leige that stands near the German frontier and Leige that blocks the way.

Other authorities, however, believed that even if the forts constructed under General Brialmont's direction at Liege and Namur were armed with the latest ordnance possessing the maximum yet attained range of about 21 miles, in her of the old with which they were armed in 1896 when the torts were constructed, which had a maximum range of 12 miles, Liego could only close the direct road from Malmely through Stavelet, but its fire could not reach the road to Viel Salm from Montenau and Liegneuville or that from St. Vith to There are several useful lines of railway joining the main Going There are several useful lines of railway joining the main Brussels-Metz Line at Mirtoie, Libramont, Arlon and Luxemburg. Even if we exclude Namur, the Germans could gain aix direct roads to the French frontier. They have the Ourthe valley road to Marche-Rochefort and to Marche-Ciney, both good for Dinant, Bourraing and Giret; the Viel Salm, La Roche and St. Hubert for Bouilles. and Solan, the Stavelot, Bastogne and Libramont road for Bouilles and Carignan, the St. Vith Govey for the same destination; the Diekirch-Arlon Virton for Montmety, and the Traves-Luxuemburg road for Longwy. By the longest of the roads German territory is only 70 miles from French; by the shortest, Treves to Longwy, it 18 only 30 miles. For the last ten years Germany had been engaged in providing frontier railways flanking the projected front and in linking them up with the two bases on the middle Rhine, at Coblena and Colorno. In addition to the railways, double-lined and metalled for heavy traffic, sidings have been provided at all the stations and at suitable points between them Between Montyon and St. Vith, a short distance of 10 or 12 miles, landing spaces sufficient for over 120,000 have been provided, and it has been confidently asserted that that force could be thrown acress the Bolgian frontier between Francoschamps and Gouvy in a single night without the Belgians knowing what was coming, the troops to be employed being entrained at Gladbach, Cologue, Bonn and Coblenz. It has been contended that there is not the modlest reeson for hoping that this despatch of the advance torce of the invaders would miscarry. If the whole corps d'armès were not over the border in the 24 hours, at least a sufficient part would be over to make sure of the possession of Libramont in half that time. It has been declared that the fone cavalry regiments and four horse artillery batteries living in the Elsenborn camp during 6 months of the year woold be at Labramout within 6 hours of leaving their baso, Some three years ago, General Helichant, the Belgian Minister of War, referred to the official accangements made for blowing up bridges on the railways and otherwise rendering them useless; but the military experts to whom we are now referring were of opinion that for the initial rush Germany would not use them. With Stavelot and Troi Ponts in the hinds of the German Cavalry, they asked, could Belgan anlitary authorities feel confident that the bridge over the Amblire would be destroyed! But even if it were destroyed, they said, it would not delay the German advance, which, so far as the Belgion soil is concerned, is to be made by the roads and not by rail. Belg an railways would only come into use for the purposes of supply and reinforcements. Even if the Belgian arrangements for placing the lines out of use worked to perfection, the German advance would not be retaided, and the German Railway Corps could repair the damage done to the line in a comparatively short space of time. To talk of leaying the German advance by blowing up a few bridges between Stavelot and Gouvy, may, in the opinion of these experts, be compared to trying to stop a cannon-ball with an open umbrells.

Since the Liege forts have been armed with new ordnance, the Germans had taken in hand the construction of strategic railways on the Belgian frontier. A miserable little line, 9 miles in all which had till then served all the requirements of Eugen, the German frontier town, has since been converted into a double-railed line capable of supporting heavy traffic. It seems now protty clear that the German design has been to seeze the Buruque de Attchel, the highest plateau in Belgium, being 2,190 feet high, from which German seege batteries could enter into a duel on the most favourable terms with two of the Liége fortresses, Chaudfontains and Embourg. In this way at least, thought these experts, the Belgian artillerist in those forts would have other work to do than cannonading the Stavelot-Malmedy route at a range of 18 or 90 miles.

This opinion has been holly contested among others by that brilliant writer and politician, Mr. Bilane Colloc, to whom we owe the plan of the ring-cortress of Liego and the description which we reproduce elsewhere. He acknowledged the authority of the experts whose opinion we have quoted above, but said that inspite of their opinions, it did not seem probable or even possible that the

derisans would do saything so foolish. For this he offers the following reasons:-

Much the greater part of that eighty miles is the exceedingly difficult country of the Ardennes. One must know it intimately (as I d) to be confident (as I am) that any large force (an I nothing less than 200,000 men can be considered) aftempting an entry through all that ill-provisioned, precipitous, and thickly wooded country would be at the mercy of an active enemy upon its northern flank. Progress would be embarrassed and slow. The obtacles encountered increase in difficulty rapidly as the French Frontier is approached For one mile that the five columns would advance along the only possible five reads, troops poured on to the Lower M use by the industrial railways of South Belgium from France would be a lyancing five or ten; and, indeed, even those who still believe that the Ardennes march is possible admit that a large force to guard it upon the northern flank by Namur and large force to guard it upon the northern flank by Namur and large would be necessary all are agreed that the Ardennes march could not be undertaken until Liege had fallen also. In other words, even those who believe in the Ardennes march also take for greated heavy acts in upon the Lower Messe, upon the Lover Messe, upon the fact of a read of faller there, Germany's success or failure in turning the French frontier by Belgium and the north would depend.

In justice to those who believed that the Germans would not be deterred or delayed in the alvance on Labramont, which may be regarded as their first strategical objective, it must be said that they did not for a moment consider Belgium to be a negligeable quantity, nor did they disregard the importance of the fortified position of Legs or the difficulties of an advance across the Ardennes But they maintained that even for all these considerations the Gaimans would not defer the dash on Libramont, but that it would be coupled with a polite but a firm request to the Belgians delivered by another army corps from that hastening to Semois to allow the Germans to take care of the Liège forts for them. They could not then forecast the Belgian rapiy to that request, but they at least assumed that the gans at Chiudfontains and Embourg would have other work to do for a long time than to enfillade the road from Malmbly to Stavelot. The Gormans, in their opinion, were capable of supplementing the alvance I rough the Belgiun Ardennes with a movement encomparing the aix forts of Lege on the right bank of the Meuse Some of those forts the believe to be very strong, but others, in their opinion. were not so strong, and what is not certain is whether the position would become untenable if Boncelles or Erepuée were captured or demolished. It has also to be remembered that if the German siege batteries could hold their ground round the Baraque de Michel and Gilepne, their fire would reach the city of Loose If, however, the Belgian, displayed the moral fortitude to hold out at Lucye despite the imposing demonstration that the Germans made against them, it was believed that they ought to be able to maintain their ground until aid resched them from both France and England. Even if they could not accomplish so much, the arrest of the Germans at Liege for a few rocks would scorre the time needed to organise a formulable interior place of stant reposing on the fortified position of Namer. It, on the other hand, Liège succumbed to the Grimans soon enough, it was believed, Namur, which is a far waker politica than Lago, and not be converted in time into an adquate base for national defense Besides, the last of Linge would compromise the whole Belgian position outside Antwerp which is a place entirely to a defensive and not offensive action, and the British expetitionary force which could only profitably work from the side of Antwop could not prove of as great assist in in ac it would do were large while in R lying hands although invested by Gorman troops.

The completeness of the success of Germany's attack on the sorth-east frontier of Figure would decend, therefore, in any case, on the late of hidge. If it passed into her bands in the first low days of war, the German strategest would have no anxiety about their right flank and would press on the broad front from Givet to Thionville. These authorities believed that the German troops marching across the Belgian Ardenness would emiss of one entire army corps, (which means about 43,000 men), in the first place, to be increased to two as so in as the fate of Ledge was decided. This would be the right wing of the aginy of invasion. But the left wing, moving through Treves, Thionville and Laxembury would be even more formidable. Its objective would be Stendy and Voiciers. The taking up of a strong position on the Armé by the two armies moving though Belgian and the Grand Duchy would represent the successful achievement of the first stage in the German plan of campaign against France. It is not easy, thought these experts, to see how a German success upto that point could be presented. To obtain her primary objectives, German, in their opinion, would be prepared to waste a large in the straining every effort to attain her ends.

### X .- THE GRANARS IN BELGION.

Now if one earefully reads the telegrams hitherto received he would note that the Germans have neither evaded nor neglected Liège. But although we do not hear much about it, the very first news of German advance towards French territory referred to their march on Longwy, which is, as we have pointed out before, only 30 miles from Treves and the shortest route from the German to the French frontier through the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

On the 2nd of August, a Luxemburg telegram announced that a trainless of German soldiers had arrived at the Railway, Station and that the troops had seized the bridges in order to ensure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy, inspite of the protests of the authorities, the German asserting that the railway lines belonged to them and that they had a right to do what they liked, and refusing to withdraw. Possibly the Germans are also advancing along a line further north than the Treves-Longwy route, and although we may not be hearing of them German troops may be pushing on through the Belgian Ardennes, inspite of the difficult terrain, along some of the other five direct roads from the German to the French frontier which are said to be excellent and which we have mentioned above in detail. Nevertheless Mr Hilaire Belloc's view seems to have been, to a great extent, if not entirely, that of the German Generals also, for unless their movements through the Ardennes have been kept secret, German activity seems to be centred almost exclusively round Liège.

The latest telegram shows that they are advancing on France chiefly through "Escheuralzette" which the Pioneer, too, could not locate, but which must be the "telegraphese" for the "Esch on Alzette", Alzette being a river which runs near Longwy. Possibly the Germans have not thought it safe to go higher up, at least before Liège is reduced.

The 11th German Corps advanced on the night of the 3rd August and massed between Minesnet and Eupen On the morning of the 4th, the Germans entered Balgman in three columns at Gemmenich, Henry Chappelle and Dolhern (Limb sarg) They first reached Vise and halted on the right bank of the Mease. The Belgians defending the left bank prevented the construction of a poutoon bridge. Sharp cavalry engagements occurred, the Belgians having the advantage of being supported by the Lièze forts, which refused the German demand of superder. The columns at Henri Chappelle advancing on Liège were reported to have been held up by Belgians. A little later another telegram announced that the Germans had begun the hombardment not only of Lège but also of Namur, which meant that the Germans had pushed on far enough into Belgian territory to have Namur within the range of their guns As General Hellehaut had announced three years ago, the Belgians had succeeded in breaking down bridge, and destroying railways, but the Germans had gone north-ward and crossed the Meuse lower down at Eysden. Not being satisfied with a sing's army Corps, they had pushed forward no The 10th Corps which consists practically of Hanless than three warrans, was at Eysden opposite to Aix-la-Chapelle and at some 10 or 15 miles from it, the 7th which is composed of troops from We aphalos was at Vervices, some 17 or 18 miles to the southwest of Aix la Chapelle and some 15 miles to the east of Liège, and the 6th at a place unknown, possibly marching on from the south of Verviers towards French territory. The Germans fired on Vise, which is about 10 miles to the north-east of Liege, and on Asgentan, both towns bring in the plains, and decimated the population of Visc. A hundred thousand Germans were reported to be marching on Liege and had reached Herve (which is opposite to and only 10 miles from it), Reputator (which we have not been able to locate on the maps), and Remouchamps, 15 miles to the south of Liège. Certain forte on the Meuse were also reported to be ablaze.

A subsequent telegram explained that the Germans had suffered heavy loss through Belgian bombardment as they were constructing a pontion bridge over the Mense, but that they had succeeded in crossing by a ford. The Belgian official report announced that on the 5th in tant 25,000 Balgian troops at Liège took the field occapying a most extensive front and with most extraordinary endurance repelled the repeated vigorous attacks of 40,000 mea composing the German 7th Army Corps, and that they delivered a counter-attack which was completely successful. We do not know whether to credit the Belgians with most catraordinary endur-We do not . ance or the Germans with no less extraordinary ill luck, for we learn that the Germans had traversed the mine zone and the mines had exploded killing whole batallions. Early on the 6th, it was reported that the Belgians had repulsed the Germans in fighting near Lidge and that the 11th Belgian Corps at that fort pursued the 7th German Corps with such energy that the General Commanding had to call a halt and keep them within the range of the fort. The Westphalians must have suffered from the explosion terrible, but on the afternoon of the 6th they seem to have made, according to a Brussel's report, a most desperate attack on Liège. The cannonade had gone on throughout the

previous night. On the following day; the Uhlans, who are German lancers, were credited by the Belgians with having made a most gallant effort and peneterated into the towns, but it was stated that the Belgians had exterminated them. of the 10th Army Corps was expected on the night of the 6th. which was probably delivered. But the Belgian Minister of War announced on the 7th that the Germans had asked for an armistice of 21 hours and admitted casualties to the enormous figure of 25,000 men. The same day, another telegram stated that the Germans at Liège repeating the methods of 1870, were hurling masses of troops in flontal assaults, the men displaying reckless bravery and the killed exceeding the wounded in number. This would explain the request for an armistice of 24 hours, for the German may have wished for time to bury their dead. The German official version of the operation, dated the same day, while evidently acknowledging that the fortress was more molern than the Germans had expected, and that the German astempt on it had tailed, stated that the hostile foreign press would characterize the enterprise as a defeat, but that it could not have the slightest influence on larger operations. It referred to the attempted coup de main of a small German detachment which with great boldness entered Liege with the object of serzing the Bolgian Commander who is stated to have saved himself by flight. We may state have that although the German losses are in proportion to the improved condition of the Belgian army and the armaments of the ring fortress of Lucze, and therefore greater than expected, there can be no doubt that Germans are deliberately harling themselves on the forts as they had planned years ago, and are evidently experimenting with some in their new theories for the capture of fortified places, believing that for an army such as theirs acting wholly on the offensive, and depending for ultimate success on their initial rush, it would be false economy to men and material to take greater precautions and thereby unnecessarily delay then match on the north-castern frontier of France. As the authority whom we have quoted had stated 3 years ago, "the cost of men will not pre-event her straining every effort to attain her ends." Time is the resonce of the German plan of action, and it Germany can carry Liège even at the cost of an entire Aim, Corps before the British expeditionary force arrives at Antwerp, which is not likely to do so at least for a week, Germany's present losses would ultimately prove to be her gain. She is, therefore, justified, burring the natural and obvious exaggeration of language, in clausing that her want of success in the attempted coup de main at Liege on the 5th instant cannot have the slightest influence on larger operations. As to: her claim that the attempt was a "anague and of her as not the "history of war and a sign of the gallantry of our troops", the excess of the dead over the wounded would offer ample tistiming in its favour even if there was not the tribute of her enemics about the "reckless bravery" of her men

The latest available news does not lead much support to the Brussels telegram of 7th August that Indge is quiet and the Germans have at present retired, for we learn that Gerio in have already entered the town of L. go and taken a purpose of r 'eble a rong tha civil population as hostinge, and that the cause cano at da their guns on these adventur as Germans because when shot on a hrapnel burst there they would not be respectors of persons, but would decimate friends and foes alike. The forts are still reported by the Beignans to be intact, but the announcement of the Belgians' resolve to blow them up rather than surrender them to the Cormons shows that the siternatives may soon have to be food. Notately, on every once lips is the question, "When will the English cone?" But this only shows that if the English to not come in a day or two the end of the Belgian forts of Liège as I possibly of the gallant Belgian army may come earlier. We must remember that the siege of Liège is a little over a week old, and if the reckless bravery of the Germans lands to its surrenfer or the blowing up of ats forts within the next week, Germany world secure a success that would far outweigh in the ultimate result the present brilliant entry of the French test the territory that was severed from the French trank 44 years ago.

It is stated that the Kinz of the Belgians is at Loncom (which is 30 miles to north-east of thego and 10 miles to the west of Brusse's) with 125,000 troops, or practically the entire field force of the Belgians. But to deal with it would require less effort on the part of Germany than to disarm the opposition of 30,000 men in the ring-fortress of Liège which is supposed to be the strongest in the world. We have hitherto heard nothing of the British expeditionary force which may amount to 153,000, if the British Isles themselves are practically denuded of every regular soldier, and the civil population, depending on the supremacy of the British Navy on the sea, trusts herself entirely to the protection of Lord Haldane's Territorial Army of some 250,000 Volunteers who have undergone training for no more than a fortnight in evap and a certain number of drills every year for two or three years

only, besides the Ulster and the Nationalist Volunteers in Ireland who are certainly not likely to be better trained. But it is doubtful if more than 70,000 could be despatched at least to meet the until shock of battle in defence of Belgian neutrality. If this force arrives at the scene in sufficient numbers before Lièze is taken, it would no doubt be of great use in delaying, if not preventing, the German advance on France. But British mobilization is slow, and the British expeditionary force may arrive to little to prevent a decisive conflict somewhere in the vicinity of Sedan where the Prussians completely defeated the French 44 years ago. With this, however, we shall deal in greater detail next week.

As for the French army, we learn that French troops are gardually coming in to assist the Belgians and are co-operating with But the authority which we have quoted from so copiously before beloves that if the French pour over into Belgium to meet Germany halt way, they will be playing her game and equalizing the chances of loss. An obstinate defence without risking too much in any pitched action north of the Reims-Laon-La Fore line is clearly the best French strategy. Time would thus be gained for Eugland to play her part, and the turcher German troops have got south of the Senois the better the British chance of striking at their It will be not a bad thing for France's chances of final victory if the first great battle of the war can be deferred until the Germans are in the A sne valley, where, however, we already hear they are entrenching. It was believed that it would take the Germans much longer to get there then the three weeks the British required to come into action, and it is not difficult to concave a situation in which the Germans might find themselves very uncomfortable. On the other hand, there is a risk that the French Generals will not relish the the idea of giving ground, and that they will strain every effort to meet the Germans before they have got off Belgian territory. This will be to fight the Germans' battle, and to lisk giving the colour to the whole war by an initial blunder due to military pride. They should make allowance for the conditions under which their allies can alone come to their help. Both England and Russia must be slow to an different circumstances. tore France must be patient and give ground. Catmat is the General they should take as their model, and reuler pour minux should be then motto. The only way to bell's the German plan of campaign is to leave the development of its inherent difficulties to time and dis-The Germans will be far less formidable at Rethel or Vouziers ii no battles have been lost by the French before they acrive there, than 'my would be at, bet as say, Labramont or even Sedan. It will no doubt be disagreeable to Frence sontiment to see the first battles of the war occur on French soil but victories there would be better than defeats further north. As for the French counter-attack on on Alsoce Lorrane, we shall deal with it later when the French advance has further developed. But it is difficult to believe that, although Germany has deliberately sacrificed defence to her universally admitted capidity of mobilization for offence, beyond gaining in clan the French troops would be any the better for their rushing into the en my's country than they would have been if they had patient y a vute I his ontry into France and male him give battle to them in their own country with all the security that they would possess at centres able Neufchatean, Chains, Reims or Laon. From the southern part of Alexee, round Mulh sussen, through the message of superior force, the French seem to have already "brilactily re-red.' The Austrians will soon be there and one carrie say how soon denoral Joff e's pay at embracing his long lost brothers of Alsace may be turaed into sorrow.

As regards the still more interesting naval stuggle between England and Germany in the North Sea, we must defer a detailed statement tile that next issue, for beyon I a general belief in England that a ng battle has taken place in the North Sea and all kinds of rancours of a German disaster which Mr. Winston Churchill has brushed as de with his statement, we have only the private message received by His Expellency the Vicecy to the effect that after the action off Doggar Bank the German floot was seen fining. No definite news beyond this has yet been received, and it would obviously serve no purpose to hazard an opinion about decisive operations in that quarter when the only thing allowed to be known by the athorities is that a German submarine has been sunk.

We hope this detailed though mayor lably lengthy stitement about the camping would throw so no of the light that most of our realers, whose acquintance with warfare, whether on land or on ses, is perhaps even less than our own, have a rely needs. We shall continue the statement from week to work as the Titanic struggle between two of the ax ground Powers of Europe and several other smaller kingdom present. This struggle is not likely to be a prolonged one, so that our labour though not protracted in point of tame, would nevertheless be immensed in 12 to the it lasts. We only trust they will serve the purpose with which they have been tadertaken.

## Description of the Ring-fortress of Liege.

The works round Liege consisist of twelve isolated forts, forming the most perfect and the most formidable ring of defences in Europe or in the warld.

The ideal ring-trains would be a town capable of ample provisioning, and lying within un exact circle of heights at an average of some 8,000 paros distance, each height some 4,000 yards from the next, each crowned with a self contained closed work, and each such work will in support of at least two others.

No each absolutely exact conditions exist of course, in reality, but skill and the relief of the soil combined have endowed Liego with

a ring of forts very nearly combining these conditions.

The cliefe, though not exact, more nearly exactthan in the case of any other lingfortress; its largest diameter is not 20 per cent in excess of its shortest. The greetest distance between any two works is but 7,000 yards, the average less than 1,000. Each work is early

supported by two others, and often by three and in one case by four.

The velley of the Veedte, coming in from the south-east an I running in a deep ravine through wooded country, is the main avenue of approach from Germany by road and rail. It is blacked by forts (1) and (2), twhich stard about 350 feet above the stream, closely supporting each other and standing each on ground that tentilades the upper and the lower valley. Forts (9) and (10) and (3) and (4) similarly lie above the Meuse at its entry into Liege and at its exit, (4) (Flemsile) occupies an isolated rock whonce even (2) (at 12,000 yards) could be supported, and sweeping the high ground in front of (3) and (5). (9) (Pontisse) stands on a sort of flat pennasula, of height somewhat lower than it neighours, but dominating all the Lower Meuse valley, as does also (10) on the other side of the river.

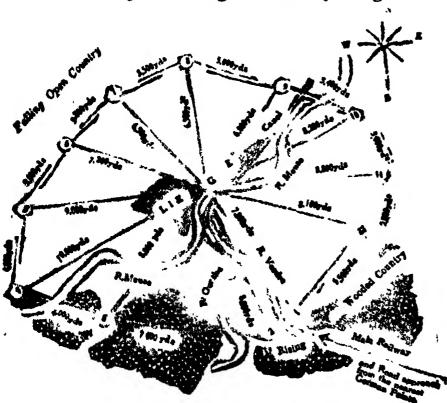
Then the broad gap, that between (3) and (2), is occupied by thick woods, further out by the ravine of the Ourthe

I is true that the couth eastern half of the ring, beyond the Mome, stands at the foot of gradually rising ground, but that ground rises too gradually to permit of any domination of forts (12) and 11, and is, moreover, wooded and difficult of access. On the north the whole half-circle of heights from (5) to (8) and nearly to (9) is a series of crests overlooking open country, which gradually fails away from before the works. There is not in the whole perimeter. not even on the sleep tacing slopes of (1) and (2), (4) or (9), a yard of dead ground that is not directly exposed to the fire of the next supporting work. (1) could not be taken unless (2) were taken simultaneously; and there is no "key fort" which, if rushed, would dominate the neighbouring defences, unless we regard (1) and (2) as a single system, and think it concernade that the German force could take both simultaneously by a "coup de main."

In a word, Liego with any adequate provision of gunners and supply, would stand a siego more thorough and prolonged than any of the other great ting fortieses of Europe and nel dation based upon "rushing" its defences are calculations of deleas



## Plan of the Ring-Fortress of Liege.



# War in Europe.

Renter wires from Hague that the Notherlands have proclaimed their neutrality.

Vienna press telegrams report that the Austrians have ore Danube at two points, Belgrads and Semendria, after heavy fighting at the latter and we now advancing towards Out anies and Nish.

No confirmation of these telegrams has been given officially. Acute intercets i attached to the attitude of Russia and Germany. Though it is officially denied that the latter cent an ultimatum to Russis, is was merely a matter of request for an explanation of the former's medilisation, the new of the issue of Ukase calling out Reservest increased the strain in Berlin to breaking point. Ukasa was deread d officially in Berlin has evening as a challenge flung to Germany at a moment when the latter was doing her utmost to contrive a peaceful s lution and mu t mayitably lead to counter mensures.

The Stock Exchange has closed until further notice.

Colombo. Government orders have been issued to the effect that no vessel is allowed to enter the harbour at night except under a search-light. The lead Logineer Volunteers have been entrusted with the work of surveillance.

Colombo: The Admiralty are enquiring for Welsh coal here all of which he taken over mease Great Britain is involved in the war. There has been a further mobilization of Ceylon troops. The

wireless stations are being guarded and batteries manned.

Colombo: The "Swiftsure" is under orders and is coaling.

ILondon, August 1. Cernipny has asked Russia hor intentions regarding mobilisation and also France her intentions. She has requested in each case a prompt reply.

Reuter wires from Berlin that it is officially announced that the ultimatum to Russia expires at noon to-day.

It is becoming increasingly probable that Italy will maintain neutrality Reuter wires from Washington that it is officially stated here that

the German Ambassador is leaving St Petersburg

Rome : It is remi dicially announced that Germany has delivered an ultimatum to Russia and France.

King George has intervened at St Petersburg, consequently

there is a r y of hope.

Paris: M. Viviani, conversing with the Guinan Ambassador, ounted out that the French precautions were the result of Germany's mobilisation, the proof of France's desire for peace was the fact that Parliament had not been convoked.

The Ambassador remarked that there was a possibility of frontier

incidents

M. Viviani retorted that French troops were five miles from the frontier, while the Germans were on the frontier, hence the incidents were only provokable by the Germans.

The German Emp for has ordered the mobilisation of all German

Newspapers are of opinion that Austria, Hungary and Germany are fighting a defensive war against Russis, and that therefore France is not bound to participate. Members of the German Embassy have left St. Petersburg.

Renter learns that despite Ultimatums expiring, conversations between Victors and St. Petersburg are continuing M. Sasonoff says he is prepared to go to the last limit to prevent war.

General mobilisation has been ordered in Switzerland.

Germany has declared war on Russia.

The Kauser in a speech from the Palace balcony

said:—

"A dark day has broken over Germany. The sword is being forced into our hand. We hope if peace in impossible to wield the sword so as to sheath it with

War will require enormous sacrifices. We must show, our adversaries what it means to attack Germany.

Kneel to God and ask Him to help our brave army... Th speech was received with ovations.

The Italian Foreign Minister has informed the Charles

Ambassador of Italy's neutrality. He says her obliga-tion under the Triple Alliance only apply to a defen-sive war. Italy considers herself released from her engagements, the war waged by Austria and su p-ported by Germany being assentially an effective war.

Renter wires from St. Petersburgh that the sailing of the British Fleet from Portland created an immense, impression here. This, coupled with Japan's essuitances, has confirmed Russia's determination to stand to her

With the closing of the New York Exchange yesterday, the world's stock markets are at standstill. Other markets are disorganised and foodstuffs etcetera are becoming continually dearer. Sugar is two pounds sterling higher per ton in England.

The following messages were despatched anterior to the declaration of war.

The price of cane-sugar is advancing. Speculation in beet sugar is demoralised.

Renter wires from Paris that France has prohibited the export of

As is inseparable from a time of national excitement so many wild rumours are in circulation that it is beyond the capacity of the responsible authorities to contradict them all. It may be stated, however, that the military precautions taken in India are confined to those that have been announced in general terms, and that stories in circulation of further action, as, for example, that the Sixth Poons Division is being mobilized for Egypt, are without

The Madras Agents of the North German Lloyd have received instructions not to book passengers by that line from Colombo either outward to homeward.

Cape Town. The German Consul, Vice-Consuls and entire stall of the Consulate are hurriedly leaving Cape Town to-day on the steamer Saxon.

The Consular headquarters are closed.

Karachi: Communication to Europe via Teheran has been totally interrupted west of Warsaw.

Berlin: The first shots of war have been fired on the Russian

A patrol yesterday afternoon fixed at a Gorman patrol near Prostken, 300 yards on the German side of the frontier.

The Germans returned fire. There were no casualties.

Paris: M. Viviani and the German Ambassador conferred at half past five yesterday afternoon. Conversations are continuing on all sides despite mobilisation, particularly between Russia and Austria, and Germany and France.

Washington: President Wilson and the leaders of the Congress have agreed upon the bill permitting foreign slups to take \underliean

registry during the European crisis

The announcement has been hailed with relief. It is estimated that 150,000,000 bushels of wheat engaged for export during the past month have been held back for lack of transportation.

There was great excitement in the West End of London on the declaration of war. The police had to disperse parties of Germans and Frenchmen who were demonstrating in the streets. Two Germans, one carrying a naked sword, were mobbed and had to be rescued by the police.

Mr. Illingsworth, in a Whip to the Ministerialists, enjoins upon them to attend the sitting of Parliament on Monday for the transaction of new and important business. The newspapers believe that the object is to vote credit for preparations for war.

Washington: Germany, Groat Britain, and France have asked the United States to take charge of their Embassies in case of

emergency.

President Poincaré, in an appeal to the nation last evening, said that France was compelled like other nations to mobilise to safeguard her territory. The President says that mobilisation is not war; in the contrary, in the present circumstances, it appears the best assurance of peace with honour. The French Government, protected by the necessary prevantions, would continue its diplomatic enforts and was still hopeful of success. It counts on the calm patriotism of the noble nation to help its Government.

London, Aug 2. The Cabinet meeting lasted one and a hait hours. The Ministers left looking anxious.

The crisis in Europe has produced a collapse in the money markets of the world the effect of which has manifested itself in India in a rapid fall in exchange. The Government of India has not been blind to this, but has recognised the necessity of immediate action, which is only delayed by the time meritably occupied 'n completing the preliminary arrangements for rehabilitating exchange. The communique which is to issue in a few days will explain the action which the Government proposes to take to relieve the crisis.

It will be remembered that in 1908, when exchange also fell successful steps were taken to bring exchange up to gravity, and now, presumably, once again the machinery of the Gold Reserve will be utilised to bring exchange back to its proper passs.

Koenigsberg: The Russians have crossed the frontier at several

points and inflicted considerable damage.

Berlin: A strong Russian column including gans and Cossacks have invaded Germany near Biala.

Bials is a small town in Galicia, fifty miles south-west of Craqow. \*It has a population of 18,175 chiefly composed of Germans.

Germany has invaded France at Circy.

The point referred to is apparently Circy les Forges, between Strainburg and Luneburg,

Renter's Agency has received an official announcement that a German force is marching on Longwy.

Longwy is a small town in the extreme north of the French department of Meurthe-et-Mosselle, eighteen miles west-southwest of Luxemburg. Its fortress capitulated to the Prussians three times, the first occasion being in 1792, the second in 1815

and third in 1871. It has a population of 10,000.

Berlin: A French aviator has dropped bombs into Nuremberg. Germany has protested on the ground that war has not been

declared.

If the above telegram is correct, the French aviator has done a daring thing, for Nuremburg is some two hundred miles, as the aviator flies from the French frontier. The town is one of the most interesting and picturesque in the whole of Germany with a population of nearly 400,000. We can only hope that plucky aviator has left some of the delightful old pieces of madieval architecture standing.

The French Ambassador, in a statement to Reuter, says that the whole responsibility rests with Germany, which invaded France without declaration of war while Austria and Russia were approaching an agreement. The Ambassador emphasised that German had violated the neutrality of Luxemburg which was guaranteed by the Treaty of London. He pointed out that France actually with-drew her troops from the frontier to avoid an accidental collision. He says that the world should know these facts.

Paus. Mobilisation is in progress throughout France. Tremendous enthusiasm reigns, and the Italians are joining the Francis in demonstrations.

Brussels. A hundred thousand Germans are crossing through Luxemburg and massing along the French frontier. Two German officers have been killed in the lighting in French territory near Longwy, yet the German Ambassador has not left Paris.

Luxemburg. A trainload of German soldiers has arrived at the station and troops have seized the Bridges in order to esure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy. The authorities have protested against violation of neutrality and a conference is proceeding at the Palaco. The Germans assert that the railway lines belong to them and hat they have a right to do what they like. They refuse to withdraw.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in the West End to night. Crowds wildly cheered Ministers as they left the Cabinet and

soldiers and sailors received ovations.

The War Office has ordered the closing of training camps and the return of Territorials to headquarters.

A trawler has left to recall the fishing fleet from the North Seas Sir Edward Grey Reviews Position.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said :-"Last week I stated that we were working for peace, not only for Great Britain but to preserve the peace of Europe Events to-day move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state the actual position of affairs. It is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany have declared war on each other. Before g ving the position of the Government I would like to clear the ground, so ! that the House may realise exactly under what obligations the Government or the House is in. Coming to our decision, let me say, very shortly, that we persistently worked with all the earnestness. in our power to preserve peace. (Cheers). The House may be satisfied in that point. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace. The co-operation of the Great Powers was successful. Thes, it is true, that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting ther points of view, and it took much time, labour, and discussion before they could settle their differences, but peace was secured beause peace was their main object, and they were willing to git their time and trouble rather than accentuate differences In the present crisis, unhappily, it has not been possible to secure peace in Europe, because there has been little time and there was a disposition no some quarters to force things rapidly to an issue to the great risk of peace. The result we now know. The policy of peace, in so far as the great Powers generally are concerned, has failed.

I do not desire to dwell on that, or to say where blame seems to he, because I should like the House to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interests, British honour (loud cheers), and British obligations (renewed cheers) free from all passion (cheers), as to why peace has not been preserved. We shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week when we were working for peace, and when the papers are published I have the doubt they will make it clear how strenuous, genuine, and wholeheart? ed our own efforts for peace were (cheers,) and they will enable you to form your own judgment as to the forces operating against peace.

QUESTION OF BRITISH OBLIGATION.

I come now to the question of British obligations. I have assured the House, and the Prime Minister has assured the House, that if, any crisis arose we could come before the Commons and be able to say that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be (hear, hear); that we would have no secret engagement (Cheers). There have been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The latter was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1908 there was a crisis originating in the annexation of Bosnia and Hermegovina. The Russian Minister happened to come to London and I told him definitely as that was a Balkan affair I did not consider that public opinion would justify us in promising anything more than diplomatic support. I was never asked for more and have never given and never promised more, and up till yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support.

I must make this question of obligation clear. must go back to the Morocco crisis of 1906. The time of the Algebras Conference was a very difficult time for the Government as a general election was in progress. I was asked whether, if that crisis developed into war between France and Garmany, we would give armed support and I said that I could promise nothing to any Foreign Power unless the promise was subsequently to receive the wholcheatted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose (Ministerial cheers). I said that if war was forced upon France on the question of Morocco, which had just been the subject of an agreement between Great Britain and France public opinion in Great Britain would have railred to the support of France (Cheers). I made no promise and use I no threats, but expressed that opinion and the position was accepted by the French Government, but they said at the time, "If you think it possible that opinion in Great Britain might, when a sedden crisis arose, justify you in giving France armed import, which you cannot promise in advance unless between military and naval experts some conversations have taken place, you will not be able to give that support even if you wish to give when the time comes." There was force in that I agreed to it and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the strict understanding that nothing which passed between the exports should build either Government. The Agadir crisis came, and throughout that I took precisely the same line as in 1906

Subsequently, in 1912 it was decided that we ought to have a d. huite understanding in writing. that those conversations were not binding on either Government, and on 22nd Nevember, 1912, I wrote a letter to the French Ambassador and received from him a reply. That letter will be known to the public now as a record that whatever took place between the military and naval experts there were no lunding engagements. The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as in the Morocco question. The latter was primarily a dispute which concerned France - a dispute fastened npon France There was no doubt we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support, but were pledged by a definite published agreement The present crists originated differently It has not originated with regard to Morocco, it has not originated as regards anything about which we have a special agreement with France, it has not originated in anything primarily concorning France. It originated in a dispute between Austria and Servia. No Government and no country had less desire to be involved in war or dispute between Austria and Servia than the Government and country of France (I oud cheers) They were involved because of their obligation to honour (cheers), under a definite alliance with Russia That obligation cannot apply in the same way to us We are not parties to the Franco Russian Alliance. We do not even know the terms of the Aluance.

Now I come to what we think the situation requires had many years of long standing triendship with France (Checra). I remember well when the Agreement was made the warm and cordial , feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations had cleared away their perjetual differences and become friends. How far that friendship entails obligations, and it has been a friendship between the two nations (cheers) ratified by the nations- let every man look into his own heart and his own feeling and construct the extent of the obligation to himself. (Cheers) Speaking for myself. I say that the Frem h fleet is now in the Modiferranean The Northern and Western coasts of France are absolutely undefended With the French theet concentrated in the Mediterranean the situation in very different from what it used to be before the friendship which grew between the countries gave them a sense of security. My own feeling is that it a toroign fleet, engaged in a war with France had not sought, and in which she was not the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of Figure, we could not stand saids (loud and prolonged cheers) with the thing Long in practically within sight of our eyes, our some folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing and I believe that to be the feeling in this country. (Loud cheers). are times when one's own individual feeling makes one feel if the eircumstances actually did arise that it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force to others in face of the thing happening. But I went to look at the thing also without sentiment from the point of British interests.

It is on that I am going to base and justify what I am presently meing to say to the liouse. If we say nothing at this moment, what

is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? She leaves it there with no statement from us of what we shall do. She sees her Northern and Western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of the German fleet coming down the channel to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death to her. We say nothing, it may be, and the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set limits to the consequences which may arise from it? Just assume to-day that we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality sayiff: "No, we cannot engage to help either party in this conflict." Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean, let us assume that out of it come consequences unforeseen which make it necessary at a sudden moment that in the defence of vital British interests we should go to war, and let us assume, what is quite possible that Italy, which is now neutral, and legitimately consulting her own interests may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves. What would be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that these consequences would be forced upon us at some critical moment when the trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country (Cheers) Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade route the opening of which might not be vital to this country. What would be our position then?

We have not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which is equal to deal alone with a combination of other fleets there. That would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean and we might be exposed in this country, through our negative attitude at the present moment, to a most appalling risk (cheers). I say that from the point of view of British interests it would be as well that we felt strongly that France is entitled to know at once (loud cheers) whether or not in the event of attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she could depend upon British support. Under these compelling circumstances yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador—the following statement:—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile action against the French coasts and shipping, the British fleet will give al! protection in its power." (Loud cheer),

This assurance is subject to the support of Parliament. It must not be taken as binding upon the Government until the contingency of action by the German fleet takes piace. Things move so ripidly that we cannot give this in an informal way, but I understand that the German Government is prepared, if we pledge our neutrality, to agree that the German fleet shall not attack the northern coast of France. I only heard that shortly before I came to the House, but it is far too narrow an engagement for us (loud cheers) and there is a more serious consideration, becoming more serious every hour—the question of the neutrality of Belgium. (Cheers).

### BELGIUM NEUTRALITY.

The governing factors is the Fresty of 1839, and in 1870 Bismark gave an assurance regarding the neutrality of Belgium which was a valuable recognition on Germany's part of the sacredness of Frenty rights. The Treaty is an old Frenty and our honour and interest is as strong to-day as in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations than Mr. Gladstone's Government did in 1870. When mobilisation was beginning last week I knew that the question would be the most important element in our policy. I telegraphed to Paris and Berlin, saying that it was essent'al to know whether the French and German Governments were prepared to undertake an engagement in respect to the neutrality of Belgium.

The French Government replied that it was resolved to respect neutrality, and that it would only be in the event of some other Power violating the neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity to act otherwise. Germany replied that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs could not possibly answer before consulting the Emperor and the Chancellor Sir William Goschen said that he hoped that answer would not be long delayed. The Secretary gave Sir William Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether he could answer at all, as any reply could not fail in the event of war to have an undesirable effect, disclosing part of their plan of campaign (laughter). I telegraphed to Brussels. The Foreign Minister replied that Belgium would do her utmost to main ain her neutrality. He added that the Belgian Government believed that they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in case of a violation of its neutrality.

KING'S APPEAL TO KING.

Now comes the news that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany the object of which is to offer to Belgium

friendly relations on condition that she facilitates the passenge of German troops through Belgium. We were sounded last week as to whether, if Belgian integrity was guaranteed on the conclusion of the war, that would content us. We replied that we could not whatever interests and obligations we had in targain away Belgian neutrality (cheers). King George received the following telegram from the King of Belgians:

\*Remembering numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and friendly attitude of Great Britain of 1870, and proof of friendship which she has just given us, I make supreme appeal to diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's Govern-

ment to safeguard integrity of Belgium" (cheers).
We interveted diplomatically last week. What can diplomatic intervention do now? We have a great and vital interests in the independence and integrity of Belgium. The smaller States of that region of Europe only ask to be left alone (cheers) If in the war which is before Europe the neutrality of one of these countries is violated, if the troops of one of the combatants violates its neutrality and no action is taken to resent it, at the end of the war, whatever its integrity may be, its independence will be gone (cheers) Now if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Belgium asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, her independence is gone. If that holds true of Belgium it also holds true of Holland I ask the House to consider the British interests at stake if we ran away. (Cheers). We have as yet taken no engagement as regerds an expeditionary force out of the country. But we have mobilised the fleet and mobilisation is proceeding. W are prepared to tace the consequences at any memert-we know not how soon-to defend our engagements. For us, with a powerful fleet, if we engage in was we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand saide. We are going to suffer terribly in this war, whether we are in it or not. Foreign trade is young to cease, not Foreign trade is young to cease, not because the trade routes will be closed but because there will be no trade at the other end.

Sir Edward said with emphasis:

"If the facts regarding Belgium turn out to be as they have reached us it is quite clear that there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which these facts may lead, if they are undisjuted." (Cheers).

Sir Edward Grey, referring to the position of Belgium, said. "And if her independence goes, the independence of Holland goes also. I will ask the House from the joint of view of British interests to consider what may le at stake (cheers). It will be said that we might stand aside, herland our strength, and at the end intereene with effect and jut things right. If in a crisis like this, we ture away (lend and prolot ged cheers) from those obligations of honours and interest as regards Belgium, I doubt whether what ever material force we neight have at the end, it would be of very much value in face of the respect we should have lost (Renewed cheers).

Sir Edward Grey, continuing, said . We have taken no engagement yet to send an expeditionary aimed force out of the country. The mobilisation of the flort had taken place (Cheers). The mobilisation of the samy is taking place. (Renewed cheers). But we jet have taken no ergagement, because I do feel that in case of Europe in a conflagration such it is without precedent, with our enormous respesibilities in India and other parts of the Empire and all unknown factors, we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an expeditionary force out of the country, until we know how we stand. One hight spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland. (Loud theors). The general feeling throughout Ireland, and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad (loud and prolonged classes), does not make that a consideration which we have to take into account (Renewed cheers). Britain could not proclaim auconditional neutrality We made a commitment to France which prevents us doing that, have now to take into consideration Belgium which prevents as also from unconditional neutrality. We are bound not to shrink from proceeding to use all force in our power. (Cheece) I do not for a moment conceal that we must be prepared, and we are prepared (loud cheers) for consequences of having to use all our strength We have at any moment, we know not how soon, to defend ourselves and to take our part. We can annuance no final decision until we thave the whole case before us.

Sir Edward Grey affirmed that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill had no doubt whatever. The readiness and efficiency of the forces were never at a higher mark than now (Cheers). a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the Government to protect our commerce and our shores and our colonies. From the suffering and misery entailed from war, no country can escape. No neutrality will save us. The amount of damage that could be done by the enemy's ships to our trade is infinitesimal compared with the amount of harm which would be done by the economic conditions. We are now free to face the situation the consequences of which are yet to be unfolded.

There are absurd complications grown out of this quarrel between Austria and Servia. The situation has developed so rapidly that technically it is impossible as regards war to describe what has actually happened. I wanted to bring out the underlying things which must affect our own policy. I have put the vital facts before the House, and if as seems only too probable we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand upon these issues, then I believe the country realizes what is at stake, what the real issues are, the magnitude of the impending danger which I have endeavoured to descrite, and I believe we shall be supported throughout not only in the House of Commons but by the determination, resolution. ccurage, and endurance of the whole country. (Loud cheers).

The Horse adjourned till seven o'clock. Nationalists cheesed

Sir Edward Grey A most dramatic scene occurred when Mr. Redmond announced that Itishmen would defend Ireland. Unionists grosped and shock his hand. Sie Edward Grey's speech was interpreted in the Lol by as meaning that Great Britain will inevitab-

ly fight.

On recen pluen after the adjournment Sir Edward Grey recounted Gernany's proposals to Belgium Germany, he said, threatened that in case of refusal she would treat Belgium as an enemy (murmus in the Heuse) Belgium answered that she was resolved to maintain her neutrality and to rejel aggression by all possible means (Loud cheers ) Sir Edward Grey said the Government was gravely considering the matter.

Mr. Bonar I aw warmly supported the Government and referred, amid cheers, to the pledges of support from the Dominions.

Mr Redmond expressed Ireland's sympathy and said that the Government could withdraw troops from Ireland immediately (Lond Cheers). The coasts of Ireland would be defended by the sons of Ireland—Nationalists and Ulster men (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Ramsay Macdenald affirmed that we should have remained neutral.

The following notification issued by His Britannic Majesty's Government is published in a facilte Estraordinary here-

His Britanine Majesty's Government find themselves under the necessity of availing themselves of the power reserved under Article 8 of the International Telegraphs Convention and Article 17 of the International-Radio Telegrams Convention to suspend transmission of telegrams and radio telegrams to and from, or in transit through, the United Kingdom, and from or in transfit through all British possessions and all British Protectorates whatscever and except such telegrams and radio telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British possession or protectorate.

With a view, however, to nanimise inconvenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Covernment will, until further notice, and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams and radio-telegrams in plain language as foreign Governments or the public choose to send, provided that such telegrams and radio-telegrams are written in English or French and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk and subject to consorthip by the British authorities—that is, that they may be stopped delayed, or otherwise deals with in all respects at the discretion of those authorities and without notice to the senders, and that no claims in respect of them, whether 'or the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise will be considered by His Majesty's Governin any circumstances whatever. It is moreover essential that such telegrams and radio-telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text and otherwise they are liable to be stopped until the name is notified by paid telegram. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted either as addresses or as the name of senders.

Note---The term "Telegrim" is applied to radio-telegram messages sent from shore to shore, as well as to those sent by cable or land line. The term radio telegram is used to denote messages exchanged

between ships and the shore.

In view of the present crisis an assurance obtained from the Viceroy has been cabled home to the effect that the people of England can count on every man and every gun of the Army in India, whether British or Indian, if need arises, and that England may remain confident in the loyalty of the people of India to cope with any enemy that may arise.

The Viceroy retuins to Simla leaving Dehra Dun to-night.

London, Aug. 3.

It is officially announced that Italy will remain neutral.

Sweden has declared her neutrality.

Denmark and Norway have declared their neutrality.

Paris: An authoritative note published in Paris describes the German movements on the frontier as extremely grave. The French Cabinet was sitting at midnight.

Telephonic communication with the Continent ceases this tafter-n. Telegraphs are tremendously delayed.

International trains to Germany have been suspended. Telephones between Germany and abroad are interrupted.

France has ordered a general mobilisation to begin at mid-night,

Paris: The unbearable suspense has been converted into tremen 1ous enthusiasm by the issue of a scrap of yellow paper, baring the heading "Ordre De Mobilisation."

Paris: Placards have been posted requiring all the Reservists to join the colour within twenty-four hours, starting from mid-night

(to-night).

General mobilisation of the Austrian Army and Navy has been ordered and the Landsturm has been called out in response to the Russian mobilisation.

A message to the Times from St. Petersburg states that the general mobilisation was decided on late on Thursday last, placing

four million men on a war footing.

The Montreal Star has asked the Empire papers for their opinions as to the action of the Dominions in the event of war. The paper quotes five replies received from Australasian newspapers and they are unanimous that the Dominions should aid the Motherland to the last man and the last shilling.

The Times is glad that encouraging messages have been received from overseas, especially from Canada and New Zealand, and says:—
"The policy of Great Britain is clear. We dare not placidly watch our friends running danger of destruction, because we know that our turn would come next. Our strongest interest at present is "not peace but self preservation.

Melbourne . Speaking at Horiham, Mr. Cook, Commonwealth Prime Minister, said that where the Enpire was at war Australia was also at war, and Australia's resources were the Empire's (cheers).

In a speach at Colac Mr. Fisher, ex-premier, declared that if the worst should happen Australia would help the Motherland to the last man and the last shilling. The utterance was received with

Ottawa: Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, declared that Canada was keener than over to rally to the old flag.

Ottawa. It is expected that 20,000 militia will be mobilised.

Ottawa: An emergency Cabinet is sitting. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are hurriedly returning here.

The Times publishes a special article headed "The Empire and the Crisis," in which it explains the issues and says if France and Russia are involved in war the Empire must support them with all its strength and without delay.

The Morning Post says the Government could preserve peace if it promptly announced that it would support France and Russia.

The Standard declares that France may hope for, but cannot count on our assistance, despite the Entente.

The Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail maintain that we cannot forsake our friends.

The British Navy League, in a manifesto to the nation, says the fleet is at the highest point of human skill and efficiency, and it is ready for enything.

Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener had audiences of the King. It is understood that Lord Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate will leave for Egypt on Monday.

It is confirmed that Lord Litchener is leaving for Egypt.

The Japaner Ambassador, interviewed by Reuter's representa-tive, said Japan was ready to fulfil the terms of her alliance with Britain in the event of the latter being involved in a European struggle. He hoped and believed that peace in the Far East would be preserved.

The Naval strength of the Triple Alliance in the Far East was

negligable.

Renter learns that the French Embassy is informed that the German Ambassador in Paris has intimated that he proposes to leave Paris to-night. Nevertheless, efforts to arrive at an understanding continue and conversations are progressing.

If peace were not broken in the Far East, Japan would consider her task accomplished. If, on the other hand, hostilities broke out in the For East, a different situation would arise with which Japan would deal in the spirit of the Anglo Japanese Alliance

A Times message from Tokio says that Baron Kato, Foreign Minister, states in an interview that Japan was ready to stand by her

alliance.

We understand that Messrs. Boulton Bros., Bankers of Old Broad Street, Loudon, have telegraphed out to the Alliance Bank of Simla, with which institution Mosers Boulton Bros are intimately related, as follows: -- Foreign outlook altogether bad, but banking position in City very sound, which is reassning in face of the failures recently reported in the Home tolegrams.

The Bank of England rate of discount was to-day raised to ten per cent.

Conditions in the City to-day were indescribable. Business of every kind was at an utter standstill

Each Continental centre has fixed the Bank rate at six per cent. There are queens outside, the Bank of England changing notice

for gold.

The scenes in the West End culminated in remarkable demonstrations outside Buckingham Palace, where crowds sang 'God Save the King," "Rule Britannia," the "Marseillaise."

The King and Queen, in response to cheering, appeared on the balcony and were received with roars of cheering.

There are indications of an important announcement of agreement between all parties.

Mr. Redmond has returned to London.

The scenes in the West End were unparalleled since the Bost War. The streets were thronged with excited thousands. Special editions of the papers were published with bewildering rapidity and were eagerly purchased and read under gas lamps. Territorials marching down the Strand were cheered with enthusiasm. Soldiers and sailors in Trafalgar Square were surrounded by immense crowds, amongst which were many Frenchmen. Motors drove through the West End, the occupants waving French and British flags and singing patriotic songs. Most affecting scenes were witnessed at Charing Cross, where an immense crowd of French reservists had assembled in the evening prior to departure for Paris, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts. Thousands of German reservists left Liverpool Street homewards by a single train and were cheered by their compatriots.

Extraordinary crowds gathered in Whitehall this afternoon, cheering Ministers and other notable people.

It is understood that Government will ask Parliament for a Defensive Credit of £50,000,069.

The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow, after which Mr. Asquith will make a statement in Pailiament.

The Daily Mail says it is understood that at the close of the Cabinet last evening Great Britain was still not involved in war.

A Daily Mail telegram from Las Palmas states that two German

warships have appeared in the vicinity of the Canary Islands.

The Government has taken over charge of wireless stations in the United Kingdom

The Daily Mail says the attack on Luxemburg is a direct challengo to Great Britain

"We understand an intimation has been conveyed to the German Government that if a single German soldier is ordered to set foot on Belgiam soil the British navy will take instant action against Germany.

The Daily News continues to be an uncompromising supporter

of British neutrality whatever happens.

The Daily Chronicle urges Liberals to support the Cabines, whatever its decision. Other papers regard British participation as inevitable The Daily Chronicle says it is practically certain that the Ministers yesterday decided to intervene and it is rumoused that two members of the Cabinet threatened to resign in conse-

quence of the above decision by the majority.

The collier "Saxon" from King's Layun bound for Brunnsbust-

to has been seized and taken into Cuxhaven.

Cowes week has been abandoned. A meeting of Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association has resolved that the cot-on exchange shall be closed indefinitely. Also that until further notice all trading in future and all tenders and settlements for further contracts shall be suspended. It was further decided that until an arrangement to safeguard the interests of all concerned can be made no trading in spot cotton shall be allowed.

There is an unconfirmed report to the effect that the Germans have captured a Wilson liner.

Mr. Bonar Law called at Downing Street and steyed for fifteen minutes

Colonel Driscoll. Commander of Driscoll's Scouts, in the Boer War has offered Government a thousand picked men for immediate service. He urges Colonials to join.

Malta The Mediterranean fleet has cleared for action. troyers have left at full speed, it is believed to join the Francisco theet Others are leaving, while the Instexible. Weymouth, and Dublin are remaining at Malta, but with their steam up.

Wellington Navy under Britain. Government has called up the Navy reserve The authorities have assumed control of ports and taken other precautionary measure Mclbourne · The Australian warships are making feverich prepara-tions and military and naval conferences are proceeding.

Cape Town: The Union Defence Department is taking all

necessary measures The Imperial Government is chartering steamers as colliers under

seeled orders Brussels The papers report that Germany has sent an ultimated

to Belgium proposing are entente to facilitate German operations In Belgium and requesting a roply by Monday morning.

An official statement has been issued that the French reply to German representations is unsatisfactory, moreover that France has mobilised and that therefore war must be expected at any moment. The statement accused Russia of invading Garmany in the midst of peace, thus flagrantly contradicting Russia's peaceful assurances.

The Russian Ambassador has received his passport.

A telegram from the German Staff reports that different doctor who attempted to poison Meta water-supply with cholera inforebook.

and a French party who endeavoured to dynamite the tunnel at Cochen, have all been courtmartialled and shot.

A later telegram states that it is semi-officially announced that Belgium has refused to entertain the proposal and will adhere to her neutrality.

Belgium has rejected the German ultimatum

Antwerp: Business is suspended and martial law has been pro-

Brussels. Diplomatic relations between France and Germany have been broken off

The Brussels. Germans have invaded the Dutch province of Limburg. Hostile sucreft have been eighted along the Rhine near Cologne. A hostile dirigible has been sighted near Ambinach and enemy's eroplanes have been signted between Buren and Colorne.
It is reported that the cruiser Angebrig is bombarding Inbau and

that the port is on life.

Stockholm The German and Russian fleets have engaged near The Russians were driven into the Gulf of Finland Aland.

Stockholm: The Germans have occupied the Aland Islands. Fishermen report that a large Russian warship is ashore there.

Paris. The French Government have protested against the German act of was against France without provocation.

The French Parliament meets to-day and the Russian Dams on 8th instant.

St. Petersburg. Monster war processions are marching through the streets of St. Petersburg headed by Ikous. The police and troops are conspicuous by their absence. The Tear and Travitsa appeared on the balcony of the palace and sang too National Authem. The churches were packed yesterday, the congregations praying for Russian victory.

Grand Duke Nukolashas been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian torces.

Moratorium has been proclaimed in France. Depositors are permutted to daw only limited amounts.

New York. Milhous of smergency currency are arriving in New York, Altogether 500,009,000 dollars may be assed to banks The friendliness of American business men towards England is evidenced by bankers discussing the teasibility of shipping immediate 1, 100,000 000 in gold to London to relieve it ancial saturtion there. It is also suggested to hold a sum note to assist Alazirean exporters or buy English bonds.

The scene in the Commons this afternion was unprivalleled in British history Most intense sub-field expitement prevailed Chairs were pleed along the thor of the House to accomm date member Sir Edward Grey looke I noticeably older

Crowds gathered outside the House and Meaisters were cheered both inside and catside

The Conser-Mives gave Mr Churcoll an evation immediately passed all stages of Bills, suspending. Bills of exchange and empowering monatonium. Vr. Lloyd George announced that the bank holiday would be extended for three days.

Mr Asquith was received with clicers on entry

London, Ang 4.

Colombo. The Coylon Government has established a censor ship

Over telegraphic and windess services.

Caylon Engineer Vocantens have been called out the Revil Naral Reserve

His Excellency the Covernor of Ceylon yesterday addraged the Legislative Council as follows:-

"At this june use, I think right to provide the proceedings here to-day with a urief word to Ceyl in's position in the international crisis which has ansan since the meeting fast week

In the first place, the United Kingdom is not at war In the second place. Ceylon is a l y d and nutral colony

Thirdly with a view to eventualities which we hope will not arise, avery step in defensive precaution has been taken by the Govern ment in concart with the naval and military anthorities

Fourthly, I have every reason to be confident that our banks are in a very strong financial position, so I ask this Majesty's subjects in Ceylon to go about their individual business as they have already done so admirably in the past work orderly and with great confidence heedless of idle runnours

The Mon. Mr. L. W. A. Ce Siyan submitted a pet tion having reference to the war scare and the consequent use price of foodstuffs which it was hoped the Government would take steps to prevent.

It is understood that relations with Germany are strained but so far as is known no rapt ne has occurred and it is hoped peace may be maintained. The wild rumour published in Calcutta of firing in North Sea appears to be mere fiction.

The Viceroy raturned to Simla to-day,

The harbour traffic regulations ensuring control of ships entering port has been enforced at the defended ports in India.

The Naval reserve has been called out by Royal Proclamation. A cable consorship has been established.

The Japanese fleet off the China coast has concentrated near Tsingran where it is keeping a close watch on the German Pacific

In the event of declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain, this action will minimise the possibility of fighting in the Far East and possible losses to our shipping by the activity of crussers which might succeed in evader, the vigilance of our China squadi n

The Privy Cornel this alternoon considered exclusively financial measures

It is reported that the King has signed a production for a morator un

A special Grade arabiness that the Almiralty, owing to emergency, will control all strongs of those and installations, including those on todence rossels to British territorial wavers

Paris. The arrespond with the constant numming of proplanes leaving for trouter Stringent punishment is being ratheted on any attempt to profit by raising prices of necessaries. The searchlight on the Eiffel Lower was working continuously throughout last night, watching for ancent

French never personal that Great Britain will intervone and that Su John French will consumed an expeditionary force.

Forty million france destined for Germany have been detained Women in Pairs are volunteering by thousands as war

German patiols are active in the vicinity of Belfort and are raiding the locality.

Vienna The Militaribache Rundschau states that severe fighting has occurred on the River Dina and that the Servians attempting to cross it were opposed by Austrian frontier guards.

Great Britis has sent an ultimatum to Germany allowing her antil mid-night in which to give the same assurance with regard to the neutrality of Belgium as Prance has given.

The Darly Teleproph states that it is probable that Lord Kitchener will be appointed Surgeon on State for War

The True mam note to, says that he s confident that Russia will rise take one man to repulse the insolent attack of Germany.

The paper pay practically a manusoustribute to Sir Elward the declared that the nation is united and realy to fol-Liw has lock E at the Dully Views, hitherto a stringent advocate of neutrinity, so . Though we are not convinced by Sir Edward they, a great never Corlishmen and shall meet the common danger with a united in at ". The paper appeals to Radicals and fiabout tes not to make I healtes for the Government

Two thousand in a leave point the force of South African Veterans which Mr. Norton to intrhais raising

Colored Deiscott is a contact the Lagion of Frontiersmen for a

picked corp. Hun hole are joining daily

It is reported that Lind Morley is resigning. The papers
mentio, that Mr. Hallings and Mr. Harcourt only remained in the Calance in view of the latest revelations of Germany's action.

The reports of proposals ton a Coalition Government, including Unior sive to discribed by the Lideral press as absurd. Brusiels The neutricity of Belgium has not been violated and

hence the state of sing in Antworp has been raised.

The Cabin thas do I I not at present to appeal to the Powers for gauge intees. The Hay is Germany has promised to respect the neutrality

of Hollane.

It is reported from South Shields that heavy firing has been heard off Fundamongh Real, and it is believed that a naval battle is n progress

The daman Bushing dones the report that there has been an

Anglo-German naval batelo. Telegrates from Coperhagen state that the whole German fleet has passed through the Kell Canal and entered the North Sea.

The German Ambassator demanded his passports and left Paris yesterday evening.

The following changes are announced in the French Cabinet: -M. Augagneur replaces M. Gauthier, the Minister of Marine,

who has resigned M Hounergus becomes Foreign Munister, but M. Viviani who was Fureign Minister still retains the Premiership.

M. Suit, a Minister, becomes Minister of Public Instruction in place of M Angagneur.

Earl Kubhener embarked at Divar yesterday for Egypt but was recalled by telegraph, landed, and returned London.

The Duly Telegraph states that Mr John Burns has resigned. The Germans have occupied Czenstocheva, Venizin, and Kalaz. The secures in London yesterday recalled the Relief of Male-

king, except that the note was one of joyous defiance. A pro-cession passed through the streets cheering and singing the Masking, except that the note was one of joyous defiance.

seillaise and shouting anatohes of French songs and waving British and French colours.

The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and were given a tremendous

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the music halls.

In the Bause of Commons, yesterday, the Ralicals, Mr. Wedg-wood, Mr. Thomas, a Harvey, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Kier Hardie protested against war.

Mr. Balfair appealed to them to close "this impotent

debat. Mr. Lloyd Georga and he proposed to take steps to enable trade to be continued whatever happeneds

In the House of Lords, Lord I and downe said that after Sir Edward Grey's speech and his rare corrage, Butish had no need to fear the Government's without

Amsterdam: It is denied that Limburg has been invaded.

According to an unconcless I report from a French source, the airman Gairos charged a Zeppelin in a f an destroyin; the airship.

Guiron and the occupant of the Zoppelia were kided.

Despatches from Salomas that that Austrians attacked the Servian frontier at Postrewatz, Sementina, Belgrade, Lohnitza and Mokragit. The de patche and that they were everywhere repulsed, and not an inch of Serven territor, and invaded.

The Austrian press refree to believe that England will side with France and Rus is . It admits that each an action by Emphand would

be a very heavy blow.

In an interview, Admire! Alshen expressed the view that England must fight to maintain her position as a World Power. For a similar reason, Italy must join the I strate within a week

Washington The How of Representatives has passed a Bill permitting foreign ships to ace the American Register.

Amsterdam: The mold sation of the Dutch Pleet has been com-

pleted and Volunteers are swarming to the service.

The German authorities state that the temporary detention of English merchantmen in the Kol Canal is merely a police measure. It is solely a matter of changing then destination and there is no intention of interfering with the moperty on the vessels

The French Mini ter in Bio, els no ified his Government that three German dirigibles have core a Helgium violating for neutrality.

Germany has sent a record ultimatum to Bolgium Germany in prepared to earry by frace of arms measures she considers

To summaine the present position, only mere skirmishes have taken place on the Russo-German trontier. The Germans have apparently occupied three towns, and various small Rossian in orsions are reported. The showness of the Russian robal sation which will not be completed for some week explains the Octman enslaught on France via Luxembonig and B becam-

The Russian account of the Liban affair says that therman ormsets shelled and ignited the natal hospital and pressite houses.

Otherwise little damage was inne

Austrie has apparently that abandoned the attack or Servia and is moving troops in the direction of Galices to contront Unisia. The Servicus accurate by pressing in conjunction with the Montenegrous to mande Beams and the up an institute ion there.

The mobilisation of Turkey is a factor which is pregnant with

possibilines.

Malta Martial law has been proclaimed.

It is officially annoused that the army will be mobilised at midnight to-morrow. An india has placed her that at the Ad miralty's control. The her coiced to turnish an expeditionary force of twenty the usend on the mean the cost of their his neonance. At a meeting at Carriel of representatives of all the Countries of Wales it was resolved to ruse a brombed degiment for service Lanzda

In Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the Government

and Opposition are takener carted ection.

Canada has select up a real reservate. Australia has notified

partial multiary mot a store

Others As it is me as of the Casadian fish not has decided to call out the and Reserves. Special presentices are being taken to make the available and there is every evidence of the resolve of the land the state out.

message sont by Sir behard trees in conference with the statement which the latter made his tile exeming to Generally and read a

communication received to-day to a Germany to Belgium.

Mr A-quish said :- " Inst night great Butain protested to Germany against the violating of Beiginn neutrality and requested an assurance that the demand which Germany had made upon Belgium would not be proceeded with and that her neutrality would be respected. We emphasize that we asked for an immediate reply."

Mr. Asquith read a telegrom from the British Minister in P weeks

witer !-

"The German Minister to-day addressed a Note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that as the Belgian Government had declined the well-intentioned proposal submitted to it by the Imperial Government the latter deeply regretted to be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, measures which it considered indispensable in view of the French manage."

Simultaneously we received from the Belgian Legation the follow-

ing telegram from the Belgian Foreign Minister:

"General Stuff announces that Belgian territory has been violated

at Gemmenich, near Ax-la-Chappelle."

Subsequent information tends to show that the German force has penetrated still further into Belgian territories. We also received this morning from the German Ambassador a telegram sent to him

from the German Foreign Minister in these words. "Please dispelany district that may exist on the part of the Bestish Government regarding our intention by repeating the most positive and formal assurance that even in case of an aimed conflict with Belgium, Germany will not on any pictence whatsoever annex Belgian torritory (Ironical laughter). The sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we have solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality "

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making territorial acquisition at the expense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German semy could not be exposed to a Fre an attack across Belgium, which according to unimperchable onto mation was planned. Germany has in consequence disregarded believe neutrality to prevent what means to her question of life and death-a French advance through Belgium '

Mr Asquith then said:-

"I have to add this on behalf of His Majesty's Government. We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication And we have repeated the request made last week to the German Covernment that they give us the same assu-ance regarding Belgian poutrality as was given to its and Bolgiain by France, and we have asked that the reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to our telegram should be given before midnight." (Loud and prolonged Cherry).

it is officially announced that war was declared on Gormany by

England at seven o'cleak ruis evening.

Field Maishall Sir John French has been gazetted Inspector General of Porces

It is stated that Earl Kitchener is staying in London in connection with administrative work at the War Office.

London, Aug. 5.

The Pennsulus and Oriental trains to Marseilles and Brinds

Proclamations appear in official "Gazette" announcing mobilies. tions and enganing all subjects to aboy the instructions of officers and officials. When the preclamations were road at the Royal Exchange and elsewhere, crowd, sang the "National Anthem."

In the minutes the House of Commins roted est mates amout-

ing to 105 millions storling.
General Limen Sanders is commanding the Turkish army.

The Hague Breaking in Parliament, the Premier said that all were agreed that they should defend their neutrality to the ntmost.

Kronpinicssin: The "Ceole" has regained America.

According to a Nish telegram, the Servians, at a point twelve rolles from belgrale drove back three Austrian regiments with artillery, authority heavy losen.

I's courses " Brevlau" has bombatded Bons Algeria Afterwards the steamed at fell speed in a westerly direction.

The Committee of the Cabust dealing with food an olies appoint os that besides wheat supplies, for four months atready in the comitie, large consignments are en joute, therefore famine in he concernable and there is no justification for any rise in the price of ment and bread.

Land Monatcagle appeals to the southern Irish Unionists to res pend to Mr. Redmon I's wible call to p in the Nationalist. Volunteers.

Paris The Chamber opened resterday. A message from M. Pomené wes read saying that France was the object of a bretak premoditated no growshin France for forty years had combined a deans for lawful reparation and had given an example of agrees nation using the reminanted strength solely in the interests of we'll being of humanity. France to the last moment of the crisis made supreme effects to avoid war for which history would make Gormany responsible France was already the recipient of the sym puthy and good wishes of the world. She stands to-day again before the universe for liberty and justice.

Telegrams recently exchanged between King George and the Tr have now been published. The King expressed the opinion that some manuderstanding had produced a dead look and supposed the re-opening of conversations. The Tear replied that he would glady. have socepted the proposals had set Germany dedared war.

Brussels: The Germans entered Belgium at twenty minutes to nine, patterday morning, in three columns at Gemmenich, Herrichapelle and Delhein. The first reached Vise and halted on the right bank of the Meuse. The Belgians defending the left bank, prevented the construction a pontoon bridge. Sharp cavalry engagements occurred, the Belgians having the advantage of being supported by the Liège forts. A German pallementaire demanded the surrender of the Liège forts, which was refused. The columns at Henrichapelle advancing on Liege were held up by Belgians.

Renter's announcement that war had been declared between England and Germany was distributed broadcast at midnight and the wildest scones occurred. Tratalgar Square was impassable Hats and flags were waved, crowds cheered and sang, and processions were formed. At Burkingham Palace, where the King and Queen appeared on the buleons, there was a some or tremoutines enthusiasm and their Majornes had a splendid evation which con-

sinual long after they had retired.

The Times says that the Parliamentary session will be prorogued on 8th instant.

It is expected that the Arms Proclamation will be revoked in Ireland.

The War Office announces that Government has assumed control

of railways, assisted by a committee of managers.

1. liège. The Germans are hindered by broken bridges and railways. They have gone northward and violated Dutch territory at Tillaury. They crossed the Meuro of Eysden. The Touth Corps is at Eyslen, the Seventh at Veriets and the sixth at a place unknown Vice and Argentous are in flames 11 is reported that Germans who find on but the towns, demnited the population of Vise A fundred thousand Germans are marching on Lidge. A German atriau has been killed.

So. Petersburg: Russian troops have come into contact with Germans along the greater portion of the treature. The Germans on the Bailla-Burzymmen front have fallen back ourning villages

ever an enormous extent of country.

Brussels: The Germans are reported to have begun the

bombardment of Logo and Nanur.

Paris. It is reported from the frontier town of Umf Mont ·Bilard that the Germans have violated the neutral, j of Switzerland

Algiers: It is reported that the French fleet has sunk the German criuser "Pauther."

The British Government has arranged for a special vessel to convey Prince Lichnowsky and his staff.

Bokharest . It is officially announced that Romania will reviain neutral.

St. Petersburg Novetoon German warships are off Momel and Lideu.

Brussels The inhabitarts of Vise have fed to Macsimht Oermans base reached Have, Repression and Remouchamps Co. tan forts of the Touse a a ablace.

Tokio: It was Mility anabanced in restluct if Great Butain was involved in war, Japan would take measures to discourge her

treaty obligations

Brustals: It is reported that the Belgian troops have repulsed Germans to the fighting near inegs. Monv Beignar were she Germans to the fighting near more, wounded.

The "Daily Pelegraph" give it is reported that Lord Moley, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Trivelyan have use gold and the she two latter are te-considering their decision.

Good Haldanahas to a relieving Mr. Asq ith in the departmental work, at the War takes. It is denied that no will be Secretary for War

Paris: A message to the "Dady Chromolo" and that a French detachment has explured the from in error in ' Greben' and " Broslau " on I sank the " Pauther."

Seventeen Alsotians have been shot by Germans while attempt-

ing to aross into France.

A number of German merchantmen have been capt and by France and Great British. The liver "Belgia" has been at at 1 off. Wides. Her cargo is worth £1 250,000.

There as boom in the recruiting in the Aim, and Mavy.

Mastricht. Eighting on the Belgian fronter entiners. plosion of gunn is visible and arriplanes and harpibles are flying overhead.

Masses of German horses, saidled up, gall sped into the town this morning and were captured. Belgians bombanded the targeties as they were constructing the pontona bridge over the Mente inflicting heavy loss, but the Gormans succeeded in crossing by a ford.

Admiral Von Ingeonl is in command of the German High Seas Fleet.

Serviens are persistently resisting the Austriane at Belgrade. The Japanese fleet is ready to put to sea.

Fort Said: The Orient Liner "Osterlay," homeword bound have been waiting for orders; outwardbound the "Otway" has been detained at Gibraltar.

Mr. Asquith has resigned the Secretaryship for War. Earl Kitchener has succeeded him.

London, Aug. 6.

Their Majesties appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace yesterday evening in response to ovations.

Mr. Redmond has been flooded with offers from Nationalists to serve the Empire. He requests Irish Unionists to join the Nationalist Volunteers.

Sir Edward Carson has been conferring with the War Office regarding the employment of Ulster Volunteers.

The response of Reservists at Woolwich is so great that it was impossible to deal with them jesterday.

Three German spies have been arrested at Woolwich, one of them being in barracks.

Seven hundred British Nival Reservists in New York are awaiting transportation.

The Food Committee of the Cabinet, yesterday conferred with the representatives of shopkeepers regarding measures to check an unpistified rise in the piece of Lod-

The prace meeting at Sulton William yesterday, was broken up. Labourte headquarters were wie wid.

A Belgian animan charged a derman teroplane at Liege yesterday in mid air, cutting it in two and continued on his way. German was killed.

The Bink rate has been reduced to six per cent.

Anti-German excesses are upon of from Brussels and Antwerp. An expulsion of Germans has been deer ed.

The crowd tore down the escuely on or the Guman Consulate at Vancouver The police prevented turcher destruction Demonstrations in favour of France and England have been held in Buenos

The Japanese at Vladivostok marched in procession in honour of Russie, England and France

Telegrams from the Premiers of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brancisch and Saskatchewans as d ninety-three Canadian sond neared commoners, and sixty-eight magors, have been published in Mon real arging that immediate assistance be sent to the Motherlin!.

St Petersburg The High Priest in the Cathedral square blessed the British arm in the presence of Russic's holiest than and of an

enormous throng.

Berlin It is officially stated that German Innelals in the Mediterianean have descreted some intified towns on the Algerian

Batavia The German grown "Goer" has searched the Dutch steamer ' Hountman" from Bersbaue

The Government scheme War instrance for ship's cargoes has been well received. It is regarded as most important and will avort a pame and induce the resum from or support; tool supplies, oto-Covernment will pay excity per sent of the war risk on thins, the renoming twenty per cent being name by support associations. In the matter of cargoes, Greenment charges a fixed rate and conduct the insurance itself

Numbers of Germans have if d to Holland

The Teuth German Corps is now a daing the attack. It is reported that the Doten I we deduced a Zoppelin. Belgins have cut connexions between Bel jum and Lax nich u.g.

Heavy nighting has taken place now Enron, Germans were complately repulsed and were unable to reach attack on Lage.

The Admiralty annous is that the Butch light grainers "Amphion" sank German more Living vessel 'King ginlouise" at aren to-day.

Mr. Asquith will to-morrow move a war credit of himlied mil bea steching.

The King has sent messages to the Navy declaring his confidence that the officers and men will corner to I reness the Navy's old glories and prove once again the sure should or Bulsin in her hour of trial.

Eliz George has seen an engy to the Domenous expressing hes approcation and pride at their countainer as assurance of generous support and secretice II. Mosels and he is could be that the Empre will stand united a cleator, trusting in God,

The Operal Gazette and used that Vi A barrd Sir John Jell, so will take supreme commercial of the fleet and tact Rear-Admis. ral Madden will be the Ch. t-o. St. ft.

Mentical The millionate Mr Coult, 1, equipping a togiment. Pairs. General Joffic has proceeded to the control

Laneville . A German acttor has dropped three bombs on the town causing some essuatties.

Prime Bynaparte has handed to France and has offered to serve. The Socialist M. Vandomed by his projet the Belgian Ministry. It is officially announced that the Gormans have invaded Belgium.

The Reichstag has possed a full anthorising a war credit of £250,000,000.

Berlin: A remarkable proclamation in a military official organ refers to the flaming anger at German people. It concludes "If Ged vouchsales victory, then vas victis."

Rome: It is reported that Germany appealed to Italy to abandon ber neutrality, and that Italy refused.

Brussels: Addressing the Chamber of Deputies the King of the Belgians said ;- " If we have to resist the invasion of our soil we are armed and nade to make the greatest sacrifices. The one duty imposed on ugic sta born resultance, courage and um n to guard the supreme with and our country."

Brussele Martial Law has been proclaimed and the campaign started The German Consulate has removed,

The mobilization of Turkey is considered to be most significant

Turkey arm mees that her mobilisation is purely precautionary.

Two feels hand two Chilian warships been English shipyards in a pract of to our teted condition.

It is often by monroed that the Valueratty has taken over the two latticen; , one completed and the other trang completed, in England for recity, and the two de tiever orders for Chile. The battleships subserially of the Agencourt and the Iren and the destroyers Broke and I walkner after two famous naval officers.

Crowd, and proce cons paraded the West End last night, sing-ing the National Anthon, " Rule Britannia" and " the Marseillaise" and waving they

The King in Queen and the Prince of Woles a, penied on the balcony at Buckingham Palace, and acknowledged the ovations in their honour.

The Sixth German Corps advanced on Monday night, and is massin, between Moresnet and Empen. Cannon has been heard at Accoult in Dutch Limburg

The advence of the German Corps ('XVI and not as Reuter The advence of the German Corps ('Avt and not as neuter says VI) to F ion and Moresnot indicates that the movement is developing on it is, which is only a little more that twenty miles destant a the crivities from Lopen, and loss from Moresnot. Eugen is a German troot or town and the obvious interction is to mask. Large and how exert a mee by may of Lauxemburg on the Sedan . esnot is a help to tour some twelve miles north cast of Liège and five or six mile from the German frontier

After ther many amounts rejection of the british request that sho should respect the real tabley of Belgium, the British Ambassador in Bor was come proport, and His Naposty's Government declared that a sin'e of war existed from eleven o clock yesterday even-

ing.
The United States, Sweden and Purkey have declared their neutrality

The Howers Courter Gazette extraordinory was usued on Wed-Bestay on the or .

The following Production, would by the Government of India, published in the Grand of Lord Petran dina y, dated the 5th August, 1911 is repair some an energlish contion.

"I, Charles Boron Corange of Pensherst, Tovernor-General in Inqua and a new Vice Admiral thereis, being satisfied thereof by information recent of by the do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between the Map. " and Hermany

La cold not Geom is has premised to indomnily the Duchy for any damage. She against to accely desired to protect the Luxemburg Tadways

News has not con-

A Countries and baheld at 6 30 p.m. Cis evening.

The more award a me of petantic enthusies a occurred to-day when come about the Weisters going to to-right's Cabinet, Mr. Chardell recoved a special exation being greeted with shouts of "Good Caller and," and Bray Winston," There was full attendance t the Cabinet

White the characteristics are my active Grant Britain has there or a kind in some names taking recessing precaution as it will be added to any emergency.

The rest of the contract of the state of the contract of the

and is a finite to the new use to the lying and the imperial Green at their the forms and the New Festivaters are prepared to help by Mester le stoche u m st. Mr Haveout replied thanking there is the rest of coal terms

A full Cubic t viace any pechaps prove the most momentous of the mature, is sure; The Propose is a mountly writing to bear while is a translation is to play. A large crowd watched the minute of the members of the Cabilet prior to its meeting.

Pages 1 to harmaky, the German Ambassador, called at the For a Casa

can therete pro lama a partial moratorium in the case of ceriain lab, or Exchange.

In view of the crists the look-out in the textile industry at Lausick

Tirg. Mart'ol law has been proclaimed at Kiachao. Foreigners, Including British subjects, have been ordered to leave. All Germans are leaving Peking for Tsingtao. The French, British and Russian merchants are continuing business. No mobilisation is taking place in Siberia.

Berlin: At the opening of the Reichstag, the Empress and Princes of the Royal Family were present.

In the opening speech, the Emperor William said, "No lust for-

conquest impels us, we were inspired by an unfinching determination to keep the peace God had given us, and, in self-defence, with a clear conscience and a clean hand we grasp the sword". At the conclusion his disjesty shook hands with the party leaders, and the Deputies sang the National Anthem, the Emperor listening with bored head

Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg said: "We shall repair the wrong we are doing Belgium immediately. Our military aims have been reached. Anybody threatened as we are and fighting for their most sacred persenters must think only of pulling through." He reiterated that it England remained neutral, Germany would undertake not to attack French shipping.

The Chamler listened to a patriotic speech by the Belgium King in dead silence and then cheered simultaneously while the King and Queen and their children walked out. The Chamber voted eight million sterling for the defence of the country.

Washington President Wilson has asked Congress to vote half a million sterling to bring back Americans stranded in Europe. A cruiser will convey money and fleet transports will bring back tourists.

London, Aug.

Brussels Heavy fighting has taken place near Fleron. The Germans were completely repulsed and were unable to renew the attack on Large

Brussels An official announcement says that the Belgians have made vigorous counter attacks on the Germans and repulsed all the as aults of the Germans in the vicinity of Liège. The forts are practically in harmed. King Albert has gone to the front to command the Franco-Belgian troops. A proclamation has been issued saying. "Our haughty neighbour has torn up the treaty and attacked by because we refused to forfeit our honour. confident that our soldiers will triumph in their sacred cause."

Brussels The newspapers state that the Gorman losses amount to eight thousand men and seven guns. Eight hundred wounded Germans have arrived in Brussels.

Large Twelve handred Germans wounded were picked up the battlefield. The Germans traversed the mine zone and the mines exploded killing whole battalions

Brussels This alternoon the Germans made a most desperate attack on large. The commonate reut on all last night. Uhlans to day made a most gallant effort and penetrated into the town but the Relgians exterminated them.

Brussels: The following official report is published here:-"Twenty-five thousand Belgian troops at Liege took the field occupying a most extensive front on the 5th instant, they showed most extraordinary endurance, repelling repeated vigorous attacks of 40,000 men composing the German 7th Army Corps. The Belgians then delivered a counter attack which was completely successful, the Germans entering Helland The Belgians weeked up 600 wounded The attack of the 10th Array corps is expected to night."

The papers say that a shot from a Belgian fort at Liège on

Tuesday brought down a Zeppelin airship

The Admiralty amounces that the British light cruiser "Amphion" sank the German mine laying vessel Konigin Luice at noon to day

The Admiralty announces that the British light cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning, having come into contact with a submatine mine, Paymaster Gedge and 130 men were lost, The Captain and 16 off cors and 135 men mere saved.

It is officially an ounced that the Amphion struck a mine while reconnuiting efter sinking the konigin linise. The essualties due to the explosion included 30 German prisoners. Destroyers took off the survivors.

The reported capture of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau is not believed in Paris.

The Konigiu Luise was caught approaching the Thames,

A telegram from Kirkwal reports a naval engagement off the east of the Orkneys Continuous ting was heard throughout the afternoon No details have been received.

The Captain of the steamer, Uranium, has informed the British Consulate that he intercepted yesterday a wireless message from the Lusdania saying that two German crossers, which had been purating her, had been chased and sank by British warship.

The Darly Mail publishes a telegram from Tientsin stating that the Russian waiship Askold and the German warship Emden were both sunk in an engagement between the two vessel off Weihai-wei.

German prizes are rapidly accumulating round the coast. Many

have valuable cargoes of feedstuffs.

A torpede boat, believed to be German, has sunk off Giedder Point in Denmark as the result of an explosion. Thirty menwere drowned.

Beriiù: A German cavalry patrol fleeting from French cavalry took refuge in Switzerland and has been interned.

The Austrians have made no progress at Belgrade.

A semi-official message published in Vienna reports that the cannonade on Belgrade was resumed yesterday. Servian aggressiveness is evidenced by a telegram from Nish stating that volunteers crossed the Save and plauted the Servian flag on the Austrian " Bank.

The Hague: Queen Wilhelmins has declared a part of Holland

to be in a state of war.

7.33.28

126 August

A blue-book in which is published the correspondence during the European crisis shows Sir Edward Grey's struggle to preserve peace and Germany's devious diplomacy. The most interesting despatches were those sent by the British Ambassador, Sir William The most interesting Goschen, to Sir Edward Grey on the 29th July recording a conversation with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. The latter fearing a European conflagration offered to respect French territory (ac) in seturn for British neutrality. Sir W. Goschen asked about the French Colonies. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg replied that he was unable to give an undertaking on that subject. A despatch from Sir E. Grey to Sir W. Göschen, dated 30th July, said that such a bergain at the expense of France would be a disgrace from which the good name of England would never recover. A despatch of 30th July from Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador in Vi-nna, to Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Maurice had been informed that the German Ambassador telegraphed to the Emperor William the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched. Sir Edward Grey on the 4th August demanded the selease of British ships detained in German ports, which he maintained was in contravention of international law.

Very cordial Anglo-French naval and military co-operation is proceeding and the French Embassy has received most satisfactory telegrams regarding the heroic defence made by the Belgians.

Numerous German prizes are being brought into British ports

The mobilisation in France was carried out in a splendidly calm and business-like manner. Russian mobilisation will be complete earlier than was expected

Berlin: The British Ambassador and Belgian Minister have left Berlin. The Emperor William sent an aide-de-camp to Sir William Göschen to convey his regrets at the excesses committed against the British Embassy.

The Anstrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg has asked for his assports, Austria regarding herself as being in a state of war with Russia.

The German Ambassador left this morning for Germany.

It is officially announced that Italy is most grateful for the attitude of the British people The Italian Government announces that Italy will maintain her neutrality, remarking that Great Britain and Italy worked their hardest for peace.

The newspapers of Paris publish a report that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy threatening war unless she supports her allies.

Washington : Representations have been made to Germany for the immediate release of Americans interned owing to the recent mobilisation.

Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia. Spain has declared her neutrality.

The papers print a story of a battle in the North Sea. It is stated that trawlers on the east coast have been officially permitted to proceed to the fishing grounds including Ireland. The hospitals at Hull, South Shields, Yarmouth and Grimsby have been ordered to prepare for the reception of wounded. A Daily News message a Whitby shipowner declares that masteen German ships have been aunk or captured to the North Sea.

Nish: Seven attempts by the Austrians to cross the Danube

have been repulsed.

Berlin: The Kaiser has issued an order calling on Germans to capel the reckless assaults of their enemies on all sides. The order concludes "God help us."

## The French Army.

Debate in the Senate.

REPORTING the sensational debate in the French Senate when M. Charles Humbert made his speech on the state of the military Materiel in France, the Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphed on July 18th as follows :--

Startling disclosures in the Senate to-day with regard to the deficient organization and administration of the Army were rendered atili more dramatic by the intervention of M. Clemenceau, who Jemanded an immediate reply from the War Minister.

The disclosures were made by M. Charles Humbert, Senator for the Micro, in submitting his report on the special vote for material. This speech was as scathing an indictment of a public department her heard in the French Parliament.

Forts, he said, were defective in structure; guns lacked ammunition, and the men were without boots. There was no provision for the defence of fortifications against attacks from the air, and the wireless installation for communicating from fort to fort was inade-When the German wireless installation at Metz was working the Verdun station ceased to receive messages. The French artillery was rapidly falling behind that of Germany. So-called improvements were themselves almost obsolete by the time they had been discussed and adopted. As for the boots of the Army, the supply was 2,000,000 pairs short of requirements. If war broke out the men would have to take the field with one pair of boots, and only one reserve boot in their knapsacks, and that one 30 years old.

There must, he concluded, be a complete reorganization of the whole business of military administration, which at present suffered from an extreme instability of government.

MINISTER OF WAR'S REPLY.

It is difficult to convey the depth of the impression made upon the Scoate by this speech. M. Messimy, the Minister of War, said he could not reply to the indictment on the spur of the moment; whereupon M. Clemenceau exclaimed, "The country has a right to know how its money has been spent, we must have an immediate reply.

The Minister of War, amid great excitement, then admitted that the majority of the accusations made by M. Humbert were accurate, taken by themselves. They were, however, only accurate as accep-

tions and not as the rule.

M. Clamenceau moved a resolution to have an immediate explanation from the Government, and then said, "There are moments when all of us assume our responsibilities. Never since 1870 have I taken part in such disastrous proceedings as to-day. You must reply; it is necessary for the Army, Parliament and the country. Things cannot be allowed to slide. To-day we must cry halt. The facts of M. Humbert—are they correct or are they not? We refuse to vote the credit without an explanation. The truth must be

The Minister of War asked the Senate to agree to a postpone-of the debate until after the Parliamentary recess. This, howment of the debate until after the Parliamentary recess. ever, M. Clemenceau refused to accept, and it was finally decided to resume the debate to-morrow afternoon.

These sensational proceedings have aroused the utmost concern. They could scarcely have come at a less opportune moment than on the eve of l'resident Poincaré's visit to St Petersburg and the national fête day, at which the Army is the public idol.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

Writing on the 16th, the Times Paris correspondent said;-

The debate in the Senate on Army organization and administration was continued and concluded late to night. The outcome of the discussion was that the Army Committee was instructed to submit a rull report on war material on the reassembling of Parliament in Octo-

The Minister of war, in replying to the charges made yesterday by M. Humbert, admitted that all that might have been done had not been accomplished From 1900 to 1905, Germany had spent £28,000,000 on her Army, as compared with 11,250,000 in France. From 1906 to 1910 Germany bad expended £37,200,000, while France had spent £19,000,000. From 1911 to 1918 Germany had spent £23,400,000 France £16,500 000.

In artillery France had 2,504 gurs; by the end of 1917 she will have 3,020. Germany has at present 3,370, and a distinct superiority in heavy calibre weapons. The 75 mm. gun of the France Army was superior to the corresponding weapon in Germany. Efforts were being made to increase the stock of shell. Experiments with heavy artillery were now in progress and would shortly lead to an improvement in this respect. Five guns for use against dirigibles would be available this year; next year they would number 35.

INADRQUATE MATERIAL.

Germany was far ahead of France in engineering material. The Minister admitted the truth of M. Humbert's statement with regard, to the condition of the fortresses on the frontier Lack of money had prevented the organization of telegraphic communication between the forts. An effort was now being exerted to make up for lost time. Wireless telegraphy was also in a bad way. The German wireless station at Metz was much more powerful than the French frontier station. Some of the forts of the Upper Mense did, as M. Humbert. stated, date from 1878 and 1880. Up toll three years ago no money had been obtainable for bridge-building supplies, but supplies Up tail three years ago no of this nature would be forthcoming this year.

With regard to the boots of the Army, the men of the active Army would need to have a new pair and a pair already worn on the day of mobilization. The reserve stocks of boots required renewal, and a definite type of new footgear would be adopted

Frequently the demands of successive Ministers of War have been refused on the intervention of the Minister of Finance. In 1918, for instance, the Minister of War asked for a credit of

£20,000,000. The Minister of Finance offered to let him have only £1,200,000

From now to 1919 the country would have to make a serious effort, but by that date considerable improvement would have been made in every direction. France would not have caught up her neighbours, but she would by then have done all that was humanly possible to repair the errors committed. The country, after having indulged in a dream of universal peace, had been awakened by the Agadir crisis. The credits which were now before the Chamber were a proof of the intention of France to protect her soil.

M. CLRMENCEAU'S INTERVENTION.

The Minister of War had caused a feeling of extreme uneasiness in the Senate. M. Clemencean summed up this impression by stating that the Minister of War had confirmed all the accusations made against him by M. Humbert He called upon the Senate to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to report upon the condition of French war material. He warned the House of the dangers that had attended the fallacy of letting things alide in the past. The country was naturally alarmed by the debate, and something must be done to restore Parliamentary control of military expen-

The Prime Minister, in a conciliatory speech, quite admitted that the Army was not supplied with all the necessary material, and pointed out that in the last three years expenditure had been daily increased, and that the improvements which were called for were in course of realization. There was no need to alarm the country. The spirit of the Army was excellent in every way. But Januarie in the Senate to show their confidence in the Government as asked a course by which the Minister of Western advangalment by adopting Committee a written won a More met at would furnish to the Army be disgress A smill of report upon the questions raised which could

Though when the House reassembled after the recess.

M. Clemenceau once more intervened and pointed out that this course would result in the accentuation of the old evil. If that resolution were adopted the Sanate would practically be asking the Minister of War to control his own action, which would allow of

no direct Parliamentary action.

Ultimately it was decided that the Army Committee should furnish a report to the House next October upon all the questions

raised yesterday and to-day.

NO CAURN FOR ALARM.

On the 15th the Times Paris correspondent wrote— The sensational manner in which M. Humbert's charges against the military administration were presented to the Senate renders necessary a world of warning lest undue alarm be aroused in regard to the condition of the French Army.

He declared that in spite of the vast and increasing sums voted for the Army, the heavy artillery, the Eastern Frontier forts, the stores of war material, footgear, uniforms, and shells, the transport, bridges, and wireless telegraphy are very much inferior to those of Germany. France awoke from dreams of universal peace to a reali sation of this state of affairs at the time of the Morocco crisis. The military administration determined that first of all the requirements of troops in the field would have to be met Large sums of money were spent upon reinforcing the field artillery and the machine-gun sections, and strengthening the aronantic and railway services.

In regard to fortress artillery, which cannot be improved in a moment, improvement is continuous. Thus by the end of 1915 or the beginning of 1916 200 115mm. gans will be substituted for 84 guns of an older pattern. At the end of 1917, 200 howitzers will have strengthened the artillery. By the end of next year the stock of shells will be three times that which existed at the beginning of

As regards the heavy field artillery old types of guns are being modernized. A number of new types are at present either in course of manufacture or are undergoing trials. The frontier forts are being epuipped with new wireless installations which are on order MAKING BY LOST CHOUND

If France has not yet made up the ground she lost from 1900 to 1905, a considerable change has come over the whole organization of the Army, and that effort has been particularly great during the last three years. While no one can remain undisturbed by the immense sums expended in Germany in recent year, any very grave importance need not be attached to M. Humbert's revelation. Most Frenchmen believe that their Army has never been a more efficient instrument of war than it is to-day

The cause of many of the defects denounced by M. Humbert is to be found in the cheesepartog policy pursued by successive Parliaments, especially during the first six or seven years of the present century. Some of the defects have been re-nedded within the last two years, and now everything to being done to fill in the remaining

The change is well illustrated by the difference between the sums demanded and the sums granted for military equipment. During the last five years the sum of £17,320,000 has been granted on a demand of £20,000,000. In the previous five years a sum of £3,640,000 was voted on a demand of £15,400,000. During the last

two years the reduction on this vote has amounted to only £400,000. Since 1901 £45,680,000 was demanded for military equipment. Parliament allowed them only £81,960,000. The four Budgets of General André were reduced by nearly half as regards military equipment. ments. Since 1912 the thre: Budgets prepared by the present Minister of War, M. Messimy, M. Millerand, and M. Etionne have been reduced by only £160,000.

### SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order V, rules 1 and 5, of Act V of 1908.) S. C. C. Suit No. 453 of 1914.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF, FYZABAD.

Bechan Khan, son of Alla Yar Khan, of M. Hasnoo Katra, District Fyzabad ... Plaintiff, ...

nersus L. Khalik

... Defendant.

LALA KHATIK, SON OF BHOLA, M. HASNOO KATRA NEAR RETA, CITY FYZABAD.

Whereas the abovennmad Plaint has instituted a uit agaings sterly you for Rs. 84-7-0 you are hereby summonsuit agrainada sterb ed to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 28th day of August, 1914, at 10 o'clook in the forenoon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses, upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 30th day of July, 1914.

BY ORDER Lakshmi Narain,

Judge.

Munsarım Munsifs Court, FYZABAD.

H. M. Ahmad Beg

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist, Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Hand Presses. Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

## The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all fies. Nest, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp. Price Rs. 1/- Post free.

### OPINION.

Owahor, 24-VII-'14. I have seen your FLY KILLMRS, they are so nices. Please send Two per V P. P. urgently and oblige.

(Sd.) V G. Hote, Lieut. L. M. & S. The East & West Trading Co., Delhi.

## ID CARDS, GERMAN MAKE:

Excellent in billiance and execution. We have no words to describe their art. Price Rs. 1-8 per doz.

Eight designs of 64 different congratulatory lines of respects and love for elders, equals, youngers, friends, brothers, relations, Islamic associates, gentlemen and Ladies, tastefully selected for the coming ID. For ID Mubarak, Salams, and Shake-hands, these cheep Id Cards are a best medium of introduction and unity amongst Islam. Price Rs. 0 8 0 per doz. Can be had of:-

### THE GENERAL NEWS AGENCY, DELHI.

# "CALPACK" OR Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)



Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

To— S. F. Chishti, & Co.,

Near Delhi & London Bank, Delhi.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Cairo, and Fabreque Imperial De Hercka, Constantinople.

# Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers. The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam." the leading

daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1913, writes: "The well known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Boyal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive inaamuch as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the aid doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility."

### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This Yakutt or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable, medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate apon the megical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and rejuvenates the emaciated, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragmence of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees to only 13s. 4d. Postage extra. No Parher necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

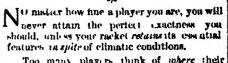


# A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully hears out its name, viz, Balamrit, i.e., nectar of children

(Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4.
K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

## THE IDEAL RACKET FOR THIS INDIAN CLIMATE



Too many players think of where their cacket is made rather than how well

The ideal racket for this Indian climate is the PERFACTA, made here by skille'd work men under the duest and personal supervision of our ENGLISH foreman, who is responsible for most of the Fatents and is improvements seen in the present-day imported tackets.

The three distinct classes of wood from which the PERFACTA is built are thoroughly seasoned under the chinatic conditions the ricket is to be used and this fact alone makes the PERFACTA the most suitable weapon for use in India

IT is no longer necessary or adicable to buy expensive imported Tanna rackets.

The Perfacts not only, withstalls the destructive nature of this clinus, but also retains its spray, and elisticity as no flone-made as ket can

We would like you to examine this model compile it with others. An estual inspection will convince you of its superiority quicker that any words of ours can. Obtain one pet V. P. P. ON APPROVAL Prog. Rs. 20 only.



Branch at
6 Italhousi Sq.,
CALCUTTA.

# Have You Any

# MEMORIALS \* \* \*

# \* APPLICATIONS OR

# APPEALS \* \* \*

# To Be Drafted?

opened in response to a very extensive and pressing demand. If the full facts of any case are supplied to us in English or Urdu, whether in writing or verbally in a personal interview, our Drafting Bureau will draft a Memorial, Application or Appeal as the case may be in a proper form without any avoidable delay and will offer you any advice you may need. The charges are exceedingly moderate and will be quoted on application in each case before the work is taken in hand. No one need despair of justice for want of a properly drawn up Application or Memorial to his superior officer, the Head of a Local Government, the Government of India or the Secretary of State, or the Ruling Chief of a Protected State.

If you wish to send your papers or to obtain a personal interview write to—

The Manager of
The "Comrade" Drafting Bureau,
The "Comrade" Offices,
DELHI.

# **THOUGHTS**

ON THE

# PRESENT DISCONTENT

. BY . .

MOHAMED ALI, B. A. (Oxon.)

PUBLISHED IN

1907.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

**OF** 

The Manager "THE COMRADE,"

KUCHA-I-CHELAN, DELHI.



# War Bulletin

# Daily for Outstations.



# Twice a Day for Delhi.

- ¶ Many of our readers and others have suggested that we should issue a daily bulletin giving the latest news of all notable events connected with the War and other important affairs.
- Arrangements have already been made by us for the supply of such news from more than one source, and it will not be difficult for us, with the large printing plant of THE COMRADE AND THE HAMDARD PRESS, to i sue, if we were assured of a sufficient number of subscribers, a four-page bulletin, of the same size as the Comrade, every day for outstations, and a two-page bulletin twice a day, morning and evening, for Delhi, containing news received up to half an hour before the time of issuing the bulletin, with explanatory notes where necessary.
- ¶ We do not think that Delia reales could be one a better ervice than this, and situated as we are at the largest Radyay Juntion in India, we can defy competition from other centres so far as a very large area around Della is concerned.
- Those who need such a bulletic —and we believe their number is begion—should write to us without deleve. Their names would be registered, and so make a sufficient number of names have been secured until auton would be sent to them of the date from which "The Comrade War Bulleton" would be issued.
- The monthly subscription would be Re 1-8-0 only for the present; but if more than a thousand subscribers are secured it will be reduced to Re 1-4-0, and a substantial addition in their number would bring it down to One Rupes only
- ¶ It must be remembered that the subscriptions quote I are inclusive of postage, wrapping, etc., which in themselves would cost half that sum.
- ¶ This extremely cheap service is made possible only on account of the fact that most of the cost of issuing such a bulletin is already being incurred by the Comrade and the Hamdard newspapers. No daily paper can compete with us without losing heavily by the reduction in its own circulation.
- \*We invite the co-operation of the public, for the fruits of such a co-operation are within its sight: if the readers of "Inc Council War Bullerin" will induce others also to take it in, they would reduce its cost to thems lives.
- ¶iThe bulletins will be supplied to newspaper-vendors in outstations at present at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per hundred, on condition that they do not sell it for more than One Anna per bulletin.
- If, however, any vendor orders more than 250 bulletins daily, they will be supplied to him at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0, per hundred, provided that he undertakes not to sell them at more than Half an Anna each.
- ¶!Intending subscribers and newspaper-vendors are invited to communicate with—

The Manager of "The Comrade," DELHI.

# The Comrade.

## A Weekly Journal.

# Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand apright, speak thy thought, declars The truth thou hast, that all may share, Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare! James arant, IA ISLAMIA, I PRO ONIHI

--- Morris.

Vol. 8.

No. 7.

16 (152)

Single Copy

Delhi: Wednesday, 19th August, 1914.

Annual Subscription

Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £1

### CONTENTS

		p-4	
MB DADARHAI NAOLUJI'S MBSSAGE	117	The Rival Chques of the Delhi Mu almans	12
OUR LONDON LETTER	117	The Imam of the Jaun Mosque	123
Turn A Term.		LEADING ARTICLES-	
British Journalistic Restraint	121	The Campaign - 11	134
The King and the Suffra-	121	The Buckinghum Palace Con- ference	126
Mr Zafai Ali Khan a. Hyderabad	121	N AR IN EUPOPE	
"New India"	121	News of the Work	128
The Racicl Problem of Austria-Hungary .	131	THE AUSTRIAN NOTE TO SERVIA	18
Calculations about the War	122	THE S SEVIAN R BELY	137
"Religion and the Young Turks"	122	AMETRIAN BANKROR TO HIS	136
The Basis of Morlem Solida-		GERMANY'S POPULATION	73
n'y	128	LULVELIBUMINUS 137	140
		•	

### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are reque ted to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manage otherwise the office will not be responsible for any delay in replying such communications

## Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Message.

We have this year to mean over protound periow for the sad bereavement of his Excelence, the Vicery of the death of Her Excelency hady Hardinge. The tossit the people of hous, and especially to the women of hid a is incalculable. She leaves in the heart an affection of the people of India—an reverlasting monument of heiself as a tenefactors.

What a clamity to the world is at present happening? The war in Europe. What is our indians place in the We are a people of the British Eupire. Let us see what our duty and position is.

Herer India expects to attain egain nor torner glory on the advanced character and reals of modern British or desired of fiberty, humanity, justice and that is good, great and divine it aball be at the hands of the British people and with the British people as self-governing members of the British Empire.

when the state of the Grant of the Grant Pritish Employed that is at present our greater pinds. On the other nearly is Britain engaged in the present great struggly for some soush purpose for extension of her own dominion and power? No, it is simply keeping her word of honeur and righteously discharging a solemn obligation for the peace and welfare of minor and weak Powers.

Fighting as the British people are at present in a rechteous pane to the good and giory of humans dignity and civil zation

and moreover being the beneficent instrument of our own progress and civilization, our duty is clear,—to do our every one's earnest to support the British fight with our life and property.

I have been all my life more of a critic than a simple praiser of the British rate of India, and I have not hesitated to say some hard things at times. I can, therefore, apeak with the most perfect candour and sincerity what the British character is, what the civilization of the world owes to the British genius, and what we Indians owe to the British people for benefits past as well as benefits to come

Yes, I have not the less thoubt in my mind that every individual of the vast mass of numanity of Irdia will have but one desire in his heart, viz, to support to the best of his ability and power the British people in their glorious struggle for justice, liberty, honour and true humans greatness and happiness

The Princes and reople of India have already made spontaneous offers, and until the victorious end of the great struggle no other thought than that of supporting whole-heartedly the British Natice, should enter the mind of India

DADABHAI NAOBOSI.

Vesava 10th August, 1914



## Our London Letters.

London, July 24

" Mosice Day' AT THE WHITE CITY

Last Findy was "Moslem Day" in the Anglo-American Exposition at Suei ierd's Bush (the White City). The proceedings were held under the auspices of the Islamic Society in the beautiful Palace of Music. A very large number of Moslems were present as early as the m, though the first item on the programme—the Joma teamin—was due to begin at 12 of p m. The public were allowed admittance as well and throughout the day large numbers of people, interested in Islam, visited the Palace of Music in groups. It hands Kamai and din of Woking Mosque, who presided over the proceedings, led the Johna Namez punctually as held past types. He also delivered an impressive a rison on the "Unity of God." An interval for lunch followed, after which we were treated to a serious and weighty discourse on the "Philosophy of Islam" by Qui Saifaro II was

The Nemez-1 Asr was led by Mr. I had I Sh. Grake, an English. Modern —an alluminating expense of the magnificent brotherhood that prevents in I lam. Here was a man, who until lately a Christian, leading the practice in the prevent of No. I was, I earl and been Mussalmans so to say, and let of the value viscostical help him unanimously extended to their English liman every constant, reperence and devotion I thus in itself its sufficient practical testimony to the treth of the chief Islamic principle—the bond of union, followship

and brotherhood which binds all Moslems together, irrespective of creed, sect, colour or position.

An entire hour (5 to 6 p. m) had been thoughtfully set aside for answers by the Khwaja Saheb to any questions that may be asked concerning Islam. Several English gentlemen rightly took advantage of this opportunity and seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the replies that they received; cordial relations prevailed between the various questioners and the chairman, until finally an ecclesiastical worthy made his appearance in the hall. The reverend diginitary did not himself possess sufficient courage to put any questions on Islam, for, as far as one could realise, he seemed to be sadly ignorant of even the elementary principles and doctrines of the great religion of the Moslems. This colossal ignorance of "His Reverence" became only too apparent by his stupid interruptions and meaningless uttersuces, which rolled out from the occlesiastical hips from time to time.

So far he was being treated with the contempt that he deserved, antil he really became disagreeable and suddenly, rising on his feet, burst out augrily:—"It is monstrous that you people should "come over to our country and denounce our religion!" He had been unconsciously led into a trap Christiani'y had never been denounced by anybody in that hall. The charge itself was noon-The Khwaja Salub happily did not lose his presence of mind, but a few members of the audience, both Moslems and non-Moslems, were rapidly losing self-control, and for a few minutes pandemonium prevailed. It was even feared that physical force would be used. Not that there were two parties quarrelling against each other but, It was even feared that physical force would be used. ouriously yet rightly enough, all the opposition was directed against the Church dignitary, whose words, quoted above, had all of a sudden electrified the whole audience and had rendered them utterly incensed at his own disgraceful belaviour. I even actually heard the attendants of the Hall whispering to one or two of those who were responsible for the arrangement of the proceedings, seeking permission (nay, indeed, suggesting "instructions") to have the holy personage bodily removed out of the hall in the interest of the maintenance of law and erder at the meeting. Such permission, however, was refused by the officials of the Islamic Society, whose attitude under such wicked provocations, was very praiseworthy and extremely creditable

No little credit is also due to the Khwaja Sahib for not only keeping his temper but also succeeding in keeping the temper of the members of the audience Immediately after " revolutionary silence was restored, he proceeded in biting terms-"May I ask the severend gentleman whether or not it is also monstrous for so many and thousands of Christian missionaries to visit other countries in Asia and Africa and to actually denounce the religious of those countries - a charge which could never be brought against Moslem missionaries?" Tremendous applause greeted the chairman's pertinent words. Almost nomediately an Englishman jumped Moslem missionaries?" on his feet and administere to similar rebuke to the minister of his own religion for his unwarranted remarks. The chinax came when a Frenchman sitting just in front of me also leapt out of his chair and in his own inmitable style had a "go" at the misorable looking clergyman. I could not help patting him on the tack when he resumed his seat.

The revorend gentleman was now seen consulting somebody next him: a second or two later, the tall and ghastly figure of the "divine" steadily rose and in the deep stillness that suddenly oversame the audience, he offered his "regrets and apologies for what I have said and willingly withdraw my words." A generous and forgiving applause followed this brief statement of the reverend gentleman, which was renewed when a few minutes later he left the hall. The "incident" which had once become really threatening was thus happly closed without any untowards restlies. It it has only in wair.

Mr Khalid Sheldrake opened the evening session by addressing the audience on "Why I adopted Islam?" He traced the enrouse stages through which he had passed, ever since he was a young ray, towards the adversarian of his object. He address was both meterating and inscreens and was bettered to by everybody present with the closest attention.

Mr. Zafar Ah Ehen spoke on 'Islam and England" and the English members of the audience each have telt grateful to him for having so forcibly enlightened them on this all important subject.

Quri Sarfaraz Hosain lod the Namaz i Asha, after which pressedings were concluded

The Islamic Society has done well in holding a "Moslem Day" in the Exhibition. Proceedings of this kind are bound to create a real interest in Islam in this county and such interest once created is certain to lead to further developments in due of use of time.

THE ISLAND SOCIETY'S CORONATION LUNCKION.

The Islamic Society colshrated the Corporation of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia by a Lincheon at the Hotel Could on Thesday, the 21st July. His Excellency Raghib Raif Bey, Connecilor to the

Imperil Ottoman Embassy, presiding. The gathering, which was very large and representative, included, amongst others, the fellowing gentlemen; —His Excellency M. Ghaffar Khan (Councillor to the Imperial Persian Legation), who, as the chief guest, sat on the right of the chairman, the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, the Ameere Jung (son of the famous Bakhtiari Chieftain, the Sardare Asad), Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Edward Boyle, Mr. M. Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Muncherjee Bhownugree, Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, Mr. Israel Zangwill, Mr M. A. Jinnah, Colonel C. E. Yate, M. P., Mr. Hassan Sabey, Dr. Asadullah Khan, Professor Shaikh Mahome I Isfahani, Mr. P. M. Mason, M. P., Dr. Syed Abdul Mapil, Shaikh Shanish, Mr. Edward Dalgado, Khwaja Kamaluddin, Mr. Mushir Hussein Kidwai, Dr. Mahomed Sharaf, Mr. Erir Lawrence, Mr. S. Abul Hasan Razavi, Mr. M. Alum Ali, Mr. L. Sitarana Pershad, Mr. Jelal Shah, Mr. W. Rebman, Mr. Chulam Rasul, Mr. Yuzuf Khan, Mr. Husain Ah Khan, Mr. C. W. Jones, Mr. T. P. Roberts, Mr. Masud-uz-Zaman, Mr. Ibrahim Haji, Mr. Jan Mahomed Joonejo, Mr. F. De Souzo, Mr. Abdul Ali, Mr. Ismail Mortada and Mr. Fakir Husein.

Letters of legret for mability to be present were received from Sir Elward Gr. g., the Turkish Ambasiador, the Persian Minister, the Japanese Ambasiador, the Chinese Minister, Lord Carzon, Lord Lamington, II E. the Mushir-ul-Mulk, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. A. Ponsonby, M. P., Mr. Philip Morrell, M. P., Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M. P., Mr. John Dillon, M. P., the Hon Walter Guinness, M. P., Prof. E. G. Browne, Mr. Ibrahim Khan, Sir Thomas Barclay, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.

Professor Browne's absence was very keenly felt. In the course of his letter which was read out by Mr. Jelal Shah, the acting Hon Secretary of the Islamic Society, the Professor wrote:—"No one more heartily hopes or more fervently prays that the reign of the Young Shah who is to be crowned to-day may mark the opening of a happier epoch for poor Persia, who, through no fault of her own, has suffered so much in the last few years, especially since the end of 1911. The slouds are very heavy—very black and the omens sinister—but we can only pray for some unforeseen deliverance

## والله على كل شتى فدج

If I am not able to join you, as I fear is probable, I beg you to thank your Society for their kind desire to secure my presence, and to assure them of my entire sympathy with the object of their colebration. viz., to wish long life and prosperity to Sultan Ahmad Shah, and a happy future to his country and people."

The toasts of Their Majesties the King and the Sultan (as the Khalifai iil-Moslemin) having been only he noured, the Chairman, in a graceful speech, proposed the toast of "His Imperial Majesty the Shali". His Excellency at the outset expressed the regrets of His Highness Tewfik Pasha for his inability to be present and thanked the Islamic Society for the great honour they had done him in asking him to take the chair on such an auspicious occasion—an henour which he deeply appreciated. He sincerely wished the voung Shah—the monarch of an aucient Empire—who was being growned that day, long life and happiness, and earnestly hoped and prayed that a new era of prosperity, freedom and progress was about to begin in Persia. Speaking as a Turk, Raif Bey assured the Persian soversign and his subjects of the whole-hearted sympathy and good wishes of the Ottoman nation on that joyous and momentons occasion. (Cheers).

The tonet was coquently supported by Mr. Mushir Humain Kidwai and enthusiastically honoured.

His Excellency Chaffar Khan of the Parsian Legation responded. He offered his thanks to the chairman for the kind and cordial words he had used in proposing the Shah's toest. The Persian Winnster, he sail, had speciatry requested him to convey his gratitude to the Islamic Swiety for the dignified and becoming manner in which they had decided to colebrate the Coronation of H. I. M. the Shab. The Society, which had had a historic past, had once again proved its absolute necessity for the Moslem world of this great metropolis, The entire Moslem world, the speaker said, was watching the achievements of the Society with no little gratitude and respect and he was consident that Banquet in celebration of the Coronation of a Persian sovereign, held under the distinguished chairmanship of a Turkish states man, would create a most favourable in pression amongst sil classes of Mosletas abroad, (Hear, hear). Us Excellency, who spoke feelingly, assured those present as to how highly, he valued the great privilege that had been thus afforded to him to express, howsoever madequately, his deep sense of gratitude, with which he willingly associated that of the Persian Minister, to all those who were responsible for that magnificent and brilliant function. cordial words of the chairman, together with other necessary details in connection with the Society's Banquet, he remarked, would be

telegraphically submitted to His Imperial Majesty the Shah. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ameer Ali, in proposing the tosat of "Persian People," remarked that an intelligent and gifted nation like the Persians was bound to prosper and progress, if they only worked on sound principles. The right hon, gentleman drew the attention of the audience to the great and noble part the people of Persia had taken in ancient history and he felt certain, provided they were given sufficient opportunity to put their "house in order," they would again hold their proper place amongst the nations of the world. The fact that almost all the sovereigns of Europe had sent their good wishes to the youthful Shah, in mest cases such expression being accompanied by suitable gifts, showed that Persia had the goodwill of Europe, and he was therefore very hopeful of the future of that country and her people.

Dr. Asadullah Khan, on behalf of the Ameere Jung, in responding to the toast, expressed the deep sense of gratification, with which the proceedings of that day would be read by all his fellow-countrymen in Persia. He considered it an excellent ones for the future of Persia that, in the very heart of the British Empire, so many distinguished and representative members of the community both Asiatic and European, had met tegather to celebrate the auspicious event, which was being held that day in Teheran. He was sure Raif Bey's occupation of the chair on that occasion would succeed, as nothing else would, in strengthening and promoting the bond of union and fellowship which happily existed between the two great Moslem nations, the Ottomaus and the Persians (Cheers.) The Islamic Society, he said, was to be heartily congratulated on having thus so generously afforded such excellent means towards the attainment of that noble object. (Hear, hear)

The toast of the "Guests" was briefly proposed by Mr. W. Rehman, to which Colonel Yate, M. P., and Mr. Mason, M. P., responded. The former thought the future of Persia was, after all, not so gloomy as some people imagined and he was certain that country would soon advance, both politically and materially. He also paid a high tribute to the useful work the Islamic Society had been doing in London, where, apair from its educational work, it had further succeeded in establishing that perfect harmony and concord between the various sects of Islam that was so desirable (Cheers.)

Mr. Mason deprecated the numerous difficulties that had been placed in the way of Persian independence and freedom and thought the only way towards salvation was for the Persian people to unaftimously support and safeguard the constitution of the country. He was very pleased to take part that day in the celebration of the Shab's Coronation, and he fervently prayed for a bright and prosperous future for the young sovereign and his people.

The toast of the "Islamic Society" was proposed by Mr. Edward Dalgado. Dr. Mahomed Sharaf of Cairo, who is a respected member of the Committee, responded.

Mr. Jelal Shah, in briefly proposing the health or the "Chairman," stated that His Excellency Raif Bey's occupation of the chair on that hisroric occasion was yet another demonstration of the great colidarity that prevailed in Islam. It clearly showed that the great Ottoman nation was that day sharing the joys and rejoicings—he wished he could say joys and rejoicings unmixed with anxiety and unalloyed with distress—or the people of Peisis on the Coromation of their Shah. Their distinguished chairman's presence that day, he said, was therefore full of significance and reality and he was sure it would be hailed with no little astissaction throughout the Moslem world.

The chairman, in returning thanks remarked that as a Moslem, he had done nothing but his duty in taking his part in the festivities associated with the Coronation of the Moslem sovereign of a historic and ancient kingdom. (Cheers.)

### RECEPTION AT THE PERSIAN LEGATION.

His Excellency Mushir-ul-Mulk, the Peisian Mirister, held a large official reception at the Legation on Tuesday evening, in honour of the Coronation of H. I. M. the Shah. The outside of the building was brilliantly illuminated, and the hall, grand stairesse, and saloons were decorated with roses and masses of likes arounged in Oriental vases with lotus flowers brought specially from Egypt for the occasion. Among the 800 guests were the Turkish Ambassador, the Ameere Jung, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador and Madame Merry del Val, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Poge, the Argentine Minister and Madame Domingnez, the Bulgarian Minister, the Chilean Minister and Madame Edwards, the Bolivian Minister, the Chilean Minister and Madame Gennadius, the Siberian Minister and Madame Crommelin, the Estherlands Minister and Madame de Marces Van Swindents, the Minister for Panama and Madame M. Valdis, the Minister, the Servian Minister, the Stamese Minister,

the Swiss Minister and Mile. Carlin, Raghib Raif Bay (Turkish Embassy), Senor Don Jacinto L. Villegas and Mile. Villegas, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, the Cuban Charge d'Affaires, the Danish Charge d'Affaires, Lieut.-Col. Vicomte de la Panouse (French Embassy), M. Charles Roux, Major M. Renner (German Embassy), Kapitau E. Von Müller (German Embassy), Mr. Yozhida and the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires. There were alse present several members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Office, and his Majesty's Household, with their ladies. The distinguished company present also included the leading members of the Moslem colony in London.

By command of the King, the Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, Master of the Ceremonics, called upon the Persian Minister at the Legation in Brancham Gardens, S. W., on Tuesday morning, and offered His Majerty's congratulations on the occasion of the Coronation of the Shah. The full text of King George's message was immediately cabled by the Minister to his Sovereign. Among the callers were also the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Lord Chancellor, and Colorel Sir Douglas Dawson Comptroller in the Lord Chambetlain's Department.

### MR. SHUSTER'S VINDICATION.

Under the above leading the Paily News and Leader, in the course of a leading article, says —"M Mornard, the Persian Tresturer-General, has lesigned. His position has become untenable partly because the Russian Consuls have taken upon themselves to collect Persian revenues and decline to abandon the lucrative task in deference to his wild remonstrances; partly because the Russian Bank has refused to pay a balance due to Persia and applied it to Russian purposes. M. Moran is the Belgian official appointed at the instance of Russia to succeed Mr Morgan Shuster, the American, who could not be persuaded to tolerate the combination of their and blackmail which represents Russian financial policy in Persia, and who added above all to his sins in the eyes of St. Petersburg by the strenuous zeal with which he laboured to make Persia economically independent. There could scarcely be a more illuminating evidence of the truth of his indictment of Russian conduct in Persia than the downfall of his successor."

London, July 31.

### THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The House of Commons has had to listen to Ministerial statements of the most eminous kind. The Prime Minister withdrew his motion yesterday giving precedence to the Home Rule Amending field, and explained that he took this course because the House was meeting under conditions of gravity which were almost without a parallel. Accepting the view which commonsense and patriotism dictate, as was observed by the Times yesterday, he declared that, at a moment "when the issues of prace and war are hanging in the balance," it is in the interests of the whole world that England should "present a united front and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation." His words acquire double weight because this unprecedented step was taken with the full consent and the hearty approbation of the Unienist Party, and, as Mr. Bonar Law was careful to add, of Ulster besides.

Sir Edward Grey was obliged to inform members yesterday that he could not say the situation was less grave than it had been the day before. He lad nothing to add to what was already matter of public knowledge, but the words, "so far as our information goes," with which he eafeguarded the announcement that up to the hour when he spoke no other Power had taken any corresponding steps in answer to the partial mobilization ordered by Russia, show very near the brink of the precipice Europe stands Great Britain is still working for "the one great object of preserving European With that end in view she is keeping in close touch with other Powers, and so far she has not experienced any difficulty in That is the one faint ray of comfort that can be detected in what the Foreign Secretary had to say. "It has not been found possible for the Powers to unite in diplomatic action, as was proposed on Monday." Why it has not been possible, he did not, of course, To do so would be indiscreet and injudicious so long as it is permissible to cherish the slightest expectation that mankind may yet escape the awful visitation of a European war. At this moment that expectation may have dwindled to vanishing point. The message of the Berlin correspondent of the Times is particularly discouraging, though it must be remembered that even the most vigorous rattling of the sabre is one thing, and flinging the scabbard away is another. The Times' correspondent thinks that the die may have been cast at midnight, or that it may be cast early to-day; but that in any event it must fall, one way or the other, within the next day or two. Almost everybody in Berlin, he says, looks upon mobilization as a question of hours. The conference held at Potsdam ca Wednesday night was attended by the Chanceller and the Imperial metery of State for Foreign Affairs, as by all the chief unval an military advisers of the Sovereign, and yesterday the Foreign Office

made no secret of the fact that the latter were pressing for immediate mobilization. The view given out in Berlin is that all depends upon the answer which Russia may give, or may have given, to the German communication made yesterday in St. Petersburg. There cannot be much doubt what the general nature of that answer will be. Bussian Government desire peace carnestly and intensely, but their interests and all the traditions and feelings of the Russian people forbid them to accept the Austro-German theory that the annihilation of an Orthodox Slav State is no concern of theirs. Short of accepting that view, they are prepared for any compromise. Were Austria-Hungary even now to announce that she regards the destruction of Belgrade as chastisement enough for Servia's offences, mobilization might not be carried out. Were she even to give Russia bin ling assurances that this chastisement would not exceed certain limits and, shove all, that it would not ruin the independence and self-respect of Servia, an accommodation might be possible. But in the absence of any guarantees restricting Austria Hungary's future action, Russia will undoubtedly take measures to give effect givo effect to her remonstrances, whatever may be the attitude of her German meighbour.

It is stated in Berlin that what Germany has done is to put a question as to "the character and objects of the Russian in bilization." But the exact form of the step is not likely to prove important. The point is that it has been taken, and if it be persuated in we can hardly hope that the reply will be deemed satisfactory in Berlin. We are told, in lend, that yester lay's "conversations" between M. Sazonoff and County Szapary and Pourtates were conducted in the most friendly tone, but they did not lead to any practical result. News of the German mobilization is expected hourly in St. Petersborg, and it will be immediately followed by that of the rest of Russia's European forces. That the gravity of the situation is fully appreciated in Paris is shown by the fact that the Cabinet Conneil which sat from 3 to 6 o'clock yester lay morning resumed its sittings at 10, in the hope that news of M. Sazonoff's reply to the German representations would be received. All that was known was that although the German Ambassador had reiterated his request for information he had also asked Russia herself to make proposals. Germany's official communication to France that the news about mobilization across the Vosges is "in-exact," and her further statement that "direct communications" between St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin are about to be resumed. semewhat relieved anxiety in Paris vesterday ovening.

ENGLAND AND THE CRIMIS.

The all-absorbing question—whether or not should Great Britain be drawn into the war—is being acutely discussed in this country, both on the platform and in the Press. It can safely be said that opinion is, at present at any rate, equally divided on the question.

These that are against England being dragged into a European war annecessarily, when the issues involved are of no concern to herself, rightly hold the view that since this country is under no treaty obligations to back up the Russian and French cause by armed intervention, are obviously much more "understandable" than the party that is freely advocating the active cooperation of Great Britain with her two "friends" in the dotestable Triple Entente—an Ehtente on which I had occasion to write in these columns a few weeks ago and which has been the direct or indirect cause at so much misery and sorrow in the various Mostan states in

Europe, Asia and Africa. The Tory Press, of course, strongly "backs up" the latter view. "Nothing in all this has occurred, says the Times, "which can modify the attitude of England. Within a few hours we may learn that Germany has fulfilled the unuttered menace which underlies her inquiries in St. Petersburg, and has issued orders for mobilizaarmy upon a war footing as rapidly as possible. In that event our duty is plain. We must make instant preparations to back our friends, if they are made the subject of unjust attack. That is not merely a duty of friendship. It is an elementary duty of self-preservation. The days of 'splendid isolation,' if they ever if they over We cannot stand alone in a Europe doexisted, are no more. minated by a single Power, or any single group of Powers, our friends to be attacked and conquered, not merely our position as a Great Power, but our salety within our own shores, would be gone. No concessions and no observiousness upon our part could long satisfy the ambitions of the vectors. They would apply to us, sooner rather than later, the principles of Realpolitik in the harshest and the most domiceering form. We should We should be at their mercy, for did we stand ande when the vital interests of our friends were at stake, we should justly find ourselves deserted when our own heur of trial came. It is not merely our honour which bids us be true to our friends. It is consideration for our own welfare and our own security. Were we to show weakness or pusilianimity now, nove would trust us again. We should be hated by the friends we had abandoned and despised by the rivals before whose threats we had flinched. We shall still work on for peace; work on for it to the very end; but the hour has come when we too may have to make instant preparation for war. The angel

of death is abroad. We 'may almost hear the beating of his wings.' He may yet 'spare us and pass on.' But if he indeed visits those with whom we stand we must pay our share of the felt tribute with stout hearts."

The Duly News and Leader, discussing the question in a leading article headed "Our Duty", takes the opposite view, a view that is shared by the majority of the Liberals and not a few Conservatives. "So long as the great Continental Powers have not actually come to blows," proceeds the article, " the duty of British statesmanship is to devote all its energies and all its ingenuity to the preservation of peace. There is no reason to doubt that this task has been faithfully accepted by Sir Edward Grey, and that he will carry it on so long as events allow him to.' But if unhappily all his efforts should fail, what then? To this the Times gives But if unhappily the answer. 'We must take our stand by the side of Rassia and France.' This answer is given with an assurance which dispenses with the need of giving reasons. Yet nothing but the weightiest of reasons could drive us to launch into a struggle which would be the greatest conflict the modern world has known, and to risk in a tremendous gamble the splendid fabric of Empire which it has required centuries to build up. Such reasons may be of three kindsthose of honour, those of principle, those of interest. We are under no treaty obligation. What Mr. Asquith said on March 24, 1913, describes accurately our position to-day; for that we have Sir Elward Grey's assurance. 'If war arises between European Powers there are no unpublished agreements which will restrict or hamper the freedom of the Government or of Parliament to decide whether or not Great Britain should participate in war.' There is no obliga-tion of principle to make us take up arius on behalf of Russia. In the quarrel between Austria and Russia a maze of rival intrigues weaved round the wretched Balkan States, a competition for the control of foudatories, there is no principle to appeal to the soul of this country; and assuredly the Russian Government represents no ideal for which Englishmen should be sent to their death and the British Empire imperilled. If Germany and France are unhappily for themselves bound by treaty to sacrifice themselves in this miserable quarrel we happily are free.

"It is suggested that interest, our interest in 'the balance of power, ' commits us to support Russia. No man has given substance to that hollow and disastrons phrase, but nothing is more certain than that the surest way to destroy any balance of Exrepean. affairs would be to help Russia to crush Germany and Austria. Such a victory would leave Russia, who already dictates to France and so seriously prejudices our own policy, the dictator of Europe. The affected concern for the 'balance of power' merely covers the desire to strike a blow at Germany. That is a course dictated by no consideration for any British interest. If the venture succeeded it would bring into being a new Russia, who would turn against India after we had helped her to smash Germany. If it failed, the failure might involve the rain of the British Empire. Honour, principle, interest all alike dictate one course-to maintain an absolute neutrality should this lamentable dispute in which we have neither lot nor part, bring war to the great Continental Powers. By maintaining that attitude now and making it plain to all the world, we shall do much to avert the colosest infamy of war; for we shall dissipate all suspicion as to the sincerity of our efforts for peace, and we shall disillusion any Power which is tempted to drive matters to a crisis because it counts upon our sid. By stauling spart from may conflict, we preserve for Europe in the worst event the precious possession of an impartial madiator."

LURD LAMINGTON AND THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Lord lamington, writing to the Duly News and Leader on "why we should not be drawn into war," though a Conservative. fully associates himself with the view taken by that journal and most of the Liberal newspapers.

Surely, "says his Lordship, "the invistence reiterated in the leading articles of many papers that filelity to the Entents renders necessary our taking part in the war, should it become a 'Gramp' war, is quite uncalled for. Mr. Asquith reassured the House of Commons last year by saying that the Entents did not commit us to any such undertaking. Had not this statement been made against the suggestion that we were bound to support France in a war where we had no vital interests immediately at stake. Fue 'maintenance of the balance of power in Europe' is advanced as the principle that must still guide our policy. But it is antiquated and ignores the fact that our interests are primarily world-wide and not merely Europeau. The safety of India and our overseas Dominions are of far greater importance to us than a possible defeat of France.

"But allowing that the preservation of the balance of power in Europe is a sound principle to act on, may it not then be questioned a whether support ought not to be given to the Triple Alliance rather f. than to France and Russia, so as to maintain the halance ?.

One point is clear, which is that by the Press declaring that it is our duty to support France and Russia, Russia is thereby enoughed to make war on Austria, and a general war will processarily follow."

The state of the s

143 200



British Journalistic Restraint of the Indian Press Act on the score of the alleged "irresponsibility" of a section of the Indian Press. We quoted the passage containing the wild assumption that the restric-

Restraint Indian Press we quoted the passage containing the wild assumption that the restrictions imposed on the Press in India would "sit lightly" on English journalists who habitually keep themselves within proper bounds. This is an absurd travesty of the facts. Anyone in India who has some idea of the tone and spirit of the political potenties in which the bulk of the Tory papers have been indulging in recent controvercies, would be amazed at the latitude that is permitted to them. After the abortive Buckingham Palace Conference the King's action has been criticised in terms which no Indian journalist would venture to employ in criticising a Joint Magistrate. As an apt illustration of this we reproduce the following "A Word to the King' by Mr Keir Hardie which appeared in the Labour Leader of the 23rd July." This is only a brief note on the political situation. Whether or "not my prophecy of a General Election this year is going to be "realised, the next ten days will show. Meanwhile the King has "been invited, or has invited himself, to intervene in the Home state The most serious constitutional crisis since the days of "the Stuarts has thus been precipitated. The House of Commons has "three times passed the Home Rule Bill by substantial majorities "Thrice the Lords have rejected it. Meanwhile the Ulater "levalists" "have been arming to resist the measure becoming law. That is to "have been arming to resist the measure becoming law. "say, they are in armed rebellion against the State and the King s "Authority. And now the King casts in his lot with the reactionary "peers and the rebellious Ulsterites. He joins his influence with the "forms which are working against and seeking to destroy the House of Commons and our constitutional forms of Parliamentary Governument. Needless to say he and his servile upholders, Liberal and "Linionist, in the I'ress and in I'arliament, will seek to conceal this "naked truth from the public gaze. But the point is not open to "dispute. The laberal Party did not ask for his interference, what"eyer the Cahnet may have done. The Irish I'arty had no need for "his services, and Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon only consented to "attend the conference because the King 'commanded' their presence. "The Labour Party resents his interference. These three metions "of the Parliament have stood ligally together in getting Home Rule "through; the Tories alone have objected, and therefore the King in "interfering can have no other object than to assist his friends the The hypocritical assurance which is being spread abroad "that the House of Commons will have the last word is a more blind "If an agreement be reached it will come to us with the combined "weight and authority of the King, the Tory Party, the House of "Lords, and the Liberal Cabinet behind it. Under such circumstances "the House of Commons will be para yeed. I have never for a moment "doubted that part of any settlement come to will be an immediate "dissolution, and we begin to see why the Royal crowd have been "visiting Merthyr and many other industrial centres during the part "two or three years. They desired to popularise themselves with the mob so that they might rivet the chains of their iron rule more firmly "upon them King George is not a statesman. He is not the pleasure-"loving scapegrace which his father was before him, but, like his father "he is destitute of even ordinary ability. Born in the ranks of the "working class his most likely fate would have been that of a street-"corner loafer. And this is the man who is being made a tool of by "the reactionary classes to break the power of Democracy and weaken "and finally destroy the power of Parliament. But Democracy will traccept the challenge. The rights our fathers won by sacrifice shall be maintained. Once more the Republican slogan will be heard in the land, and a sloppy Liberalism as well as a reactionary Toryism "will be swept before the indignant wrath of an angry and enlightened "people. The movement, all sections of it, must speak out with no manufactured sound. Reaction is most easily checked in its earlier

"stages. The action of the King, and the slippery Liberal Cabinea "which sanctioned it without the consent of the House of Commons, "must be condemned unsparingly if our popular liberties are to be "preserved. The Government, by pandering to Rebellion in Ulster "and kow-towing to the Throne, are undermining their position in the "country and even endangering a settlement of the Home Rule issue." Watch carefully the developments of the next ten days." Comment is needless. We would only remind the Times that no provincial satrap in India has ever been addressed by an Indian publicist im such language as this.

The Buckingham Palace Conference seems to have led to curious sude-developments, and among these Mrs.

The King and the Suffragettes.

Pankhurst's letter, addressed to His Majesty the King, is not the least interesting.

This militant and resourceful suffragist leader

counts out that, while His Majesty refused to receive a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, certain militant men—namely, Sir Edward Carson, Captain Craig, Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon—have been received by him in person. The letter proceeds—"Your Majesty has not only received these militant men, but has condored their lawless and violent methods by saying, 'The trend of events in Ireland has been surely and steadily towards an appeal to force, and to-day the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and soberminded of my people.' I would call your Majesty to witness that equally responsible, sober-minded, and public spirited are those women who have resorted to militant methods because they have right to vote are ineffectual. . . It can no longer be urged in answer to our claim that your Majesty cannot receive us save upon the advice of Ministers, for it would appear that the course of viting the members of the Irish Conference to attend Buckingham Pelace, receiving them in per m, and addressing to them words relating to the Irish situation has been taken upon your Majesty's own personal initative If, however, Ministers are responsible for this course of action, then it is menumbent upon them to advise that the deputation of the Women's Social and Political Union, recently maltreated and arrested for trying to reach your Majesty's presence, shall now be received . . . Our right to be received by your Majesty in person will again be actively asserted at a time which seems to us appropriate. Mrs. Pankhurst has mercifully decided to suspend 'er operations during the war, but when the "appropriate time' comes we may be sure the "assertion" of her right to be received by His Majesty would not take a very agree able form

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan he deals with a passage in the letter of the Daily Zamindor, sends to us a letter for publication in which the deals with a passage in the letter of the Aligherabad.

Lieut.-Colonal Bayley, Private Secretary to II II the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjat, which appeared in the Comrade of 20th June last. The passage was to the effect that "When Resident at Hyderabad in 1907-09 he (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) never knew and never even remembers to have heard of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan who was apparently then employed in a subordinate vapacity in the Home Office of the Nizam's Government" Mr. Zafar Ali Khan recalls certain circumstances in connection with which according to him, Sir Michael O Dwyer must have at least heard of him as an official in the Home Department while Sir Michael was the Resident at Hyderabad. However, we refrain from publishing the letter, as we do not wish at such a time as this to prolong the controversy. Others also interested in Mr. Zafar Ali Khan desire the same

The Multius Standard which had been showing vital signs of a requestated spirit under the inspiration of "New India."

Mis. Annie Besant, has taken the youthful name of New India. It sets before itself the great ideal of devoted and pure service to "God, Crown and Country." With the Besant as its presiding genius, we may be sure the paper will carry on its work with the zeal and vigour of a missionary. Already one feels in its pages the impress of a strong personality, and a new intellectual quality and breadth of view in the treatment of public questions. We welcome Mrs. Besant's prominent association in the work of Indian journalism, and we trust her efforts in this field would be for the good of the country she has made her own.

The Racial Problem of Austria-Blungary.

The racial question in the Dials Monarchy is one of the greatest complexity. In the kingdoms and the complexity of the

provinces represented in the Reichstath in Vienna there are nearly 10,000,000 Germans and 18,500,000 non-Germans. Of these nearly 17,500,000 are Slavs. Among these Slavs, the Croats and Serbs number 780,000, chiefly in Dalmatia, while there are in all 666,000 Orthodox and nearly 3,500,000 Greek Uniata. In Hungary, with its subject-kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, there are 10,000,000 Magyars, 2,000,000 Germans, and 8,000,000 other non-Magyars. Of these, 3,000,000 are Rumanians and well over 5,000,000 Slavs. The Croats, or Ruman Catholic Scrbs, number 1,800,000 and their Orthodox brothers are 1,100,000 in number. All told, Hungary has nearly 11,000,000 Roman Catholic, subjects, 2,000,000 Greek Uniate, and 8,000,000 Orthodox. In this connexion it should be remembered that the Patriaichate of the Orthodox Serb Church has been fixed at Karlowitz, under Hungarian rule, for over two centuries. In Bosnia there are 434,000 Roman Catholic Croats, 825,000 Orthodox Serbs, and over 600,000 Bosniaks, or Moslem Serbs Thus, it will be seen that the Emperor Francis Joseph rules over more than 25,000,000 Slavs and 3,225,000 Rumanians, of whom nearly 4,500,000 adhere to various Orthodox Churches and 5,400,000 are Uniats. Of this Slav mass 5,000,000 Poles, mostly Roman Ostholics, are not particularly susceptible to I'an Slav propaganda, as that is largely Russiar and Orthodox. Altogether the Dual Monarchy contains 5,500,000 inhabitants of Serb race, divided between Islam and two Christian creeds.

WE take the following extract from an article by the military correspondent of the Times which appeared in that journal on the 20th July -- "By the strict letter of her engagements Germany is not bound to move unless Austria is actually

attacked, and mobilization does not necessarily mean war. Germany may do one of three things. She may order a general mobilization confined to her eastern frontier, or the may sit still and await events. If an eventual Russian attack on Galicia were repulsed there would be no necessity for Germany to move, but any other excuse for German inaction is hard to find. A partial mobilization on her eastern frontier only might concernably -though the chances are not numerous-keep France and England out of the fray. However much German strategy may in principle desire a prelimimary offensive against France, the German Reichsland is formidably guarded by defensive works and troops, while in rear is the splendid barrier of the Rhine. The defensive in Lorraine has been in recent years an alternative which has not been disregarded. We must however admit that when the dice are ratting in the hox for the great gamble of war, Germany usually stakes a maximum. If war great gamble of war, Germany usually stakes a maximum. If war cannot be prevented, Germany is more likely to engage in with her whole armed strength, and with the intention of seeking disastic remedies, than of frittening army forms. remedies, than of frittering away forces upon limited war Military exigencies now over-ride politic considerations. Military exigen cies, in the first place, compel Austria to seek a rapid decision in the south in order to shake her forces free for a much more daugerous campaign in the north. This may not be easy. Servis is a difficult country, with poor communications. The Servian fighting men are as numerous in the aggregate as the 21 Austrian divisions allotted to the attack. In the district into which the Servians have retired there are magnificent positions, while any revolt which may take place in Bosnia, Herzenevina, and Dalmana, fostered as it would be by Servian and Montenegrin partisans, hight impede or possibly prevent the march General Potiorek's Tamy to the cast. We cannot yet be sure that an Austrian Army in Servia will be utilisable elsewhere before Russia can act. Mintary exigencies, again, compel Russia to pet as quickly as she can in order to reap the benefit of Austria's division of force. In normal circumstances we should not wager much upon the readmess of Russia to attack Gaheia in less than a mouth. But a partial mobilization, and a partial concentration may abbreviate the term, and in any case the masses of Russian horsemen and the numerous Austro-Hungagrian cavalry will some early to grips and fill the world with their doings. In this terribly automatic war, one thing leads to another As with a line of tip soldiers, if one is knocked over, the rest fail down in turn, so may the Powers one by one, dreading and detesting war as they do, be dragged into it. We shall all support our friends because we must, and in a very short time after a Russian mobilization is announced it will be a miracle if all Europe is not affame. How can we fail to regard without remoise and regret our old position of detached and independent arbiter of events, free of all entanglements, able to support the smaller states at need, and looked up to by all as the protector of smaller nationalities? That position we have lost because we have selfishly refused to make cursolves a nation in arms, and are consequently dragged into quarrels which appear to be no direct concern of ours, in order to maintain our security, which depends on the maintenance of the balance of news." balance of power."

Taus following is the English translation of the article which appeared in Tasvir-i-Afkar, on 18th June "Religion and the Young Turks."

Inst. over the signature of Yonus Nsdy Bey, first Editor of that journal, and to which we made a reference last week:—"Our contemporary, the Comrade, the English organ of the educated Mos-

lems of India, published in its latest number two paragraphs about the Young Turks. In the first it discussed the rumours about the irreligiousness of the Young Turks and the bad effect they produce and naturally ought to produce amongst one Moslem brethren of India. In the second, it expressed its pleasure and content in regard to the strict order issued by Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, to the army ordering it to give the greatest heed to religion. It praised the Minister and prayed God for offer-ing Islam victory and progress. Although we are very pleased to see our Moslem brothren of India interested in the slightest details of our affairs, we are obliged to declare our resentment on seeing some rumours being exaggerated and discussed cagerly and giving any judgment as to the firmness or infirmness of the Turks' religious We declare that resentment whether the judgment is for or against us, because the discussion of such a point is neither right nor wise. It is a known fact that after the spread and mighty greatness of Islam in the East and West the Crusades began. it not a fact, known to every student of history, that the Turks were at the head of the Moslem races, it not the only Mos.em race, that bravely and strongly resisted and stood those attacks? With the heart tearing scenes of the decay, loss of independence and subjugation of Spain and many Moslem lands, we ask, were it not for strong defence, gallant resistance of the Moslem Turks to the terrible floods of innatic Christianity whether more dreadful scenes than these would have been witnessed from Constantinople to-China and India? Do we not see daily the fanaticism of Christian Europe boiling and attacking Islam in different shapes and forms? I on't we understand and see that the International Law is meant by Europe to regulate the rights of Christians only and deny the slightest right to Moslem? Does not this European ill-treatment, injustice, tyrrany towards non-European, specially Moslems, necessitate the starting of an Eastern, especially Islamic, Internationahty? These plain and known facts being before our eyes, we deem it unwise and a bad mistake on the part of our Indian contemperary to despise and mock at Egyptian Nationalism and then to suspect, due to false information, the religious fervour of the reforming and progressive Turks. This is our opinion, inspite of the good intentions of the writer and even in spite of his praise of Enver Pasha. Such discussions will, instead of strengthening brotherly relations amongst the different Moslem countries, cause friction and discern. This is one of the sharp weapons used by Europe in running Islam, and we are sorry to say that some Moslems intentionally or unintentionally are prey to it. The first paragraph of the Connade shows that there is a Christian finger in the pie as it says 'The non-Moslem Turcophobes who dread the solidarity of Islam and always try to show the worst side of the Turk to Indian Mussalmans, when they fail in everything else, tell them that he is not even half as good a Moslem as they are. This so telling an argument that it becomes difficult to justify one's regard for the Turk as a brother Moslem after it.' Can't we understand this? This sentence shows that those, who are showing the Turk as irreligious in the eyes of the Moslem Indians, are nothing but enemies trying to break the friendly and brotherly relations that exist between the Indians and the Turks, Any news fabricated by enemies are nothing but mere hes. It is sufficient to know its somes and the reason it was fabricated for in order to despise it. It was the duty of the Comvade and all zealous and true Moslem papers, owing to their political situation, to smash these lies and show their falsehood. Our contemporary (the Comvade) instead of that acted as if he is telling us. "Look you here? there are many intrigues flourishing against you here. They cause the worst effect. Therefore if you don't like to loose the Lodian sympathies don't behave as they paint you." Good advice. It is quite different a thing to wish every Muhammadan to be firm in his religion than to disapprove these hes. To be a true Moslem strict and faithful to his religion is the duty of every Muhammadan (the Indians included). It is also the duty of the editorial staff of our contemporary, the Comrade, to fight such fabricated lies and destroy them at their source. The Comrade says in the same parameters of the contemporary of the contem graph "Many devout Mussalmans in India are now satisfied....."

We answer our Indian contemporary by simply saying there is no contradiction between nationalism and religiousness. In conclusion we say the religious firmness of the Turks is not in the slightest form other than what it was yesterday. It ought not to forgotten that it is the duty of the Modem nations as Meelenpersons to unite and be like brothers and form defensive league against the greedy Christian Internationality."

\*>

As argands the passionate and indignant communication of our friend
Dr. Abmad Foad of Egypt, we need not reproduce it, for our Constantinople contemporary
Moslem Schidarity.

has practically traversed the same ground.
Dr. Almad Foad takes us to tack for

our alleged sins of having dcubted the religious fervour of the Turks and the Egyptiers and belittled the value of their respective Nationalisms. We have carefully read our editorial renarks of the 25th April, and it seems to us that our observations on the subject have been completely minurderateed by our friends in Constantineple. We know the character of the eccular movement for which the Young Trik stands, we are aware of the lofty patriotism that inspires him and of the silent devetion and ungridging sacrifice with which he is carrying on his great task. No one admires nere than we do the splendid comage and tenseity if juspese with which he is facing his enormous difficulties and trying, amidst formicable obstacles in presiden him from vulers, to rehald the falric of his once gloricus Empire. For this he capits the entire sympathy and confidence rot call of the Irdian Musicinan , but also et the whole Islamic world. But it is not singly our admiration, confidence and sympathy that we give him, we have effected him the priceless tribute of love. And this deep sentiment springs from the general feeling of husbip that hards Mustalmans tegether all ever the world. Our relevance to the religious condition of the Young Turks was simply nearly to emphasize the nature of this tie. We are in a sense glad to see that our remarks have drawn earnest potests from Tasto-c-Affai against ramous about the irreligiouscie of the Y ring Turks. Such for ours are meanably act affort by their enemies and ere used as a weapon to discredit them in the cres of their co-telepromists in other countries we arethe Turen-r Africa that we are not wholly agriculant of these tactics? All the same, it should be clearly understood that the enemies of Islam cornor do rauch barn as long as Islam is a vital force and remains the true lasts of solidarity among the various Moslem communities in the world. We are glad to be assured that this truth is an fully realised by the present rulers of Turkey as by any other faithful son of Islam

We need hardly say we have habitually refrained from taking any interest in the perty econorms of the two.

The Rival Cliques of the Musician and the Delhi Meslems.

The Delhi Meslems.

The Delhi Meslems.

The Rival Cliques of the Musician and the first same and the solution of the Musician and the solution of the Musician and the solution of the Musician and the solution of the

been lased on our desire to avoid all suspicions of partialiship attaching to cur efforts for doing what little we can to promote the real common interests of the community. Attempts have creationally lear made by each party to drag us within its orbit. Let we have always treated these sodul is advances in the manner that they described. These who ever expected us to join them in a rent d of sterile activities or in a pune of slander and self secking gave as little credit for our intelligence and our sense of public duty. Our stern reliasal to identify correlates with either changes has had the desired effect, and though neither of them can be expicted to glory in the loss of a possible partisan, none of them has bad any reason to regard us as its enemy. For interest in local matters has been solely guided by our sense of the public good, and in whatever affair of the Delhi dislems we have had to par ticitate, we have acted not to please or oppose a faity but to do our duty according to our lights. We know there are a number of Mussalmans in Bests, enjoying the sort of pronuncine Beociated with a certain kind of activity, whose conception of their duty to their community naternally differ a from ours. We have occurrently had to criticise their acts and their wave, and naturally they have never liked that their place of mind should have been licken by long forced to measure their doings and methods by a new and inconvenient standard of public conduct. It would have been more than human-at least as far as their type of bumanny gover-it they had not tried to use the weapons they hald sugarest treis critics. For us these weapons have had no terrors. They cannot acter us from doing our duty even if they are n the isrds of nuch more powerful though equally unscriptions of penenis. In the existing atmosphere of India, beneat juilic work is everywhere expected to the poison us fangs of a peculiarly reptile breed. But the work has get to go on, and the workers have to take the neks of slander, back-biting and abuse as a part of their lot without making nuch ado about it. We would have never said all this but for a peculiar incident in connection with the Jami Mesque at Delhi which, on account of its strange chameter, we cannot keep from our readers.

The limit of the Jami Mosque are looked after by a committee of Mussalmans appointed by Government and controlled by the deputy commissioner of Delhi. The Musulman public has never had a voice in the appointment of its personnel, and consequently the Committee has seldom thought is

accessary to pay much heed to public views and wishes. Complaints have always been rife as to its confirmed habit of arbitrary conduct and more particularly about its indifference to the requirements of those who go to the Mosque for daily prayers. Most of its membeen have been generally believed to be just the common type of men who spend much of their lives in seeking official favours and distinctions. One could not expect from such persons any marked degree of enthusia-m for disinterested public service, but one could at any rate hope that some of them would not, under the cover of their positions as members of the Mosque Committee, become the agents and authors of an intrigue. The following facts will, however, show that the hope was in vain. A very large congregation attends the Friday player in the Jami Mosque, and as the rected portion of the mosque proves insufficient on these occasions to accommedate the whole number, many persons, are chiged to say their prayers in the open courtyard, the lot weather this is for them a terrible experience. secretaing heat of the sun and the burning stones of the pavement leneath their feet are unbearable. In the beginning of this hot weather the Hamalard diew the attention of the Mosque Committee to this great discounter felt by a large portion of the Friday congregation and suggested that a large canony and campets should be provided for the occasion. Nothing was, however, done to remove the complaint. Several days afterwards Mr. Mohamed Ali, who went to the Morque to attend the Friday prayers, brought the matter to the notice of the Imain Saheb and requested him to do semething to save the people from such a great inconvenience. Some days afterwards the Imam Saleb wrote to Mr. Mohamed Ali that king him on behalf of the Mosque Committee for having brought the general public complaint to its notice. At the same time, we heard that some members of the Committee had complained to the Chi i Chamissioner that Mr Mohamed Ali came to the Mosque with a large crowd, and that the Committee would not be responsible for any numbers that might happen in consequence. We could with difficulty selieve that any members of the Committee would be so bold as to invent and propagate such wasked hes. When Mr. Molamed Ali went to the Mosque for Friday pinyers on the 14th instant, he was requested by several persons to ask the Imam Saheb if nothing would be done to antigate their hard-hip. Mr. Mohamed Ali accordingly went to where the Ironn Saheb was ceated and requested him to come out and see for himself what it meant to stand outside in the countyard and pray in the terrible heat, Imani Salieb at once assumed a loud and insulting tone and made a snappish reply. We need not give full particulars of the talk between Mr. Mohrmed Ah and the Imam which has been published is a prosed to be the guardian of the traditions of the Prophet of Islam and leads the faithful in prayers, behaved in a manner that no Mussa'n an, with the cumple of the great Runder of Islam, would imitate, and rejeated the baseless accessation which was said to have leen made against Mr. Mohamed Air in the hearing of the Chief Commissioner some days before. Needless to say that Mr Mohamed Ali bore himself with extraordinary self-restraint in face of such provocation, and though there were great outhursts of resentment against the Imam's behaviour from the hundreds of persons who heard him, Mr Mol amed Ali succeeded in test aiming them all like himself. This disgraceful incident, of which there are of the Jami Marie was the author, needs no furnishing of the clue it was a tile augh clumsy attempt to give a political emplexion to a matter definely innocent of politics. The Iniam has been talking of right and disturbances and of crowds led by Mr. Mohamed Ali Rus he hit upon this elever device of "catching" a "dangerous" person, perhaps to crown a life-long loyalty. This painpered person, whose head seems to have been turned by patenage in certain quarters. In playing a dangerous been turned by pationege in certain quarters, is playing a dangerous game. And we warn him as well as those who are his henchmen or his dupes that such game never pays in the end. He may not have any scruples of conscience in trying to injure those whom he does not like by organised falsehoods, but he is not even serving those whom he professes to serve Mr. Mohamed Ali canhave only one feeling for such base manusuring. His conscience is clear before man and God. For sanctimonious charlatancy he can have nothing but centempt. May we ask the Imam Saheb what earthly reason can anybody have for creating a disturbance in the mosque against him? His sole business should be to try to worthily fill the position that he has inherited and refrain from mixing himself up in affairs which manifestly he beyond his real duties, his talent and his capacity. He needs to be reminded that when priests stray into politics they often lose their heads and always the esteem of the public. The demand for canopy and carpets made to the Imam of the Delhi Morque does not surely amount to sedition against Government established by law in British India. If the Imam Saheb has worked himself into such a form of mind, the sooner he gets out of it the better it would be alike for him, the Moslem public and the Government.

# The Comrade.

The Campaign.—II.

1. - THE GERMANN IN BELGIOM.

LAST week we give such a long and detailed account of the company and the plans which thermany was credited with having made for the invasion of France through Belgium, that we presume our readers would have had little deficulty in following the course of the war during the week that of own! This work we need not write at such great length, but may sarry be entent with seeing how far the therman plan of maximum has been successful or otherwise, and what alterations in that plan her teem experience have induced her to make

Our fears as regards the scantiness of news have been emply justified, and we hope we are not unast to the Press Bureau of England, France and Belgium in raying that whatever news has come down to us through the slave has not been unaccompanied by the natural bias of the allies as bellegerents. It is true that the Garman avalanche that buried a elf again t that ring tortress, dehough it has penetrated into the town of large, has not yet soe seded in awarping off the two lve first that around late. So far the plans of the German General Scall have taled, and wintever theories they have been maining in the storeing of fortified places appear to have been down to sureus despondagent. however, has not prevented Germany from hobbing on to her course of attacking France on her north eastern fronter through Blemm territory and the Grand Dach of Laxonburg Had Lage tallen completely into Gottman hands, the place would have provided the required base for managing the lageritably long line of communication for her army of my usion. But as we stated last week, if Liege could not be stormed it could not possibly be or elected or evaded, what Germany was done since he follow of her "rushing" tacties is to invest the fast, bring her hear seem guns to the rising ground to the east of Locge with a view to relate at lessure the powerful ring forcess that could not be seened, and to advince a covering aimy almost parallel to the inter Mense beyond its left bank, in order to not as a screen against the main field torce of Belgium lying between Brusses and Lie re and the apprehended reinforcements from Phyland whose Expeditionary Army, as we pointed out last week, would more profitably be condered in Belglum as the left wine, of the allied forces than in P each territory A recent telegram of Renter's states that is generally admitted that the Germans planned to turn or ther to the right nor the left through Belgium, but to keep sterily on the apparate course , yet the first nighting line of the German Youv of facing south, hadad to turn proctoches west. This has all along been too obvious to ment any particular mention, for it is no hard-able to credit, the German General Staff with a hound a blan of eampsign incapable of the sugatest altraction to reprise to the demand of altered communications and striking to if with stop d obstinacy as d is was part of the laws of Moles and Persuan Obviously the large forts on the 1 it bank of the Mease could not be last togeneral by a considerable force which could oppose the advance of reliant; Belgan pold to e 125,000 signar, probably assisted sooner or later by attends a portion of Linkship F poducing Army, which was apprened to find at Ordena, Neeppear, Dunkok, Graveline or Boulegue or more than one of these western pair. To this extent, of course, the Graveline named a conjugation is in divorted, and the we come by by string reserves of cold by Bal, me has been re-presible for the diversion. But it would be a metake to suppose time the termine leave not plyaneed though the Belgian Ardennes of the transf Duchy orthography Had Loga fallon at the distribution to the metrics to the confidence of th we mentioned on presided (b) in our less usure that some it has not fallen, only the direct road is an Malmody the arm Standal has normation, only the algebraic train salements the 424 retained the recently been algebraic trained the algebraic trained to the orthogonal framework of the recent that a recent parties of the orthogonal framework trained to the investment of the recent that are not a recent of the recent that are not a recent of the recent of Chamin dones normal Pance is concerned to consider and as non-xi cit. Its gins have encigh with the consideration of Lateries of Commin, node in he as time attachming in and done he plateau Barry and of sheet which dominates the most can be in hit tank of the Monse, as two most considerations in the mover of the Monse, the Commins being reported to have addenoted being reconstructed bridge at Herstal The Malmody and Strodor road, therefore, is also providedly safe. As any rate, the week a telegrams clearly show that German forces have advanced along the Ourthe valley road through Marche and Rochefort and possibly also Marche and Ciney on to Dingot where, spectraling to a French official communities, the Germans attacked of them in dealer morning Parties is concerned to the second seconding to a French official communities, the Germans attacked

with two cavalry divisions, several battalions of infantry and quickfirers, although it adds that they were repulsed by French cavalry and retired in disorder on the right bank of Meuse and, scoording to a subsequent message, were repulsed from that position also. Similarly, we get indications in the telegrams of German advance along the Viel Salem. La Roche and St. Hubert roads towards Vouillon, and along the Stavelot, Bastogne and Inbramont road towards the same destination, not to mention the more southern roads, Dickirch-Arlon-Virton road for Montmedy and the Traces-Luxemburg road for Longwy, an action having taken place of the Othams river, south of Montmedy, resulting in the defeat of the Germans after a two-days' struggle and the annihilation of a regiment of Dragoons by the French.

So much with regul to the Graman alvance to the cast of the Mouse. But, as we have stated above, the Germans have not been content with this ord concentration against Longs forts on the right bank of the Mease, but are creating it by the reconstructed badler at Herstal, some five miles to the north-east of Liego, as well as by a ponto on bridge near Vise, a little way further to the north, and are probably also tording the river still tither north at Esselen, all danger as movements while the Liego forts still hold out, and the earlier report of the 14th August that the Garmane wer concentrating in an attack on the right bank of the Mouse was contriducted next morning by the announcement, that the Germans were concentrating their affack or the first situated on the left back. This is not all. The second that the General have placed between the Bugun had form and ladge is considered by troops which are not only at longers, but no heart of now at Laulen, now at Hassell, at one time a transing on Doet and it and her on Aerschut some mee figuring at Hacle n and on the river Vilp, at other curs at Rumilies and In spite of routes and defeat it seems extain that, nativities and a gall de mal at Brussels, the Germans are alvaneing towards Action paths population of warea has considerable affinity with the recalers, and it the come time passing on in a south we torly direction town is French territory, their course being parallel to the Men value of present and for an parallel to the river Sambo also. To all means and purposes Lege has been cut off from the Franco-Bly is a copy, and if the German push then seem on in the direction of Nonir keeping out of the range of the game of that fort they may similarly cut off Namur also. Franchit less, which was a mannered on the 15 maximit to have onter ! Belgium in Contloror and to be a leaneng on Gemblous, have been strict to be the ring a Los part of the main Gorman from It an important engagement takes place comparison in the significant of the court's trainer outlead is of Waterley, Genuppe, Quite bras and Ramillos and the Grimins gain a drisive victory, we do not think it would be an oney task for Prance to prevent their alvan e into Er wh tend by, specially as the German force maching through the entern portion of the Belgian Ardennse would be able to cross the Meass near Donat or near threat and join the buces changing suchwards along the life bank of the Mouse, possely through the same Chail in through which the French have receally gained access into the heart of Belgium. Although the true that the Germans have not entered French territory in any time worth the name, and in we than a forting's has passed since the do a strong of war, who with a thout some arguificance that the Gleron is have trueered a much longer distance from their own groutier through a admittedly afficult country the population of which is harde a them and the trees of which are fighting every each of the grant, then the Planch whose forces are med ug, so to speak, oper life, tre. The full period for German mobilisation is posed to be cleven lays from the declara ion of war, while the Brench eye of it by two days. The story of a map found on an Ublan showing tent carrier were tuned to race Brus els on the day following the John stion of war a gunst Prince and Lalle on the 5th, is worthy of old w men's credence only, though one may believe that a Corme eccernst resembly in France and ordered-most probably to the seke of of et on y do neart himself to the German Com-mander of heart with 13th. That was the case on which the German n will account at inte been completed needing to the accepted progressing. From an Consistion, in all probability, commenced no nation than the Granus is a we would show later the Germans had entered in at it have hely tem did to some Liege and har fought nevea without the ithe un', decarse, lost from while the French who element in the (1) hato be alreading methodically and on the 11 in the chart, in Beaton, were only "ready to advance" the Handaland of the Basican, were only "ready to advance" on the 4th and we amounted to have outered Bolgian at Charlerot only on the 15th. Time in or be just within the wheated, limit of time for Private but the French and Gorman schodules can be emulered apolicable only to Gamma and French advance some the Branco-tier nan frontier in Alesco-Lorraine and not to the two armies coming in course; at Dinant or near Namur.

II .- Tan Figuring en Brigion.

Let us now give a summary of the fighting in Belgium. First as to Lidge, the belgrams of 10th August from Belgium

sources made it clear that it was not a small body of men that had pene-trated through the forts into the town of Liège under cover of night, but that the German force in or, at any rate, near the city numbered 120,000, that a Belgian main aimy was advancing against them, and that the story to the effect that 3,000 Belgian troops had been made prisoners -of which, by the way, the demal was the first information received here—was baseless. What happened to the advance of this main army we are not yet been told, and probably for very good reasons. The Germin covering atmy has completely and effectively acreened the besieging force, and until and onless the former is decisively beaten the torts at large must depend only upon themselves. The Germans had no doubt met with a serious upon themselves. The Gamans had no doubt met with a serious check in their headlong rush on the 5th and do not seem to have returned to the attack seriously mutil the night of the 9th, when they are reported to have made a de petate attack on fort Scraing (Liege) which is signated on the right bank of the Meuse, and to have been repulsed with a loss of 890 falled. At legann of the 9th, announced on the authority of statement in Brist els, that the Germans have resamed the bombardoneat of the forts which were replying vigorously and that their attemp's to cross the Mouse above Liege were considerably hampered by fire from the forts. Nevertheles, it is evident from subsequent telegram- that they reconstructed the bridge at Herstal, and the forts permitted the Germans to early thoir shore gains across the Mouse and to pass around L gran the consistence is selectable torce. On the 14th August the entire of a cre position of lacro was described by a bank cashier, who had evelol from large through Nomme to Brissels. He confirmed that the Corm no seed halling the town in strength, but added that they also gave be impressed of boing ready to make a harried remeal. Why the Grinian should make such a retreat we cannot say, for it a voir a did do that without a serious reverse to the coroning arm, they should be dilliged from a sate counth But they have experienced to be vigilar, and should the worst happen the may be there distributes his medicate the way that they had one. The latest commission is that the pite way that they had one. The latest commencer is that the pite of constant try nost destroys are condently pushing misses of troops forward north a Isouch of the a, and while official Proche despatches tate that all larger its are holding out ramous are in circulation that had a too larger in a file, thought any lack only a pite that had that the constant a colegiant from its Brusel. mation. The Duly Well research a cologiam from its Brusel Correspondent cally on the 19th or pant to the effect that he co forts were shill be ling out, the ash out of from Franco Belger tone s How much lim or they each ald on a number or less alle speculation. W' t is, however, a rise a setting any may very will the purpose for which clay had to a designed, namely, to achieve the onemy in order to early Prance and Excland to soud troops for their assistance and rich. The English Expeditionary Army has already landed d Boilegne, and the Frent for a seadyments on Genbleaur ner se part of the Gent on trast. But we re sull rachined to be been, which we stated to one? I have that it have been a cavery not the German less, to the aurenter of talks on the blowing "up of my fort, within the west a or, feer mass and decoure as a conwhat would be ones in in the alien to count the present brishest Centry of the Perpole it is exercised that we exercit from the "b, each trank today to a ye and I have need of I manage to all a festinght of and results as now one stage of a good could be had premient for doctors are such as now to fit to a contrable peace of were for an orne. We not a not excessively took to Grown expectation, but make the considerable beautiful from a present on the fewer of timescal and the results of the metal and the second by took to Grown and the results of the metal and the second by the fewer of timescal and the second by the fewer of the metal and the second by the second besieged by an enemy. The as, Port Arthur, A brevente new will known instance in part and a must be remove per that according to some authorities, whom we quarid last week, the ways round in the form the 1914 palm out the mericional de rea of defer exist "Rurene or in the world", and that Lange, with any advanced provisions of ground and supers, has long been expected to "stance succe "more those to the prolonged than any of the estier great ring"fortiesses of Europe"

### III. -- Otherit Now Orner Belgier Provinces.

We now turn to the arbitry of them, a Carrother presinces of Billian --have able of Sanar, Lorenzy and Brever. It a Breasals tolegram as a material of control were respected to acceptance to the first of the francial trace than a which pass brasses in the arrival of Sth, according to the same reports, both the Front advance into and the German evacuation of hazemberg were efforts of the talgination rather than a bare chronicle of facts, for, as we have staled before, the French did not probably enter Belgium in any force by the 14th instant and a large German force was reported on the 11th fustant by the Official Press Bureaucust only to be in Luxemburg but to have reached the Belgian frontier. German patrols were gotted to be not only at Marche and Arlah, but also at Godinas, the westernmost point on the frantier of Belgian Luxemburg,

emburg. However, no engagement has taken place in Luxemburg mainly because it is probable there are no Belgian forces worth the name on this side of the Mouse. We have already referred to the two-days' oathle reported on the 14th or the river Othane, south of Montmedy, and strictly speaking it does not fall within the category of operation, in Balgia, for the scane of aution lay in French territory. As for the engalement at Dinant, where an artillery duel occurred on 15th and the French of recoperat to have driven the Germans from the town, we have arred; given the details in dealing with the division of the room plan of action. More important than these op arous in the cause of Nonar, however, mportant than these op attens of the entropy of Namar, however, are those which have taken present on the estimated as Brahmand Limburg. A service of the Limburg taken that Unians hall appeared in Ferre and entropy and characteristic for the easien the treasury and characteristic for the easien the treasury and characteristic for the easien the easien that coming with the entropy of the entrop that while three Germin Arrest's, dispuse Legs, two cavalry devisions were the form in the first the worknown French men where the Germin wall as her telefoliophic a small. Belgian stream evidently too in warr into the shown on the maps, On the 13th a Blaz consecuent a sod that, after reticating on the 11th August, the German test of 1 the advince on the 12th, and the Belgin leaght to just energie with a the open north-west of theself and were successful in all in the case own It was stated that 10,000 trees (ool part. Also enessign of the same date from Bro also and that 6,000 ments of part on each side, and that a Belgian cassies case con force or fee left, wang of the Bolgian namy to got the 2nd Carolice Discourant a fact domeon a country with 12 guns remove the Greenen was 6 1, beying a number of deal and wounded there are suggest the their details of the enginements was a suit be an energy to be the deal of the limit Router's Corress or lent says a war the restrict a second 1 of migh by the Green and civility to care the Bright by second to Georgians Phy Georgians advanced in two divisions of higher his tool, with the object of realization, Press, in Late december the pressure of the inter Velp at Due to white the Betger (100) up the at the proposition at If selow and use do ended see passive of the rive. Vep at Chefon when, The substitution describes a result of a regiment of \$1000 mercular, \$10000 mercular, \$1000 mercular, \$1000 mercular, \$1000 mercular, \$1000 me les the Breier fells obegin to begin to be then a 2000 milies. A cavalry encounts do topotad a land to the Bagnas chares the Grenkins are a the baken to tell their consolled them to splitato monos realnes edune to beat manuters ofterwards to extend the light a great a took, regardless of the Southers, and have them to expect he Bergue entrachments. That to must have an a few nerrow butter, exthereby to the result of the bright were Tan bildgas were root ored with day! It is that in across only of their objective, only or ed with dori. It is that the ring only of their objective, only our of the ring of the of the Bolz in felt very is sell to have weered, the Gorman or the first and the little process of to the wrested, the Gorman or Try angelling the Dr. 1 to set, or the town town. But report respect to respect to the sale of Gordan amount who are in the Gordan lesses are still to be therefore a manufacture of the first time. Bless a losses are sligged to have the respect to the first time of time o bettle chille. The first have a sense of stell to he e born repulsed rough here the state of the least to the south of Dut, which share here to about the substitute between Mose the red to the sense of large and a nuclewest of Liege and dear the pure ones of the boast of Arwein. In the night that twenty House is in the manufactor of the first and Milliants won have the manufactor in 17 and a deep tree and the standard terms field. of Wherles Or en leather that the reason of the three of Queen in Graphical Property and the sense the sense of the Residenting times a the corresponding to the control of the first Redationary. Wars Almough the metal in the control of the first Redationary elementary distributed for the first Redationary and on the interest of the control of the first Redationary and on the interest of the control of the first Redationary property of the first Redationary property of the first Redationary property of the control of th of a German advance to the first of the while Practice Religion designed, and advance gasted at the control of the was reported to be procarding along the trent ex a 1 5 the senior in the aerth-oast. France and Belgium. French of al community of issued on the night of the 12th, had announce to but the Balgrans had blown up a number of radway bridges behind the Germane in the Landson district, cutting off their means of supply. The Press Bureas also

announced on the 14th instant that the Belgians had so driven the enemy to the cortward that no German cavalry was then between Hanselt et a Ramilies. Nevertheless a message from the Pioneer's own correspondent, dated the 14th matant, while stating that so far an is known only one battalion of German Infantry crossed the Memor admitted that German cavalry are only 30 miles from Animerf: and aithough a later message stated that the reports that the German's were marching on Antwerp were officially denied in Brosse warm a was believed that they had retired on the main body, long lie's it to unmessances failing to discover the enemy's forces it was interested in the Diest on the same day that the Germans were recovering in the direction of Aerichet, which is some eight miles dre vere of Dient, come 20 miles to the north-east of Brussels and the at the same distance to the south-east of Antwerp. The three is no english a good deal to the west of Hasselt, and Ramillies and I do or recontain sinces must have been singularly unfortunets of the looking for the Germans on the west instead of the total As a matter of fact there were skirmishes on Saturdry, the Lett near Lunden and Tirlemont, the former lying straight on the me between Hueselt and Ramilles and the later some 10 nile is the vest of it and some 26 miles east of Brussels On the 18 here a tated that measures such as the erection of barrasdes were terp tilen to detend Brussess ugainst a sudden easalty thether is the street in course asserts that all attempts at such raids have to been deer constrated. This does not lock very much like having to the energy to the eastward that no German cavalry, it was very limiselt and Ramillies, and the responsibility for the tailor assessment even a terees in ust be laid at the door of "leng 1 in recentary sames" rather than that if the venturesome careful of Germany

No believe was rejected since the battles of Haclem-Eghezee on the 120, and the two days' battle that took place about the same time at the Ochaine but it was stated on the 1 ith that the Germans very apparently advancing their infantly with a view to a frontal new meant on St. Trend and Hasselt, pouring men across the pentices tricke near Vise in spite of the obvious danger from the I are term specifican was rife with regard to the interesting question vector will the German gung facing west the Germans would crie to affice Namus summarity or have the nerve to neglect it. It we stated, though we do not know on what authority, that this fer cas we much street than Liege. There was every indication that a by lattle was about to take place of which the skirmides tree Landen and Tulemont between the Germans and the Belgions and on the banks of the Meuse between the French and the term on were obviously preliminates. The Germans were declared to reten from Liege to Mulhausen with marked density in the next their front was declared to follow apparently the course of a via Ourshe, then along the Prench frontier, which it crossed in the Longwy Briev region. A large part of this front has been strong hand by curtiworks particularly on the Ourthe between Max and Strussburg in Lorinic Commentators were, however, execution whether terribute attack would be delivered through telemon or forembing. From he Liege-Namur inc to the new is urbood of More the number engaged exceed a million The impending great battle had not taken place on cither sum till the 15 h if we believe a Binssels telegram which was cabled to us here Lendon at 1 a M, on the 17th which reported temp my full But an onther message, dated the 16th, accounted that cannot a beg was heard at Tirlemont from the circular of neighbouring villages of Bost and Hongaire and was believed to be the beginning of great battle. The same day reports were called of a French Government community preparing the public for the repending great battle, stating that several inclines a man were singaged, that the front extended over 200 miles and that no denite result was expected for a week or more, and appealing to the public to follow the phases of the operations coolly and rotelling only.

### IV. - Lan Figurisa in Austin Lornainn.

This terms us to the fibtes in Assoc-Lorrane, for in the big battle that is now probably reging it will not be possible to separate the operations in Relation from those on the France-German frenter. Last week we took dealt only in passing with Rierch ad ance into Alsace Leriane, for it was not unexpected and the french had not pereins I far energh into the country. We may therefore, begin with the message cabled on the 7th August that the French had occupied Virture Moyenvic. A day later a Paris telegram stated that French troops indecessed the frintier in Alsace and cases Althich after a herea battle; and they were also reported to have jurished the retreating Germans and continued the movement in the direction of Mulhausen. Next day it was reported from Paris that the French advance grard had arrived at Althich at nightfall on the 7th instant, that the town was defended by a German brigade behind earthworks which the French carried after a fierce bayenet aght, and that the Germans fled in disorder and lost heavily in the French cavalry spursuit. The same day an earlier telegram from

Paris announced the still greater event of the French entry inte-Mulhausen. An official statement, issued in Paris subsequently, described the extreme brilliance of the success, stating that the plack displayed by the French treops at Altkirch was astounding and was specially marked during the fierce rush which preceded the cap-ture of the German entrenchments and in other bayonet charges which resulted in the rout of the enemy. The Germans were reported to have shandoned their second lines of work without resistance. French dragoons had started to pursue them and continued until darkness fell. At dawn French had again advanced and had occupied the German earthworks. In less than an hour Mulhausen had been occupied, and the French cavalry, traversing the streets at full gallop, had swept the German rearguard. Had the French occupation of Mulhauten been anything more than temporary, it would no doubt have been a brilliant feat, and French raptures would have been as justified as they were natural, for although Germany has not fortified her frontier sgainst France as France has fortified her's against Germany, the recent earthworks at Mulhausen made it a comparatively stronger place But France's triumph has proved to be short-lived, for only two days later it was reported that the Germans in force attacked Mulhausen wheren on the French force, which was stated to be smaller, retired bulliantly and took up a strong position where they stemmed the attack. On the 13th instant another cable reported that according to the French Ministry for War, the brigade sent to Mulhausen had been despatched merely to scatter the Gorman Intelligence Department, and that it withdrew after effecting its purpose. We fear this will not easily "go dewn," and the French retreat from Mulhausen has been recognised even by the Times' imilitary correspondent as a check to the French, although the only one yet admitted, inspite of all the brilliance claimed for the retreat as for the attach. The 11th German Army Corps and a division of the fitteenth are reported to have tollowed the retizing French troops and to have attacked the principal line of French defence, nowever, without succeeding to break it.

The same telegram announced that the French repulsed the German attack "in the district of Agincourt" on the 10th instant capturing six guns and destroying a battery, and they carried the village of Lagard at the point of the bayonet Agincourt is, of course, in the extreme north of France, and probably the place referred to is Asidincourt which is to the south of Montbeliard and to the southwest of Altkirch. But it was officially declared in Berlin that 1,500 French prisoners were captured in Alsace, which had been cleared of the enemy. It is strange that such a report should have trickled flown to us; nevertheless the reports of enormous lesses in Alsace were decided in Paris where it was officially stated that the French held Upper Alsace with considerable forces.

A message, dated 15th August, gives the first news of five days' continued fighting near Saales, when it was announced that the pass was occupied by the French and the town was also held by them. Saales lies a few in les to the south-west of Strassburg and to the south-east of Lincoville, and its importance lies in the fact that the pass commands the valley and is on the flank of any operation from or against Lorraine. The artillery is reported to have taken the German position in the rear, and it is stated that equipment was found lying in disorder, proving the harried nature of the departure of the Germans.

The next day a London message stated that the French had defeated the Bavarian army corp at Circy and Avicour, both places on the French frontier lying between Moselle and Saarburg in the one case and between Luneville and Strassburg in the other, This shows that the Germans had penetrated the Freuch frontier to about the same extent that the French had penetrated the German frontier, for only 3 days before it had been reported that the Germans had bombarded Pont-a Mousson, a place on the French frontier lying on the river Moselle between Metz on the German side and Nancy on the French. Evidently the French, although not yet confident enough of advancing towards Strassburg and Molshein even after the occupation of Saales, it was officially announced that the French had begun the offensive in force on the night of the 14th instant along the line from Luneville to Sasrburg, and that the move had been successfully continued on the 15th This enterprise well matched with the occupation of Thann, which lies at a short distance to the north-west of Mulhausen, and was to be followed two days later by the occupation of Colmar. We have already referred to the French Government communique preparing the public of the impending great battle, and we only take it the movements of French troops in southern Lorraine as well as Upper Aleace were preliminaries to the big battle. The telegram of the 17th stated with reference to this advance all along the Alsace Lorraine that the movement was now particularly rapid towards Stranburg, the French being reported to have captured many guns of heavy calibre, field guns and convoys including motor lorries. The French possess a natural advantage all along the frontier from Belfort upto Luneville on account of the Vosges mountains, and a month cable to the Indian Daily News, Calcutta, sent from London, an

> يا بة مار

17th instant, stated that, according to an official account of Paris, severe fighting had taken place in Vosges and the entire German Divisien, which may consist of 14,000 or 21,000 men, had surrendered. This lacks confirmation both from London and Paris, and we do not thisk German and French forces in such large numbers had come into contact so early. But a telegram of the 16th reported that the two forces were in contact on the German left and that the French were advancing in Upper Vosges where they had "checked German offensive and even gained ground." French aviators had proved even more venturesome and were reported to have flown in their aeroplanes over Metz and after dropping shells on Zeppelin sheds to have returned unscathed to Verdun despite the fact that over two hundred shots were reported to have been fired on them from seroplane guns A message on the 17th instant gave details of the French advance in Upper Alsace, but it is difficult to find the names of the places mentioned on the maps. The French were reported to have continued to advance in the neighbourhood of the heights of Doman and to have occupied Schermeck, twelve miles below Saales French cavalry was stated to have pushed on to Molbach and Lutzelhausens and the French were said to occupy in Alsace a line from Thann and Corvay to Dannemarie On the 18th it was stated that the French were making methodical progress in Alsace and Lorraise and had gained a distance of ten to twenty kilometres to Belfort, advancing strongly in some valley particularly on Strassourg is one Chambary we know in France, but it lies very far from the scene of action, being some hundred and fifty unles to the south of Belfort. Probably either the name has been misspelt or there is another place of the same name to the north of Beliot. A later message, dated 18th, stated on the authority of the Official Press Bureau that the Germans were retreating in Upper Alesce to the north and east to disorder before French alvaner, and the latest news is to the effect that on the alternoon of 10th the French advanced rapidly and mached Moerchingen which is the northernmost point the French have yet reached lying to the south east of Meiz and being an important point in the Strassburg-Metz tails av.

While being of opinion that it is easy to exaggerate the importance of the French advance in Maice Leriaine, particularly when it is known that the Germans have not founded their frontier like the French and that particularly Lerraine has been comparatively lightly held by the Germans, and then adversities have not come anywhole near Melz and Suasaourg in no less than seventeen days after the declaration of war, respite of the population of Alexa-Lorianno having French sympathies, while the Germans have overron at least a third of Belgium and out off its strongest ra g-to-creas from all succour, it cannot be denied if, as the Times Militar, Currespendent sais, they had made any plan of attacking Nancy, it has not ocen tolic wed for in that case we must presuppose that the Germans had any such plans, and so far as overt indications go, we have no reason to presuppose such a

thing

We regret we have osen unable to deal with the operations on the Austro-Servian, Russo-Austrian and Russ -torman frontiers this week, nor with the remours of a nava' engagement in the Auristic. But at the present stage of the campaign these are of little consequence However, we cannot close this review without offering hearty congratulations to Lord Kitchene, and St. Johr French on the landing of the British Expeditionary Army on the shores of France quite a week before it was expected. With reference to this, let us add that the lending of the Bernso toices does not merely testify to the rapidity of mobil zation and the excellence of in litary organisation,

but also to the brave spirit of the civil popula to ,

The British military intercention in Enope, in the early stage of war at any rate, would probably be limited to troops from the United Kingdom, namely, the Expeditionary Force, which includes practically the whole of the Regu'ar Array in home stations, brought up with reserves to six divisions numbering with carelry shout 10 s,000. These troops would probably be despatched to co-operate with the French Army. At first eight the intervention of 168,000 men in a struggle between armies together numbering over 17,000,000 men on war establishments may seem unimportant, es, ecially as it would still leave the French troops numerically inferior to the German This small force, however, night prove of the atmo t value to its all es, when the Germans are attempting to advance through Belgium, for the British command of the sea would enable it, with or without French or Belgium reinforcements, to threaten the enemy's flank and lines of communication from the coast-an operation the risks and difficulties of which are clearly great but not insuperable. If unlisted with judgment, skill and daring, and provided it could be despatched in time and maintained in the field, the British Expeditionary Force might help materially to turn the scales of advantage in favor of the Triple Entente, and enable the French and Russian Armies to gain the initiative and press a vigorous attack against the Germans and their Ally. But Mr. Solaus, Editor of the Imperial Army Series of Military Training Manuals, writing in the Brittania Year Book,

Is in bowever, deubtful, whether the Expeditionary Force could be despected to the continent in time or at all... If the flucts of the

(Continued on Page 126)

## Notice.

It has been decided to publish the Comrade War Bulletin from Thursday, the 27th instant.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their applications with subscriptions to

> The Manager The "Comrade". Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.

Triple Enterty gain command of the sea, Britain is practically secure from nullicary officious by the German and Austrians. If Britain loss command of the seas are once to officious is paralysed and her existence is at stake on the forture of war upon the continent and perhaps in any event, with her fleet in being. Britain is considered scenes from intery officious by the Triple Alliance except in possible radio. In the 17 ii is considered that the results of these raids would be maded to the impact of commanications such as bridges and relivacy, and of reportly in arbonism occasioned by the possible disting on of result bees, of communications such as bridges and relivacy, and of reportly in harbonis, todastrial centres and generally. The invasion of the United Kingdom, despite British flows in being, by a bottler rading force of at least 70,000 men has authoritatively ben disclosed to be a practical possibility, and there can be no condition and almitted on the lighest authority that the Territorial Price, which is not interested for the defence of Great Britain—and pressure slip freidad in the absence of the Regular Army abroad, is and to meet good Continental troops in the field, and that this weakness must be remedied for the defence of Great Britain breaks from. The time is the position of Great Britain. Her obligations to the Triple Ear air, as well as her own vital interests and all imate accuraty in ght and in cert probably would demand the despatch of the Lap ditionary back to the help of her allies on the continual traces in the contain and all imate accurate in a set of the help of her allies on the continual traces in the contain and all imate accurate in a set of the help of her allies on the continual traces in the contain and accurate and the contained of the laps distributed by war high and make the contained and in a sold free with the principles and sound strategy, with one leaves to the first trace in the round have maded in the continual and the would not the principles of interest of the c

No such panic as was feared by this writer has hitherto manifested itself and one may well believe that the British force, although small when compared with the nullions on gaged by France, Germany and Austria, will play an unportant and perhaps a decisive part in this Titanic struggle.

## The Buckingham Palace Conference.

Tun outbrerk of the war in Europe has thrown the domestic controversies of Great Britain into the background, and the Irish Home Rule straggle has for the moment been suspended in face of a commor national peril. The spectacle of the Irish Nationalists and the Ulsterites—all ready but yesterday to fly at each other's throat—now frateric may together and willing to go through any sacrifice to confound the enemies of the Empire, must have delighted the soul of every Buton, Yew, however can torget the gravity of the crisis on the eve of the war, and responsible Butt hipolaticians may well regard the sudden outbreak of the strutge in Europe as a blessing in disgnise, which has accited the all but contain catastrophe of civil strife in Ireland. The English papers received with the last mail are full of dire forebodings about the Intest phase of the Irish question. They are, according to their several standpoints, full of the deepest concern about the assure which the breakdown of the Buckingham Palace Conference raised into ugly and sharp prominence. This abortive Conference proved the source of a new and heated controversy, and the party feeling rose to a white hoat.

Angey protests against the ixing a intervention emanated from the Libertal and Libert ranks. Furrous a seu sions ensued as to the Ring's functions the constitutional practice and the numisterial responsibility. The Ministers were sat jected to onespoken and even hareb controls by their own to live a Independent spirits among the Ministeriali ts condering a the woods proceedings in unmeasured terms, and even in decree to be de lided the political atmosphere with crees of alarm. There were reside threats of serious mutany in the litheral ranks, and Liberal and Rudical papers inveighed against what they described as the usuipation of the functions of What the upshed of this pandemonium Parliament by the Caown might have been it is now deficult to say, but there can be little doubt that the crisis and reached its atmost gravity, and that the war it Europe has saved freland from a sanguinary civil war. It would, therefore, be no less instructive than interesting, if we duce in brief some passages of the exciting chapter of British politics which politicians and publicists of the various schools of thought have written round the ill-fated Conference over the Irish question.

The Conference was summoned to meet on 21st July, and Mr. Asquith announced it to the House of Commons on the 20th. The

asnouncement was received without much enthusiasm, and the bulk of . the Liberal and Radical members were frankly amazed at the novel. eparture. The members of the Conference were Mr. Asquith and fr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Landowne, Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon. the Leader of the Opposition said that it was neither necessary nor the Leader of the Opposition said that he had loyally accepted lesirable that he should say more than that he had loyally accepted to the Conference. The Irish he command of His Majesty to attend the Conference. neader repudiated any responsibility for the policy of calling the ionference. He said that the invitation to attend the Conference had come to him in the form of a command of the King, and as noh he had at once accepted it. Mr. L. Gunell several times ittempted to address the House and when he at last gained the permission of the Speaker, he asked the following question: "May I ask, then, what precedent he (the Prime Minister)
has and what authority he has to advise the King
to place himself at the head of a conspiracy to defeat the decisions of this House?" No answer was given to this question, the Speaker, without waiting for the reply, called upon new members to take their seats, thus effectually closuring further debate. On the same day Lord Courtney asked Lord Crewe in the House of Lords to state the degree of responsibility of the Munisters for the step which had been taken and to reassure him as regards to his apprehension that the step would be viewed by the world at large as something like a supersession of Parliament. Lord Crewe replied that their was no sbrogation whatever of Ministerial responsibility, no departure from the cons titutional practice in the circumstances in which his Majesty had summoned the representances of various parties and interests to meet He also assured and consider that supremely important question Lord Courtney that there had not been and could not be any intention to superzede the authority of Parliament in that matter, and that no such result could conceivably follow

M1 Asquith's announcement in the Commons proved a signal for tremendous outburst of all manner of political views, opinions and passions outside the House. In the maintime, a rumous had gone forth that the King intended to withhold his assent from the Home Rule Bile unless an Amonding Bill was presented to him along with it According to the Daily News, the view expressed in Court circles was stated to us, first, that the (Povernment had vitiated the Parliament Act procedure in the third session by the introduction of an Amending Bill to a Bill designed to pass unchanged under the Parliament Act. Secondly, that since the Parliament Act procedure haln't, as in was suggested, been complied with, the King was not bound by the provisions of the Act in the case of the Home Rule Bilt. A wave of alarm had spread amongst the Liberals, and they became vaguely suspicious of some conspirity behind the scenes which was norking for the early dissolution of Parliament and bringing the King mee direct conflict with the democracy The announcement about the conference strengthened these suspicious, and accordingly a recting of 150 unofficial members of the Liberal party was held in the House of Commons at which resolutions were passed urging the Government to make no conce-sions not accepted by the Nationalist members and to agree to no settlement involving a dissolution before the Plaral Voting Bill had become law. The Pathamentary Labour party was much more emphatic and outspoken in its condennation of the new prooed are adopted to settle the Ulster question and after Mr Asquith

ordere adopted to settle the Ulster question and after Mr. Asquith had made his statement, passed the following resolution of protest.—

The mombers of the Labour party, history the Prime Minister's statement to it the bing historical relatives to same of a conference of representatives of Betish and he is paties to discuss outstanding points in the problem of hish government, and having occar mable to express their opinions in the Head of Common itself owing to the way in which the statem of was made, though strongly wishing far a permanent rettlement, proving a state a command having been is need regarding any after of pointed controvery as being an andice interference on the part of the Crown and calculated to defeat the purposes of the Pariament for Thoy further put on record their surprise that two of the representatives are practically rebels under arms again theorems of force is to be officially considered to be most effective in industrial as well as in political disputes

Surprise and even resentment was manifested in influential Liberal and Radical circles that no representative of the Labour Party, which represents a growing force in British democracy, was invited to the Conference, though the Labour members themselves regarded the Conference as an unconstitutional intervention on the part of the Crown.

The supreme issue that formed the subject of anxious questionings among the supporters of the Government was the character of the King's initiative in summoning the Conference. Mr. Asquith's announcement roused strong suspicious and scepticism. Members of British Parliament, whether Tory or Liberal, usually view with a jealous eye the removal of affairs of State from the venue of the high court of Parliament. The Liberals and the Radicals in this case felt slarmed lest the King should have himself decided on a line of action to which his advisers thought it prudent to consent only in view of the circumstances. A Liberal paper stated that the idea of the Conference had not originated with his Majesty, but that its poternity

. belonged to Mr. Asquith. There were, however, grave misgivings as to the part played by the King, and the bulk of the Liberal and Radical members were anxious to clear up the baffling mystery

The Conference met on the 21st July at Buckingham Palace, and the King welcomed it in a speech which was lailed by the Tory Press with loud accimation, but which deeply exaspetated the Liberal and Radical opinion. The passage in the speech which caused deep umbrage to the latter is this. "The trend has been "surely and steadily towards an appeal to force, and to-day the cry of "civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded "of my people." The Liberals, the Radicals and the Labourites alike felt in this sentence an intimation of the King's sympathy with what they regarded as "the cause of the rebels." The cry of civil war, they argued, was on the lips of the Ulster leaders and volunteers who had sworn to defy the authority of Parliament, and such persons could not surely be described as "most responsible and "suber-minded." When the House of Commons met on the 22nd July, Mr. Asquith was asked "whether the King's speech published fast night in the Court Circular was drawn up or published on the "advice of his Majesty's Ministers in accordance with custom and "precedent." The Prime Minister replied that "the speech delivered "by the King was sent to me in the ordinary way by his Majesty "the King was sent to me in the ordinary way by his Majesty the King was sent to me in the Onference was an act taken by his Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith said that "His Majeity the King throughout this matter has followed the strictest constitutional precedent and has taken no atep up to now except in consultation with and on the advice of his Ministers." This silenced the exasperated Liberals, but did not entirely remove their doubts and misgivings.

The King's speech became the source of a heated discussion as the very summoning of the Conference had raised general issues relating to the powers of the Crown, and the requirements of constitutional practice and precedent As we have said, the Tory papers without exception characterised the speech as a broad-minded great and patriotic pronouncement. The Times was convinced that the speech would appeal to the nation at inige. It assured His Majesty that the exceptional arcamstances, to which he referred as the reason for his intervention, amply justified it in the eyes of the world, whatever interpretation a tew disaffected politicians might, for reasons of their own, choose to put upon it. The Marring Post summed up its impressions of the speech with "thus speaks the patriot King." The Daily Telegraph regarded the speech in every word just such an address a the ordinary man, not greatly concerned with the manouvres of party and the jealous diplomacy of the political struggle would wish to be pronounced by an impartial Head of the State.

But the tone o' the Inberal and Radical comment was entirely different, and the Inbourte dislike of it may be judged from the following remarks of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Indian of the Labour Party:—"It is a most extraordinary speech, and makes some rub one seyes and wonder whether one is preaming. The King sonfesses that because he is agitated about the political situation, he stakes it upon himself, apparently without the advice of his Ministers, to call a conference of political leaders for the purpose of setting a political difficulty behind the back of members of the House of Commons. The remark about 'responsible and sober-minded prople' stalking about civil war is a statement which might grave the speech of a Unionist condidate for Parliament. If that is not taking sides win a political controversy i do not know what is "

The same spirit of discardance on with the speech pervaded the expressions of the Liberal and Radical opinion. The Duly Chronicle remarked that the "cry of civil war" was nothing more or less than the Unionist party cry. According to it, the only impression left on the Liberal readers of the King's speech was, as if the King had spoken of the Unionist party as "we" and of the Liberal party as "they", and it declared that the obviously personal character of the speech sands that impression still more painful. "His Majesty," is said, "must beware of raising great issues which may dwarf all others in the field of politics. The Liberal party has not removed the veto of the House of Lords in order to instal in its place the veto of the Crown." The Westminster Gozette inferred from "internal evidence" that the speech could not have received the imprimitual the Government,

But the gracest Liberal apprehentions were aroused by the origin and character of the Concrence reself, which they regarded as a dangerous innovation likely to taterfore with the supremacy of Parliament. Their fears took the form of various anxious and angry questions. Was this an interference on the part of the King? Was the Conference summoned on the suggestion of the Cabinet? Was it an attempt to defeat the purposes of the Parliament Act? Even Mr. Asquith's assumption of responsibility for the King's action did not alloy the Liberal fears. They saw in the Conference the cloven-hoof of the Tory arch-intriguers who were supposed to be working through the King's entourage to wreck the Home Rule Bill. Al-

most all Liberal organs were frankly slarmed and showed much resentment. The Daily News thought it would be a poor service to the Monarchy as well as an impossible task to conceal the feeling of mistrust which had been aroused by the intervention of the Crown in that formal and unprecedented manner. It did not pretend to know the circumstances which had led up to that intervention, but it declared that it knew the spirit of the country well enough to understand that if that "new departure" was to become a precedent, other issues would that "new departure" was to become a precedent, other issues would have been raised than those which were being discussed at the Palace. "It is impossible," it went on to say, "to dissociate this episode from the Parliament Act. Not until that Act came into existence had we seen rebellion officially fomented by one of the two great parties in the State, or Parliament threatened, under the sanction of the Privy Councillors in close contact with the Court, him a matter than a new toward absolute of the high account. by a militarist revolt or a new inner chamber of the high court of Parliament set up under the direct authority of the King. These are grave facts chisely tourning our most inviolable liberties, and whatever the result of the Conference, it is the duty of all who stand for the cause of democratic government to tace them frankly and firmly " The Daily Citizen the official organ of the Labour party. firmly " The Daily Citizen the official organ of the Labour party, declared that for the Lord's veto a King's veto was being substituted, that Buckingham Palace was usurping the function of St. Stephon's, that Parliament was in danger of supersession, and that the Throne had recognised the argument of organised rebellious force, and the rebels had been ".nvited" to Royal consultation. No definite information was forthcoming as to the exact origin of the idea of The Times thought that his Majesty made a suggesthe Conterence tion and found that it had the approval of the Ministry. The Daily Chronicic behaved that the idea originated with Mr. Asquith. In other case it was contended by the Liberals that the Ministerial responsibility had been impaired and that it would sink to a mere polite fiction, if it were to become automatic instead of being effective.

To sum up The Liberal outburst against the King's action was due to a general resentment and alaim against what was believed to be a fory intuguo to destroy the fruits of the Liberal legislation and policy. The Nation puts the Radical standpoint about the Conference episode in a way that we make no apology for recapitulating it It said that the main fact about English History for two centuries was that Parliamentary institutions had suited the governing classes, and that all politicians were agreed in accepting and maintaining them. The chief feature of the existing situation was the disappearance of that general consent. Ever since the Parliament Act, one party, with ingreasing recklosuress, had challenged it in the same of the Court of of the Army—the very powers against which the ancestors of the Britons had been careful to exalt Parliament The reason was perfectly plain. So long as Parliamentary institutions had been in the bands of the wealthy class, their integrity had been a principle of paramount importance. It was because the balance of power had changed that the party that had represented the old supromacies of class was no longer loyal to that constitution and was actually conspiring against it. The outburst of the Conterence week meant that the Liberals recognised that danger The danger was not that General Gough would play the part of Croniwell, or that King George the Fifth would play the part of Charles the First. In form Parliamentary government would continue But in fact, if those politicians got their way, Parliament would reflect the will of the Court and the Army. They, and not the House of Commons, would decide at what point a Government ceased to deserve the confidence The Nation, after emphasising this supreme issue, or the Crown. concluded -

Since when has the Army counted in politics, or have newspapers revived the old cry of a Patriot King: It is not to the Army, nor to the House of Lords, nor even to the King that the electorate commuted its destines. Since it sent back Mr Asquith to office, A discoution at the bidding of these powers, or any bargain in words a dissolution was an element, would be a betrayal of the historical rights of Parlament and of the confidence of the people of England.

This was the Liberal case in a nutshell. To preserve the principle of the supremacy of the House of Commons, Liberalism is as fell of vigour, energy and strength of conviction to day as it was at any time in its history. The Buckingham Palice Conference failed and the Amending Bill was being pushed through the House of Commons. The Lib cal rank and file were fired with a fresh zool or in the House Rule Bill in amended form before the dissolution of Parliament, and their latest experience increased their resolve to perfect the along their course without paying further head to the thirds of the Opposition and of Ulster. The war, however, broke out in the men time and the House Pule question has been for the time string shelved by the general consent of the parties concerned. The liftsh people have shown a united front at this crisis in the history of the Empire and the Tory taunts about the Nationalist infibility have proved a wicked slander. The war has postponed the Home Rule, but it has also effectually helped to destroy Tory opposition to the measure.

# War in Europe.

## "News of the Week.

London, Aug. 7.

Beauty: When war was declared between Britain and Germany, the mob bessiged the Embassy and smashed the windows. Forty British subjects have been placed in a fortrens

Eight of the Amphion's wounded men have died in hospital, Capt. Fox of the Amphion has been appointed to the command of the Faulkner, one of the destroyers built in the English yard for Ohili.

Despite the censorship and numerous elaborate official precautions sorts of reports, seemingly perfectly baseless, continue to be published. These relate especially to alleged naval engagements.

Mr. Churchill's statements this afternoon that beyond the sinking of the Amphion and the Koenigin Luise nothing has happened, demolished the whole series of them It is a most impossible to distinguish between true and untrue when anything may happen at any moment.

A six-thousand-ton British oil steamer has been sunk by a mine tu the Elbe.

Several seigures of arms and ammunition belonging to Germans in London and Dover have been made. Many reservists have been captured on ships and imprisoned at Horsham and elsewhere.

British forces on the Gold Coast under instructions from Mr. Harcourt have seized Lone in German Togoland without resistance and South Togoland up to 120 kilometres north from

the coast. The surrenders were simultaneous.

Paris: The French have occupied Vic and Moyen Vic.

Stringent precautions are being taken in the United Status to revent German shipowners infringing the neutrality of the United States. American newspapers condemn German ambition and bravery (?).

Russians have had serious lesses. The German cavalry have

attacked Kibarty near Wirballen.

Contrasting with the courtesy shown to the departing German Ambassadors in England and France, the French Ambassador to Berlin states that Germans would not allow him to travel in Holland and Belgium but forced him to Denmark. During the journey thither which lasted 24 hours, he was without food. Passing Kiel Canal, soldiers entered the train and stood over him with revolvers in their hands. Mearing the frontier M. Cambon was erdered to pay the costs of the journey. Otherwise he was informed the train would be stopped. A cheque was refused. The staff of the Embassy and a Russian diplomat accompanying the party assisted to raise the necessary amount of £200.

Intense dmiration is expressed in the Notherlands for Belgians, and Dutch eye-witnesses of the fighting testify to the bravery and

resourcefulness of the Belgian troops.

The patrol of Germans has surrendered to the Dutch at Wilre and the Belgian official at St. Wenenpi.

Fighty thousand Germans were before Liege on Wednesday. The garrison of the town consisted of \$0,000 men.

It is announced that the King and 125,000 men are at Louvain. In a statement the King said it was the duty of Belgians to delay Germans as long as possible.

Liège is quiet, Germans have at present retired.

The efficial version of the operations in Belgium is as follows -"Advance guards on Wednesday penetrated the Beigins frontier. A small detachment with great boldness tried a coup de main at Liège. Some cavalry entered Liège with the object of seasing the Belgian commander who saved husself by flight The attempt en the fortress which is a modern one, was not successful. Our troops are still in contact with the enemy. The heatile foreign press will characterize this enterprise which cannot have the slightest influence on larger operations, as a defeat. It is, however, but an unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the gallantry of our troops.

Germans at Liège, repeating their methods of 1870, are hurling masses of troops in frontal assaults, the men displaying

The Germans killed are more numerous than their wounded,

London, Awa. 8.

Montenegro has handed his persports to the Austrian Minister. Rome: Extraordinary Austro-German pressure is being continued to induce Italy to fight. She has firmly refused, rejecting promises of serritorial aggrandisement and pointing out that the

aation would not permit a war against England and France. Despite restrictive measures demonstrations have been held everywhere in Italy, at which speeches have been made proclaiming the union of Latins and Anglo-Saxons against German brutality.

A crowd of 5,000 people waving the British and Italian flags

cheered the Italian Embassy in London yesterday. The Ambassador acknowledged the ovation.

The Daily Mail and the Standard in editorial articles say that Italy cannot stand off but must join the Entente.

Peking: China has requested the cooperation of the United States and Japan to prevent hostilities in China.

The following special London cablegrams, dated August 7, were published in the Proneer :-

Sir E J. Cory stated in the House of Commons that it was understood all steamers were hung up in the Suez Canal. He asked whether the Canal Company in Paris could delegate to the London office authority to receive dues and telegraph to Port Said instructions to permit boats to pass

Mr Acland replied that the matter was being considered.

An arrangement has been made on the line suggested by Sir J. Cory and vessels can now pass through the Suez Canal.

Sir John Rees asked whether officers of the Indian Army now at Home and ordered back were detainable in order to fill vacancies in the Territoriels.

Mr tennant replied that the India Office could not see its way to place the officers at the disposal of the War Office.

It is uncertain whether the Amphion was sunk by a British or

The Admiralty considers it probable that the Koenigin Luise laid a line of mines before she sank.

Berlin . In a manifesto Prince von Buelow, ex-Chancellor, says: "Even if the world were filled with devils, Germans would maintain their place in the sun"

Paris. The French troops have crossed the frontier in Alasce and serzed Altkirck after a fierce battle. They pursued the retreating Germans and continued the movement in the direction of Mulhausen. The success of the troops was extremely brilliant.

Simla: It is notified that under Act III of 1864, all foreigners other than Assatics resident or arriving in India will be required under penalties of arrest, detention and deportation, to report themselves to a designated authority and in the case of Germans and Austrians will not be allowed to travel in India without passes to do so. All foreigners are also advised to carry satisfactory proof of their identity and nationality.

Colombo: German vessels detained here have been dismantled.

Petersburg . A German fleet of twelve battleships of the old type and numbers of torpedo boats and cruisers is mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Qanzig.

The attacking force at Liege consisted of the whole of the German

third aims, General Emmich commanding.

The King of Belgians has issued a stirring message to the troops. He says: "Indge has done honour to the army. You are the advance gnard in a titanic struggle. We await the French to march to victory."

France has decorated Liège with the Legion Brussels : D'Honneur.

Paris: The cavalry has made a rapid advance east of Liege.

A German cavalry division succeeded in fording the Brussels . Mense north of Liege, but it was fallen upon by the Belgian cavalry and practically annihilated.

The garrison at Luege retreated in good order on Thursday evening to give the men rest, but resumed the offensive yesterday and by a turning movement, routed a German cavalry division in Belgian Luxemburg.

Brassels. The Minister of War announces that Germans have asked for an armistice of 24 hours. They admit that 24,000 men are hurn de combat.

The decrease in imports during July amounted to £289,989 and in export to £275,882.

London, Aug. D.

Brussels. At ten o'clock last evening the Minister of War annex ed that the position of the Bolgians was hourly improving and the progress of the Fronch and Belgian armies was continuing method-

The army awaited the night attack yesterday, but all was quiet at 2 o'clock this morning. Germany has sent an urgent telegram to

Belgium threatening reprisals in future. The army is in an excellent position. The King has reviewed the brigades which participated in the defence of Liège. Germanic have evacuated Luxemburg owing to the French advance. troop-trains passed Brussels last night. It is officially admitted that Liège is invested, but all fort are holding out.

Servia has handed the German Minister his passports.

New York: Five thousand five hundred Germans, ten thousand Americans and hundreds of Dutch reservists, who have been machine to secure passages to Europe, have been ordered to return to their

Austrians and passages to Europe, have been ordered to secure passages to Europe, have been ordered to homes in the United States and await instructions.

St. Pertersburg: At an extraordinary session of the Dunes, M. Sanonell, Minister for Poreign Affairs, made a speech it which he said that Russia, France and England could not admit that American

will, supported by Germany, was obligatory on Europe. It was Austria who prevoked the intestine war among the Balkan Slavs in pursuance of her policy of undermining Russia's historic position in the Balkans. But Austria would fail to ruin the work of Slav unification.

During the passages in which M. Sazonoff paid tributes to France, England and Belgium, the members of the Duma rose repeatedly and cheered various ambassadors and ministers who were seated in the

gallery.

The Czar solemnly received the Council of the Empire and the Dums in audience at the Winter Palace. In the speech the Czar said that the hurricane of patriotism in Russie assured a happy conclusion of the war and he saw with joy that the union of the Slave with Russia was progressing

The British Consul at Venice reports that the Austrian fleet is

off Pela.

According to a telegram of yesterday's date from Nisu, the Austrians have evacuated Visigard and the frontier of Sanjak of Novi Bazar and the Servian troops have occupied Visigard

The Austrian Ambassador is still in London. It is understood that Anglo-Austrian relations will remain unchanged pending an act of war on the part of Austria. The ports of the latter are regarded as neutral and this will affect the position of the German cruisers, the "Goeben" and "Breslau," which are now believed to ne in the Adriatio

The German Emperor has issued a proclamation as follows.—
"In the midet of peace our enemies surprised us We will resust till the last breath of man and horse and fight out the struggle even

against a world of enemies

In regard to the application of those Germans wishing to leave by to-day's mail steamer for military service in Garmany, Gover ament has replied that it will not be possible for them to go. They must report themselves to the military commander in Bombay and give parole. This applies to all German reservists in Bombay. Letters explaining their impossibility of getting away will be given exonerating such persons from blame by the German Government for not having joined the colours in a time of war.

The Hansa (German) steamer Rheinfels arrived in Bombay yesterday from New York with general cargo and kerosine oil steamer has not been allowed to discharge cargo in the stream or in the cock and it is gathered that she will be seized by the authorities.

The French troops have entered Mulhausen. The Alsace-Lerrainers were overgoyed at the arrival of the French and tore up

the boundary mark.

Paris: A French advance guard arrived at Altkrich at uightimil on Friday. The town was defended by a German brigade behind earthworks, which the French carried after a heroe bayonet fight. The Germans fled in disorder and lost heavily in the French cavalry pursuit which followed.

When the official announcement was made that the French troops had entered Mulhausen there were great replicings in Paris at th first French victory on German soil, the people being especially glad that a footing had been gained in Aisane.

General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, has usued the following proclamation: "Children of Alsace.—After 44 years of sorrowful waiting, the French soldiers again tread the soil of your notile country. They are pioneers in the great work of revenge

An official statement issued here says that the pluck displayed by the French troops at Altkrich was autounding. It was especially marked during the furious rush, which preceded the capture of the German entrenchments and in the other hayor -: charges which resulted in the rout of the enemy who abandoned their second line of works without resistance. The Jragoons instantly started to pursue the Germans and continued until darkness fells. At dawn the French again advanced occupying the German earthworks. Alastians everywhere greeted the French rapturously. In less than an hour Mulhausen was occupied and the French cavalry traversing the streets at full gallop swept the German rearguard.

It is officially announced that French have entered North Logoland.

Paris: The French garrison at Grand Popo in Dahomey acting in conjunction with a British cruiser, is taking possession of German Togoland.

St. Petersburg : It is officially announced here that the Germans . Lost 100 men killed in two days near E ydetkuhnen.

The French garrison at Graid Popo in Dahomey, acting in conjunction with a British cruser, is taking possession of German Togoland.

Barl Kitchener has sent a circular to Chairmen of Territorial County Associations asking them to co-operate in raising as soon as possible 100,000 men for the regular army. The man will be accommodated in comps near existing regular depats. The circular actualization of a second army.

Sweden and Norway have made mutual declaration of neutralit ? and pledge themselves not to fight against each other in the present

Lisbon: After a joint session of the Chamber and the Senate, the Promier made a speech in which he declared amid cheers that Portugal would not fail in her alliance with England.

Petersburg: The Russian troops entered Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr, driving the enemy's advance guards before

Athens: Turks are concentrating in Bulgarian territory near Dedeagatch.

Paris: Believing that a part of the Austrian mobilisation is directed at the French frontier, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has told the Austrian Ambassalor that he wishes to be informed as to Austria's intentions as soon as possible.

London, Aug 10.

A Brussels telegram says some uncertainty prevails regarding the position of Luege. The Germans seem to have made their way into the town between the forts, and to have told the civic authorities that they would bombaid the town onless the forts surrendered. It is stated that they now hold a number of local notables as hostages. It is expected that the Belgians will not surrender the forts but would rather blow them up.

Brussels: The Germans are chiefly advancing on France through Eschaur-Alzette (Luxemburg). The forward movement against the River Ourthie has coased, and the Germans are entrenching

themselves.

According to informations derived from a Belgian official source the Liege forts are intact, and the Bolgian main army is advancing on the city, where there are 120,000 Germans, but the forts are unable to train their guns on the city itself. The story to the effect that 8,000 troops had been made prisoners is described as baseless.

The French operations to the south of the Meuse have cleared a considerable area, but a decisive action is not expected until the

French and Belgian forces take the offensive.

An official telegram from Brussels says:-" The situation this afternoon was satisfactory. The French are advancing methodically The forts of Liège are amply supplied with food and amma-

The rupture of Franco-Austrian relations is officially announced.

The Amhassadors are leaving the respective capitals.

Tokio: The first and second Japanese Squadrons have put to sea under the command of Admiral Daws. There is reason to believe that Japan will adhere not only to the letter but also to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to the most extreme limit. The whereabouts of the German Squadron has not been disclosed, but it is reported to be menseing British shipping. protection of British interests may necessitate the step of enabling Japan to occupy Tsington.

The Duke of Concaught has informed Mr. Harcourt that

Canadians through the Government offer one million bags of flour as a geft to the people of the United Kingdom. The first shipment will be made in about ten days. Mr. Harcourt has gratefully

accepted the gift.

Melbourne Brigadier General Bridges will command the Commonwealth expeditionary force. It has been described to organise a small in xed naval and military force to serve within or without of Australia, and to be distinct from the expedition which is going to Hugland.

Mr. Millen, Commonwealth Minister of Defence, states that the mobilisation and concentration of the citizen forces has been earned out satisfactorily.

Lady Manro Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General, has initiated successful movement for the formation of an Australian branch of the Red Cross Society.

Mr Cook, Commonwealth Prime Minister, has deprecated the countermanding of orders on the part of importers, thereby spreading distrust. He has appealed to exporters and importers to do business as usual, and by so doing to manifest Australia's confidence as to the result of the war.

Capetown: As an instance of the patriotic determination of all South Africans to stand by the flag, there was a meeting yesterday at Aliwal North, which was a rebel centre during the war, and a resolution proposed by an ex-rebel was passed for transmission to the Imperial Government declaring that Alival North Africanders will defend the Union Jack to the last cartridge.

A telegram from Nish states that great demonstrations are taking place throughout Servia and Montenegro in favour of Russia, France and England.

Two Austrian crassers have bombarded Antivari and the surrotteding mountains where the inhabitants of the town have taken

Paris: Believing that part of the Austrian mobilisation is direct at the French frontier the Minister for Foreign Affairs has told the Austrian Ambassador that he wishes to be informed as to Austria's intentions as soon as possible.

The Montenguina have occupied Spizza on the Adriatic and two neighbouring towns.

There are numerous accounts of German spice in England. Reports are in circulation of their attempting to poison water supplies, etc. Several Germans are in custody charged with supplies, etc. attempting to blow up railway bridges.

The House of Commons has adjourged for a fortnight. Mr. Asquith said that he trusted that when they resumed they would be in a position to conclude the business of the session. He hoped to make proposals which would meel with general arquiescence

Princess Arthur of Connanght has given birth to a son.

The gold influx into the Bank of England to day amounted

to £2.500,000. Silver rose to 37].

The Admiralty announces that German submarines yesterday attacked one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet. None of his Majesty's ships has been damaged. One of the enemy's submarines was aunk

Allahabad, Aug. 10.

A Pioneer cable, dated London, 7 August, states :ments have been made on the lines anggested by Sir J. Cory, and vessels can now pass through the Suez Canal.

London, Aug. 10.

Experts agree that the German plans have been much upset by the atand made by the Belgians against picked German troops, which has permitted the French to concentrate and effect a junction with the Belgiana Every day's delay leasung the German chances of making a successful advance into French territory-it is generally agreed that a dash for Paris was their object-and brings the Russian legions a step nearer their other frontier. Moreover, the moral effect of Licge' resistance and the French dash into Alsace is regarded as mealeulable among other things destroying the legend of German invincibility

Accounts agree that the Germans at Ladge adhered to the older theoretic tacties of hurling masses of men in frontal assaults against

The operations in the North Sea are shrouded in silence but although the German Fleet has apparently not yet accepted battle, the steady silent strangulation of German commerce continues, raising the question of food supplies sooner or later.

Rombay, Aug. 11 With reference to the telegram i-sued from Simla reporting a naval battle in the North Sea, Reuter's Agency learns from its office that the message was based on a press despatch from North Shield, which was erroneously described in London as having the official sauction of the Admiralty. The Admiralty unbeequently issued a denial

An English correspondent, who was present at the first assault on Liege, says that the German artillery practice was perfect. Shells exploded in the ramparts of the torts and smasled the disappearing carriages of the guns of the fort at Fleron, which was silenced. The Germans attacked in close order. The question in the mouth of every inhabitant of Luge was: "When will the English come,"

Brussels. Uhlans have appeared at Tongres and carried off the cash in the treasury and available food. All were apparently

famishing.

There are eight thousand German prisoners in Belgium. It is announced in Paus that the French lost a hundred killed and wounded at Altkirch.

The German made a desperate attack on Fert Beraing, Liège, on Sunday night but were rejulsed. It is estimated that 800 were killed.

Only fragmentary details of the operations are arriving from force, having succeeded in penetrating between the ring of torts surrounding the city, and they are now doing their utmost to subdue the forte, not only with artillery but by means of the most gallant attempts at storming. The defenders are behaving splendidly, making sorties and keeping the assailants at bay. The loss of life has been terrible.

Four thousand diamond cutters in Amsterdam have been rendered idle by the war. Other Unich industries are being closed

Lord Islington has been appointed Under-Se retary for the Colonies.

Admiral Sir George Cullaghan has been appointed principal Naval Aide-de-Camp and to the Special Service War Saft, Admiralty.

Any mement new may see titanic forces at grips. Twenty two German and Austrian Army Corps, consisting roughly of 40,000 men cath, will meet twenty-three French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgiam and Alsace-Lorraine. Both armies are completely mobilised and ready. The French Army is already in Belgium, joining hands with the Belgiums.

Regarding the Russian forces a line drawn north and south through Brest Litovsk, fairly represents the line on which the Russians are assembled. The movements reported on the two flanks are doubtless only those of advanced guards, but suggest that the armies in the rear may be nearly ready to support them, and that issue will be joined before the end of the month.

An Uhlan captured in Belgium had a map on him showing that the Germans were simed to reach Brussels on August 8rd

and Lille on August 5th.

The Official Press Bureau announces that there is reason to believe that the mass of German troops are on the Western Frontier, distributed between Thionville and Liège, and that Lorraine is held comparatively lightly There is every indication that Austrian troops have entered Alsace.

It is believed that the forts at Liege are still not taken.

The Germans are methodically reconnoitring the district of Hesraye, west of Liege Cavalry patrols, followed by infantry, are pushing in the direction of Namur, over which eroplanes are flying. There have been cavalry skirmishes near Tirlement. Bin thousand Germans with gans seized Landen, twenty-four miles west of Lucge. These movements are evidently preliminaries to the big battle.

With Servia and Montenegro formally hostile to Austria the greatest interest attaches to the position in the Balkana, especially with reference to the mobilisation of Turkey Though the latter has hitherto shown no direct intention of joining in the general conflagration, nevertheless it is significant that the Bulgarian Premier announces that while Bulgaria is resolved to maintain her neutrality yet she is compelled to take measures with a view to preventing or repelling any violation of her frontiers. A Turkish Irade has been issued, authorising a supplementary credit of three millions sterling for the War Minister

Rumania remains silent, and opinion in that country is very

divided.

Mr Churchill has announced that His Majesty's cruiser "Birmangham" sank a German submarine on the 10th instant.

Melbourne: The Commonwealth Navy has been formally trans-

ferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of the war.

Nothing whatsoever will be published in Great Britain concerning naval matters except when raned by the newly constituted Press Bureau

Atlahabad. A Pionee cable, dated London, Aug. 10, says the report from Paris concerning naval action in the Mediterianean is now discredited. It appears that the "Panther" is not in the Mediterrancan. The battle cruisers "Goeben" and the smaller cruiser 'Breslau" are probably still cruising there.

The Times in a leader says the time is at hand when the British Army as well as the Navy will have to be thrown into the scale of

destroyers of the peace of Europe.

Mclbourne. A leading ware-house here announces that it will give its employess accommanying the Australian expedition one month's full pay, thereafter half pay, and will keep their positions open for them.

A Launcoston telegram says: An unprecedented manifestation or loyalty is occurring in Tasmania, and applications to join the expedition are pouring in from all quarters

Pair otic funds have been opened in New Zealand and Westers

Lord Crewe has informed the signatories of the patriotic address presented to him last week by Indian residents and visitors for submission to the King that he has great pleasure in submitting to the King-Emperor their notable tribute of loyalty. Lord Crews adds that he has been decayly impressed by the sentiment of sincere and unselfish devotion to the common cause of the Empire which was so eloquently expressed in the address.

The Prince of Wales yesterday joined the Grenadier Guards, and began his duties immediately. The British Government has recognised Boy Scouts for non-military public service. Strikers and suffragists imprisoned in England have been granted an amnesty. The Government have countermanded the despatch of Territorials to Ireland to replace Regulars. Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. Bedmund that Earl Kitchener will do everything to equip and organise the Volunteers in Ireland.

Three thousand are enlisting daily in response to Earl Ki chemer's

appeal. The recruits are of a superior type.

The Germans in force attacked Mulkausen, whereupon the French ( force, which was smaller, ratired brilliantly, and took up a strong position, where they stemmed the attack. The French remain masters in Upper Aluce.

The official Press Bureau says that three German Army Corps } are still opposite Liege, two cavalry divisions are at Longres, and other German troops are entreuching along the line of the River Alone, A large German force in Luxemburg has now resched, the Belgium

frentier. German patrols are reported to be at March, Gedinne and

The Austrians have advanced from Cracow -towards Kielce. The Russians are moving from Rovno on Lemborg. The Servian official account of the Austro-Servian operations shows that the Austrians sttacked seven different points, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter due to the effective marksmanship of the Servian artillery. The valleys of the Save and the Danube are covered with Austrian corpses. The Servian losses were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier is now on Servian soil. The Austrians have abandoned the offensive, and are hurriedly entrenching, waiting for Servia to take the offensive.

Their Mujesties visited Aldershot to-day where they received an evation from the troops.

It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that in consequence of the Russian successes in minor engagements the Austrians are evacuating Radziviloff, close to the Galician frontiernen Lamborg.

Recruiting continues splendid. It is officially announced that be sides Territorial units, which for some time accept it ability to serve overseas, further volunteers are now being asked to follow their example. A great response is anticipated, and it is probable that brigades and even divisions will come forward

The First South Midland Mounted Brigade, consisting of three Yeomanry regiments with aitiflery, etc., have volunteered for service abroad.

It is offinally announced that during swelve house on Menday 4,700 men joined.

Fourteen women and guls were killed, and fifty others inpared, in a panic in a church at Louviers Belgium, which was due to slight outbreak of fire while Mass was being celebiated

It is officially announced in Capatown that the Imperial Government has, on the suggestion of the Union Georgiaant, since the ontbreak of war, decad it to remove the Impered troops from South Africs, and the Union Occornment has undertak in its letting of the Union, and will organise and equip an adequate force to replace the Imperial troops.

London, 449 12

The Belgians have reoccupied Landen, A French official despatch emphasizes that every fort along the whole from the (7 from Talle to Belfort) is intact, and only small groups of Germans have entered the town of Liege under cave of dakne . Smell and unimportant organizations has occurred between French and Germana The French cavalry in all contacts her shown the

The German armies are marching from Lucge unto the bears of Belgium. The German caralry is advancing on I all at my the tout of the allied armies a hot cavalry ingagement is providing.

The River Assoc, mentioned costerday by the Official Press Bureau, is a small Belgim stream, and not the French inter.

The military expert of the Times concludes that the Germans have almost entirely abanconed concentration in the Reichsland of Absce-Loriance to favour of an advance through the Ardennes into which the Germans have flung the mass of their stmy, closely concontrated, thus enabling the Garm as to set toge her in any direction with the object of dealing then opposents a knock lower flow an if o'lowing this up by relentless pursuit, thereby shattering the French moral.

The Official Press Bureau says. At this period of histilities no news of any importance can be expected. Any movements of the British Army, or of those nations with which she is cooperating, can naturally not be divolged, and over the enemy's proceedings there has the log of war. A telegram from Manstrick save that a terrific anonading was going on all the morning, the sound coming from the direction of Tongres.

A Belgian official announcement says that the Osiman advance geards have been falling back on the main army. There is no other news

Allahabad: A Proneer cable, dated London, August 12th, states:-It now appears certain the town of Liège is occupied by Germans who sized between the forts after the Belgians ceased to detend the intervening lines. The forts remain as formidable obstacles to the German advance as ever.

Amsterdam telegrams say that siege guns have been brought across the Mense on a reconstructed bridge at Herseial. Other meanages indicate that the Germans are passing around fadge on the north

It is understood here that the French have detached five army corps to seast the Belgians and a big battle is anticipated in a for data.

A military correspondent of the Times estimates that 600,000 Germana are probably assembling between Merz and Thouville and suggests that the Germans may not be in force between Merz nd Savern. An Austrian army co ps is reported to be advancing by Bush to assist the Gern and on the extreme south of the frontier.

Austria bas began blockade at Montenegro, Montenegro bas given the German Munater his passports.

An official Press Bureau statement says there is strong reason An official Press Bureau statements says "Gosben" and "Breslau" have . 18

taken refuge in the Dardanelles, and that they will be dismantled. The safety of trade is thus almost entirely secured.

The German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" have entered the

Dardanelles and are searching foreign steamers.

Proof of British mastery of the sea is afforded by announcements that the steamship services between Harwich and Esberg and Newcastle and Norway have been resumed. The service between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was never suspended. Danish food ships have already arrived

A correspondent of the Scotsmin, describing the destruction of the German submarines, says the eventy's flotilla approached with only their penscopes showing. The cruiser squadron continued steaming as if unwaic of the approach of the German submarines, When the nearest submarine was within the danger zone H. M. cruiser "Burningham," which was going at full speed, fired, shattering When the sightless the submarine's periscope. The remainder fled. submarine reappeared a second shot from the "Birmingham" ripped up her upper structure and the submarine sank like a stone.

Lord Kitchener's new Army will con ist of six divisions. Scottish and Light Intentry Divisions will assemble at Aldershot, the Eastern Divisions at Shornchiff, the Western at Salisbury Plain, and the Irish at the Currach. The place of assembly for the Northern Division has not been decided on

The Press Bureau state that the name Light Division recalls Wellington's advance in the Peninsola. It is officially announced that the mondisation of Terroprials is being completed without a hitch very unit is believed to be up to establishment.

The seventh and eighth battalions Loncashire Fusiliers and the fifth and sixth brigades Territorial Field Attillery have volunteered for active service

Colonel Whetaker who was seatenced to sax months' imprisonment at the end of hit May in convection with the nimy canteen case has been released, and has a diage red for active service.

Recrutting in Canada has sen it continued as in termen have been section then is in real Maroes, several regiments have volunteered as a whole regiment, thereby preserving their identity.

V lunteering to Australia is equally enthusiastic Queensland is dealing with beginning to supply areat. Belton with meat,

A statement research in Burlin that was loans must be raised by the people, and therefore the people seavings of fifteen hundred tering will be taken fist

The Isritish Consul General at Shenghai reports that no British vesser has been pursed or and sted

With the amaximon of levelind Great Britain obtains one of the largest whole is telement shutters in the world, one that is capable of a communicating over a distance of 5 000 miles.

A ceasing we seld a derived it Capet we und reports that the Germans have evacasted Swakopmund and Luederstzbucht.

The pres recet Alber a leveger in the Motherland half a million stac to aladam

Uncombranel reports are current in Paris that anti-war and anti Honerzellern riors, ha e raken, pla e in Berlin, where a number at Socialists are said to have been shot.

The New York Herala states that the American Ambassador in Berlin his ficea forbidden to communicate with his Government.

The separation allowances to the wives of those engaged in the war, and the pensions of the widows of those who may be killed, will be the same whether they are married on or off the strength,

It is officially announced that a state of war exists between Great Brian and Austria from midnight.

The official Press Bureau states that the bulk of the twenty-six German Army Corps are now bested It is evident that the mass of German troops are concentrated between Liège and Luxemburg, and that in the Eastern their of war the frontier, so far as Germany is converned, of comparatively lightly guarded, unless it be by reserve

Simla, Aug. 18.

Authoritative information has been received through the censor here that was with Austria was deslared last night, "Gazettes Extraordirers," similar to those issued in connexion

with the war with Grimany, are being brought out at Simla in consequence except as regards travelling restrictions and disarming in India worth have already been dealt with as regards Austrians as well as Germann

The Germans are constructing sugar batteries north of Lière.

There are Bri wh, in addition to French, cruisers in the Atlantic, hunting his German consers

The Admiralty is confident of the fleet's ability to keep the trade romes open.

it is stated in Brussels that the Germans lave resumed the bombardment of Liege toris, which are replying vigorously. Attempts to cross the Meuse, above Liege, are comiderably hampered by fire from the firsts,

Russians have repulsed the German attempts to re-occupy Eydikuehnen.

The American fleet will return north from Vera Cruz on Septem-

A Belgian Cavalry Division and a brigade of Infantry, fought a second German Cavalry Devision and a battalion of Infantry, with twelve guns, north-west of Hasselt.

The prisoners in the hands of the Belgians include Prince George of Prussia, a nephew of the Kaiser.

London, Aug. 13 4 50 p on.

The Belgians are fighting at a considerable duadvantage. Having no khaki, they are obliged to expose themselves in ordinary uniforms, some of which are brilliantly coloured.

The Germans are clad in grey, which is splendid colour protection Their spiked helmets are covered with brown holland which renders

them less conspicuous.

The untiring energies of General Joffre, the French Commanderin-Chief, are much admired He appears to be everywhere, and he has covered a thousand unles in a few days. His chauffeur is the famous racing motorat, Boillot.

King Albert is also rushing around in a travel stained motor.

Harrowing stories of brutality are reaching Brussels. burning and pillaging is the lot of many unhappy villages from which it is alleged that shots were fired. The Germans make a practice when they enter a town, of proceeding to the post office and banks and collecting what money there is

The German in force attacked the Belgian trenches before Haelen. German artillery compelled the Belgians to retire on the town Reinforcements supporting the Belgians insured victory in spite of the German numerical superiority. The town was extensively damaged.

The Germans have entered Kalisz and threatened to decimate the Russian population in the event of further resistance.

The Datch Government announces that any attempt to violate the neutrality of Holland will be resisted by force.

The Russians have repulsed Gorman attempts to re occupy Bydtkvehnen.

The Montenegrins are bombarding Cattaro.

There are British in addition to French cruisers in the Atlantic hantingfive German cruisers.

The admiralty is commissioning merchant cruisers for patrolling trade routes.

A Belgian announcement says that after retreating on August 11th the Gormans resumed the advance yesterday. The Belgians fought their first engagement in the open, north-west of Hasselt, and were auccessful in holding their own. Ten thousand troops The Germans are constructing batteries north of took part. Liège.

It is stated in Brussels that the Germans have resumed the bombard sent of the Luces forts, which are replying vigorously Attempts to cross the Meuse above Lucge are considerably hampered by fire from the Liège forts.

A Belgian cavalry division and a brigade of infantry fought a second German cavalry division and a bettalion of infantry with twalve guns north-west of Hasselt

The French repulsed a German attack in the district of Empirecontrion the 10th metant, capturing six gone, and destroying a The French carried the village of I agaids at the point battery. of the bayonet.

A somi-official French announcement save that engagements have hitherto shown that the French artillery is greatly superior to the German, and the latter's speds are not very elt clive.

A French official communique issued yesterday might announces that the Belgians have blown up an unber of railway bridges behind the Germans in the Lundon district, cutting off their means of supply.

A message from brussels east that an ongagement in which 6,000 men took part on each wile occurred in the lett wing of the Belgian army. The Germans were reated and fl. J. leaving a number of dead and waunded

Calcutta, Aug. 13.

An Indian Duly Yes op intent acts that among the tie mans killed at Luege were Prince Lique and his son

London, Aug. 18.

One hundred spies have been shot in Belgium.

Three thousand five hundred vermen relies have been found conceated in a shop in Antwerp.

The reports of enormous losses in Aleace are denied in Paris, where it is efficiency stated that the French hold Upper Alsace with considerable forces

It is officially declared in Berlin that 1,500 French prisoners were companied in Alsice, which now cleared of the enemy.

The French Ministry for War states that the engagements so far have been merely on outpost affairs. The brigade sent to Mulhausen was despatched to scatter the German Intelligence Department and it withdraw after effecting its purpose.

The Fourteenth German Army Corps and a Division of the Fifteenth followed it and attacked the principal French line of defence, but failed to break it.

Two hundred and fifty mansions have been offered to Government as hospitals, including Bal noral Castle.

II. II. the Make ja S all a his given £10,000 to the Prince of Walen' Fund for the relief of distress

Earl Roberts has joined a committee organising an Imperial Light Horse. There have been already 600 applications, although recruiting only began on Thursday.

Mr. Lloyd George has completed arrangements with the Bank of England terminating the deadlock in the money market. Government agrees to guarantee the Bank any losses sustained in discounting bills of exchange accepted prior to August 4th.

A meeting of the Ceylon Association approved the formation of a Ceylon Contingent for war service.

The American fleet will return north from Vera Cruz on September lat.

The French have defeated the Germans after a two days' fight at Namur and have annihilated a regiment of German Drago ma The French have capped the victory by capturing 1,000 German officers and men

Russia has captured Sokal in Galicia after inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

The Butish Fleet in the Far East will soon account for the German Fleet there.

War is soon expected between Japan and Germany.

Lord Roberts has been taking an active part in the war.

The Russian mobilisation, combined with the checks in Belgium, is likely to completely upset the Germans' time-table.

Italy and Greece are considering what steps should be taken regarding Turkey's action in not disarming the German cruisers-" Geoben" and the "Breslau".

The Belgians have driven the Germans far eastward,

Germans are concentrating an attack on Liège Forts on the right bank of the Mense.

Transportation of French troops to Belgian territory is complete. In Nyassaland, a German steamer was surprised, and the Captain. Engineers and mechanics were made prisoners

An Austrian Lloyd ateamer has been sunk in the Adriatio.

The Germans are holding Liège in strength, but are ready to make a burned retreat.

Two avintors were killed at Diest by the Belgian artiflery.

Mr. Asquith and Sir Elward Grey have sent congratulation to the Belgian Government on the Belgians' heroic resistance.

The German Cruiser "Leipzig" is coaling at San Francisco.

Seven'y-three German and twelve Austrian steamers have been

seized in Russian ports. It is proposed in Australia that the Australian farmers shall

give a million sheep to the motherland. The Government is taking action to prevent the British railways from withholding dividends There have been numerous letters complaining of hoarding of dividends by companies.

The Germans bombarded Port Amousson near Nancy on the 12th instant Little damage was done.

It is generally reported that a Socialist leader in Germany, Herr Liesknecht, has been court-maittalled and shot in Berlin for refusing military service.

The Liego fores are intact. Y storday's engagements will be known as the battle of Haelen Fighting lasted throughout the day. The Belgins by exening had cleared the ground between thest Haelen and Zeilick. The country is covered with the dead. A portion of the Belgien left wing wavered but was reinforced.

The Belgian official despitch confirms the victory of Haden. The German losses were three fifths of those engaged. The Belgian losses were slight Belgiane captured a number of quick-firers mounted on motor cars

The Germans in torce attacked Belgian trenches before Racien. The German attillers compelled the Belgians to retire on the town, Reinforcements supporting Belgians insured victory in spite of the German numerical superiority. The town was extensively damaged.

London, Aug. 14. Earl Roberts has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Forces from oversens.

Simultaneously with the battle of Haelen the Germans were repulsed with heavy loss at Exhezee, ten miles north of Namur. The French defended and pursued the Germans after two days battle on river O hain south of Montmedy. The French aunibiliated

a regiment of Diagoons and captured a shousand officers and men. Renter's correspondent describing the engagement along Harles Contenacken front says that it was the result of a determined attempt by the German cavalry to cresh the Dalmas left wing.

The Germans advanced in two divisions along several roads with the object of reaching Diest and also defended the passage of the river Velpe at Cortenacken. It is estimated that the Germans with eight thousand strong in cavalry and quick-firers supported a regiment of Infantry. The Belgians numbered seven thousand. Artillery exchanges began at cleven o'clock. The Germans scarcely sought shelter, but let the Belgian shells plough through them at two thousand metres. Cavalry encounter developed in the early alternoon. the Borganis Charged the German's across the broken ground which compelled them to split into groups resulting in hand to hand encounters. Shortly afterwards the enemy daycloped a grand attack regardless of sacrifices and hurled themselves against the Belgian entrenonment. The Germans were obliged to cross the Volpe by a few narrow bridges and their long columns were ripped up. The bridges were soon piled with the dead The Germans thinking only of their objective endeavoured to override the Belgians by sheer weight but by six o'clock the Germans were obliged to recognise defect and to withdraw along rivers Velpe and Gette. The Betrest developed into headlong flight towards Tongres which they hold.

The fights at Haelen and Eghezee and on user Othain were the consequence of the German advance to test the strength of the whole of their Franco-Belgian defences.

The German losses in the engagement at Haelen are estimated The Belgians lost a few killed but many at two thousand wounded.

An interesting sign of Germany's confidence in the success of herintended sudden attack is shown by the fact that a German subject in France received a notification to report himself at Rheims on the thirteenth day of the mobilisation, namely, to-day.

Bulgaria has assured Russis that she will observe the strictest moutrality.

London, Aug 14. 4 15 p. m.

Mr. Aequith and Sir Edward Grey have sent congratulations to the Belgian Government on the Belgians' heroic resistance The German cruiser " Leipzig " is coaling at San Francisco

The Germans bombarded Pont Amousson near Nancy on the 12th instant. Little damage was done.

Seventy-three German and twelve Austrian steamers have been seized in Russian ports

Calcutta, Aug 14.

The following are special cables to the Indian Daily News 120,000 Germans were engaged at Liège.

They lost 8,000 killed, Prince Lippe and his son being among the slain.

It was reported that some smaller forts ware captured, but it is officially stated in Paris to day that all of them are intact

London, Aug. 14. Canada has purchased two submarines built for Chile and presented them to the Admirsty

Sir John French visited Mr Asquith to day previous to the Cabinet meeting.

It is reported that 100 spies were shot in Beigium

8,500 German rolles were found concealed in a chop in Antwerp. The Germans have entered Kalisz and three ned to decimate

the Russian population in the event of further regimes.

The Russians have captured the town in Section Galicia after dislodging the Austrius with a heavy loss. The Prisians pursued the enemy areas the river Bug and destroyed we bridges and a riaduct.

Communication between Japan and Errope is interrupted

Advanced Guard and Cavalry fights are now proceeding along the front covered by the mimics in northeast France and Belgium.

The Military expert of the Times considers that the results have hitherto been favourable to the allies except at Mulhausen but be points out that French are mainly on the defensive there and so long as they hold Beltort and the chain of tor's to Eponel nothing cise matters. He considers that events of the past twelve days are natisfactory as the close of the twelith day of the Prench mobilisa tion finds searcely a German soldier in Firnce.

The Germans are concentrating at Tokio and Yokohama preparatory to leaving owing to the expectancy of war between Germany and Japan.

The British Fleet is gradually orcumscribing the action of the German Fleet in the Far East

The Turkish Ambassador assured Sir E Grey that Turkey intends to remains absolutely neutral.

Reports of various fond riots and anti-war demonstrations in Berlin are reported. Troops were employed and a number of Baçinlists mere what.

Paris in calm and confident.

Great silence prevails in the main theatre of wir. Only scraps of news are filtering through. Lidge is still in set and after five days' fighting France maintains possession of the crest of Voszes having repaised will directed German attacks. Bellrinn has asked France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. The French captured in the battle of Othsin a battery of artillery, three machine guns and ammunition wagons.

The Russian mobilisation has been unexpectedly expeditions. Naturally Russian movements are carefully veiled; but there are indications that masses of Russians are beginning to move. This combined with the checks Germans have suffered in Belgium, is likely completely to upset the Germans time-table.

The fact that German crussers, the "Goben" and the "Breslau,

have not yet been disarmed is regarded as a grave violation of Tarkey's neutrality. The allies and also Italy are considering what steps are necessary to secure Turkey's strict nontrality. Greece is perturbed at the possibility of these vessels being used in a manner contrary to Grock interests in the Ægean.

The Press Bureau announces that the Belgians have so driven the enemy to eastward that no German cavalry is now between Hasselt and Ramilies. The light forts are plentifully supplied.

The Prine of Wales fund has reached millions sterling.

The Germans are concentrating an attack on those L'ège Forts which are on the right bank of the Meuse.

Belgian newspapers announce that transportation of French troops to Belgian territory is complete and that the whole force is ready to advance.

An Austrian Lloyd steamer, the "Baron-Gutsoh," has been sunk in the Adriatic. One hundred and fifty persons are missing. The cause is unknown.

The extraordinary position at Liège is described by a Bank Cashier, who cycled from Luczo through Namur to Brussels. He says the Germans are holding the town in stiength but also gave an impression that they were ready to make a hurried retreat. The inhabitants were well treated.

An ardent wave of patriotism is sweeping over South Africa, coupled with a deep-seated sympathy with the Motherland and Europe and also with gratifude for the generous British policy if 1902, all of which have combined to unite the Dutch and the English.

The Lloyds are undercutting the Government war risk insurance and are quoting in some instances two per cent.

The Belgian aitiliery has killed two aviators at Diest. A third

was terribly injured.

Allahabad, Aug. 14 The Pronest's London correspondent cables :- The Times publishes a report of its Military correspondent to locate German forces. He places the 14th Austrian and 15th German Army Corps between Strassburg and Switzerland, 21st between Metz and Saarbruck, 7th, 9th and 10th about Lacge, 1th at Rochefort, 19th at Castoone, 8th at Luxemburg with 12th and 3rd Bavarians chelonned behind it, 16th and 2ud Bavarians from Pheoville to Metz, 3rd and 11th from Venreis to Malmedy, 13th and 1st Bavarians at Saarbruck Guards and 18th and 14th further east, 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th facing Russia.

The Belgian Government states that no further communications will be issued regarding the movement of Belgian and French

It is officially announced that the Nyassaland Government armed stevens, the "Gwentolen", consistely sugarsed the German Government armed steamer, the "Weissmann" on the eastern shore of the lake and that engineers and guns were remived from the captured vessel. The Captain, Engineers and mechanics were made

The Tear has conferred autonomy on Poland. A Viceroy of the Poland is to be appointed

A French educal desputch says that the Russians have been victorious on the Dueister. The Fourth American infantry regiment and the first Austrean Cavalry have been approprietel. Russians have distinged on tway and telegraph lines at cleven points along the river Meml to Tilsit

3-0. p. m.

The Bank of England's gold inflox during the week amounts

The Anti an Lloyd Steamer "Marienbad" has been captured pear Alexandria and handed over to the Port authorities

Mr. and Mrs. Gardin and musicus other Indian ladies and gentlemen, have organised a movement resulting in a large number of Indians offering their services un onditionally during the war. The widespread off is of savies and expressions of loyalty from India, have been received in England with the greacest pride and gravification as a proof of the unity of the Empire.

The "Pall Gazette" says We have cast our bread upon the waters and in the hour of tird and bilindry there is no spot in the whole Empire where we fear disturbance ."

The English Rugby Union has sent a letter to the clubs expressing the hope that all players will join the force of their own town or country.

5-10 p. m.

Zanzibar is quiet and the natives are loyal and continue to

The British have smashed the Dar-es-Salaam wireless station and wank the sprveying ship.

The French and Belgian armies have exchanged staff officers. Since Great Butain's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, excitement has been at fever heat in Italy where people are awaiting further developments with impatience.

The Press Bureau announces that there are indications that the Germans are endeavouring to envelope the extreme left of the allied forces. There have been one or two engagements but they were mostly outpost affairs. The French and Belgian artillery continue superior, while the German intantry do not determinedly face the bayonet.

It is a source of general satisfaction and congratulation that although no naval engagement has occurred, what has been aptly termed the black magic of havel pre-suce has had the effect of clearing the sens for British trade and obliterating the German flag from international traffic.

It is generally admitted that the Germans planned to turn neither to right nor left through Belgium but to keep steadily on an appointed course, yet the first fighting has of the Germans. Are y instead or facing south, has had to turn practically west; instead of France bing invaded, it is Belgium, with German gans facing west. The interesting quantion is whether the Germans will date attack Namur summarily or have the nerve to neglect it. The fortress is much stronger than Liège.

In stite of the Allies' successes, military experts constantly give warning against any unline exultation about the phaces of the war up to the present time. The bulliance of the Belg in defence is warmly acknowledged and appreciated, but it is migd that we are on the view of a battle which may raje with veying success over a fortinght

Russian mobilisation is more rapid than was expected and within a week we may expect to see a serious Russian divance which will be met by forces shall as compared with those on the western Counter of Germany . If I so the Germans that aghly beat the Frinch in the manime, they will be containt both the awkward dilemma involving the thenning of the western army or leaving a comparatively open tool into Germina. Tales of Germina apathy and indifference and discounted by

the splendid courage displayed by German troops at every joint.

It is fully recognised that the German's knew that they are fighting a life and death struggle and will hestiate at no scribbe on the field of buille to gain then ends. Exactly the same tenacions and heroic spirit pervades the forces of the allies Hence, the intense excitament with waich the tremendous clash of arms is awaited

The Press Bureau ways that there is no reason to doubt that Turkey is about to replace the Germans on bound the criticis "Goeben" and "Breslau" with Turkish officers and crews. This official statement shows that Turkey has perchased the vessels

4-15 a m. Renter's correspondent who arrived at Mytylone on Feday from the Dardanelles, says that the German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" entered the Daidanelics on aronagy man-morning German officers bounded several ships, including one They "Breslau" entered the Datdaneltes on Monday hight. The next emashed the wireless apparatus of the French liner "Saghahen" which had six hundred reservists on board. To kish officers visced the cruisers and the correspondent, through his glasses, saw them fraterinsing with the Germans. The "Gotten" proceeded ensward on Tuesday and the rumour was circulated that she had been purchased by Torkey, but she was seen in the Sea of Mannora on Thursday flying the German flig. The 'Breslau' also flying the flag was still in the Dardanell's on Thursday. According to reliable information, the Potte had applicated to the Powers for the arbitrary proceedings of the Germans but no explination appears to be forthcoming as regards the flying of the German colors by the crossers. The Turks are acting mo t scottrardy in the Dardanelles and see detaining for days, without explanation, ships belonging to the Powers of the Triple Entente and Italy.

Cannounding was heard at 1 irb mont at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon from the direction of the neighbouring villages of Bost It is believed to be the beginning of a great and Hougaurde hattle.

5-55 a m. The French have brilliantly defeated a Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Ciercy on the borders of Lorisine. The enemy fled leaving nany dead, wounded and prisoners. The French are continuing their advance through the Vosges and Upper Alsace where they have to captured Thann.

The report which was circulated of the death of the German General Emmish at Lidge, is totally unconfirmed.

The French Government has issued a communiqué preparing the public for the impending great battle. It says that owing to the fact that several millions of men are engaged and that the front extends over 250 miles, no definite result can be expected for a week or possibly more. It appeals to the public to follow the phases of oner tions coolly and intelligently.

I to a numbered in Diest that Germans are advancing in the direction of Aer-choot There were skirmishes on Saturday near Landen and Internont and also between the French and Germans on the banks of the Meuse. These are obviously preliminaries for the great battle for which the dispositions are as follows : Germans stretch from the Luge to Mulhausen with marked density in the north. Their front apparently fellows the course of the river Our; then along the French frontier which it crosses in the Longwy-Brisy region. A large part of this front his been strengthened by earthworks particularly on the Our, and between Metz and Sarsebourg in Lorentee. The French are in contact with Germans on the German lett. The French are advancing in the upper Vosges where they have checked the German offensive and even gained ground.

It is officially anaremed that the French-Belgian offensive, force, on Friday night, was a long line from Saarbourg to Luneville, and that the movement was successfully continued yesterony.

A Paris telegram says that the Allies will demand that Turkey shall disarm the 'Goehen' and 'Broslau' and it's anticipated that Turkey will agree

Greece is dimarding explanations of Turkey's mobilisation. Greece will mobilise if the wally is unsatisfactory.

The posts a to dide is elevally summared by the French War Office which sais; 'Germons's outraid plan of sudden double attact near Nice, and the Bilgira Frontier has fuled, and consequently French mobile drop and emecutive in have been completed perfectly. We are we king in splended co-operation with the alfield armies. The Research have bastened their mobilisation and the Service, we in esters of Herr government will cause Austria to he state to sond to ops to Alsice

the commands of the of the Lorge forth who has been twice wounded, is continuing to direct operations from an invalid chair.

Two Prench eroperars if wo or whitz and dropped suells on a E prefin she to the attendances returned unscatted to Verdun, despite the fact that our two hundred goots were find at them from Oriente ecoplane quas-

The Bruish also arek the floating deck at Dir-es Salsam,

An artill-13 duel has achieved at Diamet and French drove the Germans from the town

The Russians have compiled the Austrans to execuste Kieloe and the neighb uchood. The Russian catalry is pressing forward to the German frontier

An Autrian official despatch confirms that heavy losses were amtaned on both sides in the recent battle between Austrian and Servian troops

Allahabad, Aug. 16.

The following are special cables to the Proneer: While the German cavalry are only thirty indes from Antwerp, so far as is known only one battation of German intentry crossed the Mense. It is generally considered that a great battle is imminent, perhaps commencing to day, but commentators are uncertain whether the main Gertash attack will be debrered through Belgium or Luxemberg. From the Namu Liego line to the neighbourhood of Mets, the numbers engaged exceed a million on either side. It is pointed out that time is of the first importance to Germany to whom a further check, or even an in lecture vi tory will be equivalent to a defeat as it would in an the anandominist of the hope of striking a mortal blow. France is expected to be ready for a serious advance in the middle of next week.

The Times military correspondent explains that Lord Kitchener's plans are beed on the assumption that the war may last a long time and that the power of Britain to throw treels troops into the field at a later stage, may well be a decreive factor in the result. It is an essential part of Lord Kitchener's plans that British troops shall not be sent to the front until they have received proper training for war conditions. A total of 1,000,000 sven will probably be secured within a normality, but it will take at least six months' training to form them into a fighting force worthy of taking its place in the Ailes' army. The nicessary organisation is to be secured by wohatt titing before to path of the Territorial force for foreign service women aim in gradualty force to creesury for Home defence. The present aim in gradualty to creegeten the expeditionary torce by at least two physicians col-Territorial forces for foreign service without uncertains with Territorials as well as troops from the Dominious.

#### The Austrian Note to Servia.

TERMS OF THE NOTE. .

Belgrade, July 23.

Tan Austro-Hungarian Minister this evening presented to the Government a Note with regard to the Serajevo crimes, demanding a reply before 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th inst.

The Note is in the following terms "On March 31, 1909, the Royal Savian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Service Government, made the fellowing statements to the Imperial and R yal Government

" Servia recognizes that the fact accomple regarding Bosma has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers will take in conformity with Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. At the same time that Servia submits to the advice of the Powers, she undertakes to renounce the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted since October last. She undertaker, on the other hand, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Amitia-II again, and to live in tuine on good neighboarly terms with the latter?"

The hi tory of recent years, and in particular the painful events of June 28 had, have shown the existence in Service of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of Austria Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eyes of the Servan Government, has had consequences on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of sets of torrorism and

a series of outrages and murders.

Far from carrying out the format andertakings contained in the declaration of March 31, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the crimical machinations of various societies and associations and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, apologies for the perpetrators of outrages and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propagands in public instruction. In short, it has permitted all the manifestations which have incited the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institu-

This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of June 28 lest proved

its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It results trun the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of June 28 that the Scrajevo assassinations were hatched in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Obrava, and finally that the passage into Roshia of criminals and their arios was organized and off eted by the cheefs of the Servian frontur service.

The above mentioned results of the magneterial investigation do not permit the Austro Hangarian Governments to pursue any longer the attitude of expected forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy.

The results, on the contrary, impose on it the daty of putting so end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the

tranquillity of the Monarchy.

To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government, sees itself compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that it condemns these dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy, the aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that it undertakes to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Morrian Government shall publish on the front page of its Officed Journal for July 26 the following declaration :- The Royal Government of Servia condemns the prepaganda directed against Austria-Hangary-re, the ensemble of tendencies of which the final aim is to detach from the Anatro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and it sincerely deplores the fatal consequences of these eriminal proceedings. The Royal Government regrets that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the allove mentioned propagands and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Rayal Government was solemnly pledged by its declaration of March 31, 1909. The Royal Government, which disapproves and repudiates all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destines of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward it will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which it will use all its efforts to anticipate and suppress. This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal Army as an Order of the Day by his Majesty the King and shall be published in the Official Bulletin of the Army.

POINTS OF REDRESS.

The Royal Servian Government further undertakes (1) to suppress : any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity, (2) to desalve immediately the society styled Narodna Oorana, to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other accieties and their branches in Servia which are addicted to propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sore ties dissolved from continuing then acrivity under any 'er name mel form, (3) to chiminate without delay from public instruction to Service and only as regards teaching body, but also as regnite the mechods of instruction, everything that serves, or much's serve, to doment the propaganda against Austro-Hungary, (1) to remove from the null asy service, and from the a luminstration in general, ad ohi ers and functionaires guilty of propeg and a ng rest the Austre Hung over Mountchy whose names and decls the Austro Hunearma G comment reserves to itself the right of comminioning to the Royal Covernment, (5) to accept the collownation of S rvia of representatives of the Austro Hungarian Government in the suppression of the sub-crave movement directed against the territorial integer, of the Monarchy; (6) to take judicial proceedings against seve somes to the plot of June 28 who are on Servian territory. Delegates at the Austro II ingarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto; (7) to proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankcasitch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employee, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo, (8) to prevent by effective measures the cooperation of the Servian authorities in the illioit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Lozuica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating the passage of the frentier for them: (9) to turnish the Austro-Hangarian Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia aid abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of Jane 28 to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro Hungarian Government, and, finally (10) to notify the Austro Hungarian Government without delay of the execution of the me sures comprised under the preceding heads. The Austro-Hangarian Government expects the reply of the Servian Government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th of July .-

The Servian Reply.

Wn publish the following Servian reply to Austro-Hungarian

The Royal Servian Government has received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Austro Hungarian Government of the 10th of this month, and it is persuaded that its reply will remove all m sumbretanding tending to threaten or to prejulue the friendly and neighbourry relation between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

The Royal Government is aware that the protests made both at the tribune of the National Skupshtina and in the declarations and the acts of responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declaration of the Servian Government made on Murch 18-have not been renewed towards the great neighbouring Monarchy on any occasion, and that since this time, both on the part of the Royal Governments which have followed on one another, and on the part of their organs, no attempt has been made with the purpose of changing the political and juridical

State of things in this respect.

The Imperial and Royal Government has made no representaconcerning a scholastic book regarding which the tions have Imperial and Royal Covernment has received an ontirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has repeatedly given proofs of her rigific and moderate policy during the Balkan crises, and it is thanks to Servia and the sacrific she made exclusively in the peace of Europe that this peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private nature such as newspaper articles and the peaceful work of societies—manifestations which occur in almost all countries as a matter of course, and which as a general rule escape official control-all the less in that the Royal Government, when a lving a while ser is of questions which came up between Ser is and Austria Hungary, has displayed a great readmoss to treat (presentate), and in this way succeed in settling the greater number to the advantage of the progress the two neighbouring countries.

It is for this reason that the Royal Government has been painfully surprised by the statements according to which pers us of the kingdom of Servia are said to have taken part in the preparation of the outrage committed at Serajevo. It expected that it would be invited to collaborate in the investigation of everything bearing on this crime, and it was ready to prove by its actions its entire correctness to take stope against all persons with regard to whom communications had been made to it, thus acquiescing in the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government.

POINTS OF COMPLIANCE.

The Royal Government is disposed to hand over to the Courts any Servian subject, without regard to his situation and rank, for whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo it shall have been furnished with preofs, and especially it engages itself to have published on the front page of the Official Journal of July 13-26 the following announcement :-

"The Royal Servian Government condemns all propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all tendencies as a whole of which the ultimate object is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part of it, and it sincerely deplores the fatal consequence of these criminal actions. The Royal Government regrets that Servian officers and officials should, according to the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government, have participated in the above mentioned propaganda, thereby compromising the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government solemnly pledged itself by its declaration of the Sist March, 1909. The Government, which disapproves and repudiates any idea or attempt to intertere in the destinies of the inhabitants of any part of Austria-Hungary whatsoever, considers it its duty to atter a formal warning to the officers, the officials, and the whole population of the kingdom that henceforth it will proceed with the utinost rigour against persons who render themselves guilty of such actions, which it will use all its efforts to prevent and represe."

This announcement shall be brought to the cognizance of the Royal Army by an Order of the Day issued in the name of his Majesty the King by H R. H the Crown Prince Alexander, and

shall be published in the next official bulletin of the Army.

(1) The Royal Government engages itself futhermore to lay before the next regular meeting of the Skupshtina an amendment to the Press Law punishing in the severest manuer incitements to hate and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and also all publications of which the general tendency is directed against the territorial integrity of the Monardy. It undertakes at the forthcoming revision of the Constitution to introduce in Article XXII. of the Constitution an amendment whereby the above publications may be confiscated, which is at present categorically forbidden by the terms of Article XXII. of the Constitution.

(2) The Government does not possess any proof, nor does the Note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish such, that the society Narodna Ootana and other similar societies have up to the present committed any criminal acts of this kind through the instrumentality of one of their members. Nevertheless the Royal Government will accept the domand of the Imperial and Royal Government and will dissolve the Narodus Obrana Society and any other society which shall agitate against Austria Hungary.

(8) The Royal Servian Government engages itself to eliminate without del.y from public instruction in Service everything which aids or might aid in fomenting the propaganda against Austria-Hungary when the Imperial and Royal Government furnishes tacts

and proofs of this propagands

(4) The Royal Government also agrees to remove from the military service (all person) whom the judicial inquiry proves to have been guilty of note directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and its expects the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate at an ulterior date the names and the deeds of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which will have to be taken.

AUSTRIAN COLLABORATION.

(5) The Royal Government must confess that it is not quite clear as to the sense and object of the denounds of the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia should undertake to accept on her territory the collaboration of delegates of the Imperial and Royal Government, but it declares that at will ad not whatever collaboration which may be in accord with the principles of internsticual taw

and oriminal procedure, as well as such good neighbourly relations.

(6) The Royal Government, a goes without saying, considers it to be its duty to open an inquiry against all those who are or shall eventually prove to have be a incolved in the plot of June 28, and who are in Service territory. As to the participation at this investigation of agents of the Aus re Hungarian an hori ies delegated for this purpose by the Imperial at I Reval it vergment, the Royal Government causest accept this dears d, for a would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of cominal procedure. Nevertheless, in omerate cases, it might be bond possible to communicate the result of the investigation in question to the Austro-Hungarian representatives.

(7) On the very evening that the Note was handed in the Royal Government arrest d Major Volstav Tankositch. As for Milan Cigenositch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monaroby, and who, until dure 15, was employed as a beginner in the administration of the railways, it has not yet been possible to (arrest) him. In view of the ultimate inquiry the Imperial and Royal Government is requested to have the goodness to communicate in the usual form as soon as possible the presumptions of guilt as well as the eventual proofs of guilt against these persons which have been collected up to the present in the investigations at Serajavo.

(8) The Servian Government will strengthen and extend the mee sures taken to prevent the nilicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that it will immediately order an investigation, and will severely punish the frontier officials along the line Schabatz Losnissa who have been lacking in their duties and who all swed the authors of the crime of Serajevo

to pass.

(9) The Royal Government will willingly give explanation regarding the remarks made in interviews by its officials both in Servia and abroad after the attempt, and which, according the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government has (forwarded) it the passages un question of these remarks and as soon as it has shown that the remarks made were in reality made by the officials regarding whom the Royal Government itself will see about collecting proofs.

(10) The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised in the preceding points, in as far as that has not already been done by the present Note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and

executed.

In the event of the Imperial and Royal Government not being satisfied with this reply the Royal Servian Government, considering that it is to the common interest not to precipitate the solution of this question, is ready as always to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of The Hague International Tribunal or to the Great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18/31 March, 1909.



#### Austrian Emperor to his People.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has issued the following rescripts and mandesto, dated Ischl, July 28: --

Dear Count Sturgkh,

I have resolved to instruct the Ministers of my Household and Foreign Affairs to notify the Royal Service Government of the begivener of a state of war between the Montelly and Servat. this fateful hour I feel the need of turning to my beloved peoples. I command you, therefore, to publish the enclosed manifesto.

#### MANIERSTO.

To my peoples! It was my fervent wish to consecrate the years which, by the grace of God, still remain to me, to the works of peace and to protect my peoples from the heavy sacrifices and burdens of war Providence, in its wisdom, has otherwise decreed. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me, in the defence of the honour of my Monarchy, for the protection of its dignity and its position as a Power, for the security of its possessions, to grasp the sword after long years of peace.

With a quickly lorgetful ingratitude, the Kingdom of Servia, which, from the first beginnings of its independence as a State until quite recently, had been supported and assisted by my ancestors, has for years trodden the path of open hostility to Austria-Hungars. When, after three decades of fruitful work for peace in Bosnis and Herzegovina, I extended my Sovoreign rights to those lands, my decree called forth in the Kingdom of Servia, whose rights were in nowise injured, onthreaks of unrestrained passion and the bitterest bate. My Government at that time employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and with extreme consideration and lenis only requested Solvin to reduce her Army to a peace footing and to promise that, for the future, she would tread the path of peace and friendship. Guided by the same spirit of moderation, my Government when Servia, two years ago, was embroiled in a struggle with the Turkish Empire, restricted its action to the defence of the most serious and vital interests of the Monarchy. It was to this attliade, that Service primarily owed the attainment of the objects of that war.

The uppe that the Sarvian Kingdom would appreciate the patience and love of peace of my Government and would keep its word has not been fulfilled. The flame of its hatred for myself and my House has blazed always higher; the design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been made manifest with less and less disguise. A criminal propaganda has extended over the frontier with the object of destroying the foundations of State order in the south-eastern part of the Monarchys of making-the people, to whom I, in my paternal affection, extended my full confidence, waver in its loyalty to the ruling House and to the Fatherland; of leading astray its growing youth, and insiting it "mischievous deeds of madeess and high treasen. A series of murderous attacks, an organized, carefully prepared, and well-carried-out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal peoples to heart, forms a visible bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated and directed in Servis.

A halt must be called to these intolerable proceedings, and an end must be put to the incessant provocations of Servia. The honour and dignity of my Monarchy must be preserved unimpaired, and its political, economic, and military development must be guarded from these continual shocks. In vain did my Government make a last attempt to accemplish this object by peaceful means and to induce Servia, by means of a serious warning, to desist. Servia has rejected the just and moderate demands of my Government, and refused to conform to those obligations the follilment of which forms the natural and necessary foundation of peace in the life of peoples and States. I must, therefore, proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can ensure tranquility to my States within and lasting peace without.

In this solema heur I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resclve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything, and, with a serene conscience, I set out on the path to which my duty points. I trust in my peoples, who, throughout every storm, have always rallied in unity and loyalty round my Throne, and have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honour, the greatness, the might of the Fatherland. I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces, and I trust in the Almighty to give the victory to my arms.



#### Germany's Population

Som particulars regarding the population of the German Empire are given in the German Year-Book, 1914, edited by H. A. Walter, and published by the Anglo-German Publishing Company. The terman Empire in Europe covers an area of 208,777 square miles. The population of the Empire is now about sixty-eight millions. Its growth has been continuous during the last century, particularly since the foundation of the new Empire in 1871. At present it increases at the rate of over 800,000 per year, due mainly to the surplus of botths over deaths, and to a small extent to an immegration from neighbouring countries. The emigration of Germans into foreign countries is much smaller than the emigration from England, but there is nevertheless a large number in every asbitable part of the globe.

All European as well as Oversea countries have a more or less large German population, running very often interest highres. The aggregate number of Germans in the world in the current year, as far as can be estimated reaches 100 milhous. Large numbers of foreigners live in thermally. Austrians, Hungarians, Poles, Russians, Italians, Dutch, French, and Danish to a large extent settle permanently in Germany because opportunities are greater there than in their native countries. The foreign population proper in Germany amounted at the Census of 1916 to 1,253,573. More than 50 per sent were of Austrian nationality (634,983), Dutchmen came next with 144,175, followed by Russians (187,697), and Italians (104,204). Of British nationality there were 18,319 people as against 16,130 in 1900. The great number of these foreigners are maskilled labourers.

Like all other great nations of to-day Germany has become a nation of towa dwellers. Almost three fifths of the population live under urism conditions. The number of people engaged in agricultural pursuite has remained stationary since the beginning of the last century, while all increase of population during the last fifty years has gone to swell the town population. When the Empire was founded in 1871 there were only eight towns with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the number of such towns in 1913 was 1,150. Towns with over 500,000 inhabitants in 1910 were Berlin, 2,071,257; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 596,467, Leipzig, 689,850; Dresden, 548,898; Cologne, 516,527, and Breslag, 512,105.

WANTED qualified Sub Assistant Surgeons for service in the Civil and Railway Department in Baluchistan. Applications, with copies of certificates, to be sent to the Besidency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, Quetta.

#### The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp. Price.Rs. 1/- Post free.

#### OPINION.

Gwalior, 24-VII-'14. I have seen your FLY KILLERS, they are so nice Please send Two per V. P. P argently and oblige.

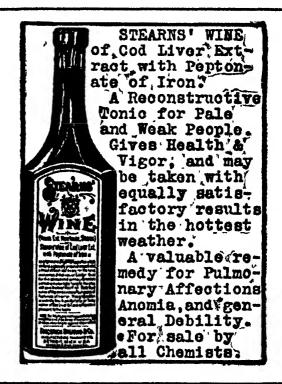
(Sd.) V. G. HOTE, LIEUT, L. M. & S.

The East & West Trading Co., Delhi,

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist, Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Hand Present.

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.



#### TO LET.

JAMIA LIBRARY, JANA COMMANDA AMIA,

#### For Sale.

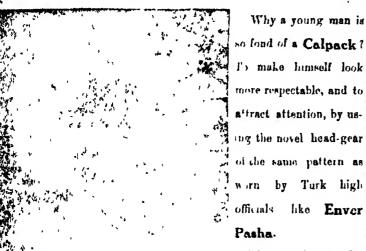
That valuable property known as Sealdah Palace (Nos. 14 & 15 Ballaghatta Road) together with its compound of 15 bighas. Suitable as a residence for a Maharaja or nobleman or as the site for a factory or mill, it being in close proximity to railway and canal.

Apply to-

The Trustee, Vizianagram Zamindari, Vizianagram, Madras Presidency.

Permission to view may be obtained on application to the Agent at the Palace.

### "CALPACK" Genuine Turkish Military Cap (for Rs. 4 only)



Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

S. F. Chishti, & Co., Near Delhi & London Bank, Drlhi.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Curo, and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

#### Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar i Islam," the leading daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1913, writes : \* The well-known native physician, Dr Kalins Mohram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificies for I s medicines that have stood a successful test to decrease perminer both to makes and females on account of his long and or reprenent in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilve, tro how torus, has been very attractive insemuch as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility."

#### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YARDTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Aynrvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and rejuvenates the conscisted, and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfamer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees 18s. 4d Postage extra. No Parkes necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India. ten only 18s. 4d

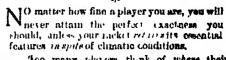


#### ERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes: -I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit, i e., nectar of children.

> (Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4. K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

#### THE IDEAL RACKE**T FOR** THIS INDIAN CLIMATE



'loo many players think of where their taket is made to her than how well i

The ideal racket for this Indian chimate is the PERFACTA made here by skiller d work men under the correct rad personal supervision of our PAGLISH force in, who is responsible for most of the Patents and improvements seen in the present-day imported rackets.

The three distinct clases of wood from which the PERFACIA is built are thoroughly seasoned under the character conditions the racket is to be used, and the fact alone makes the PERFACTA the most suitable weapon for use in Incha.

It is no longer necessary or advisable to buy expensive imported Tunnis rackets.

The Perfects not only withstands the destructive nature of this climate but also retains its spring and classify as no Home-majorocket conmade racket can.

We would like you to examine this model co space it with others. As notical inspection will convince you of its superiority quicker than any words of ours can. Obtain one per V. P. ON APPROVAL. Page, Rs. 20 only.



BRANCH AT 6 Dalhowi Sq CALCUTT



# Turn Your Leisure Moments into MONEY.

Work at Home at your leisure and carn more money. Inexperience no draw-back—distance immaterial—if you want to augment your income we can help you to do it. As much as Rs. 3 a day can be carned by deligent workers—anywhere—of any caste, creed, or Nationality. Thousands are already turning their leisure moments into money—then WHY NOT YOU?

Ask For Prospectus—Don't put it off—Write To-day! SATISFIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Jhapar Dt. Rohtak, 28th Sept. 1918.

I am in receipt of all your communations for which I am much obliget. Herewith I send you two dozens of Gent's sooks, knitted exact negative kind instructions and trust these will meet with your kind approval. Will you please allow me to add that after a long and continued forbarance and obedience I have now been in a position to offer to succee thanks for your kind breatment, and shall be glad to recommend you to any of the enquirers, andmy you may rest assured to refer me to your new constituents. I am also ready to teach and give every possible help in my power to those who might stand in need of it. Thanking you in anticipation of the same

(Sd.) R. S. ASGHAR HASAN (Alig.)

GENZ, WHEELER & CO., (Dept. 36) 11-2, Lindsay Street, CALCUITA.

# Thoughts on the Present Discontent.

By Mr. Mohamed Ali, B. A. (Oxon.)
(Published in 1907.)
Price, As. 8.

#### Some Press Opinions.

.. Mr Mohamed Ah has read widely, and has thought we'll over the present conditions of India. He has the ardent temperament of the East, controlled by knowledge, and he wields a powerful and attractive pen. Above all he is absolutely hore. We recommend the study of his brochure, because it is a frank statement of the views of many educated Indians and without the sympathetic appropriate for those converts is impossible to appear? It has go at problem in the governance of India—the position of educated Indians in the Study. Mr Mohamed Air has found so corons a supporter as the Secretary of State. We believe that his diagnoses of the complaint is substantially accurate. —The India of India.

The reader will find much that it is and reccliently put on the percunal tope of Indian discontent. The style of the book is piquant all through, and corress the reader through without becoming pross. We find not a combination of alternative or an inserting and knowledged both East and West. The originality which we have mentioned as a distinguishing characteristic of his book appear not in his to 33 bit in his posts it much of it. ... The Madran Times.

To Mr. Mohamed Ali it right in his prescription for the present fover. We commend the broket to the thoughtful. The Empire.

. . He is particularly frank in certain of his views, what he says being well weith the careful attent of Englishmen and others who are really desirons of setting at the point of view of men whose mands are not always open books at Garden parties and here ceremoneal gatherings. - The Morning Post.

. . . Bery and thoughtful articles. Their literary ment is by no means then least attraction, and the piquency of the style will stimulate thought.

... We accept his assurance that he made a conscientious effort to set down what many of his countrymen feel, without milite and also without cowardice. . . . The Bombay Gazette

Revery thoughtful Indian and Englishman who would like to see India well and wisely ruled might learn something and profit much by a period of the "Thoughts on the Present Discontent," as written by a Mohamedan gentleman who shows no bus either on the one side of the other. He takes a sommon-sense view of the questions and bestows praise or blame either on the rules as the finish of the necessary. His rimbiles are generally plangent and witty. The pamphlet contains a good deal of honestering before and white, the present situation in India has evoked in the public press.—Hindu Patriot

R. Molamed All disclaims allegiance to any of the political parties or prejudice on either a le, but he patities his out-pokenness which is put into print quite irpaviless of any body's uncasy our science...... An opinion is no goal unless it is stong; but it is not necessarily strong—in fact it is essentially with lift is riolent or delirious. In Mr. Mohamed Alt's little brochure we have strong; but we have a differ delirious nor violence.—The Parsi.

To be had of The Manager of "The Comrade," Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.



# War Bulletin

## Daily for Outstations.



### Twice a Day for Delhi.

- Many of our readers and others have suggested that we should issue a daily bulletin giving the latest news of all notable events connected with the War and other important affairs.
- Arrangements have already been made by us for the supply of such news from more than one source, and it will not be difficult for us, with the large printing plant of THE COMRADE AND THE HAMDARD PRESS, to issue, if we were assured of a sufficient number of subscribers, a four-page bulletin, of the same size as the Comrade, every day for outstations, and a two-page bulletin twice a day, morning and evening, for Delhi, containing news received up to half an hour before the time of issuing the bulletin, with explanatory notes where necessary.
- We do not think that Delhi readers could secure a better service than this, and situated as we are at the largest Railway Junction in India, we can defy competition from other centres so far as a very large area around Delhi is concerned.
- Those who need such a bulletin—and we believe their number is legion—should write to us without delay. Their names would be registered, and soon after a sufficient number of names have been secured, an intimation would be sent to them of the date from which "The Comrade War Bulletin" would be issued.
- The monthly subscription would be Re 1-8-0 only for the present; but if more than a thousand subscribers are secured it will be reduced to Re 1-4-0, and a substantial addition in their number would bring it down to One Rupee only.
- It must be remembered that the subscriptions quoted are inclusive of postage, wrapping, etc., which in themselves would cost half that sum.
- This extremely cheap service is made possible only on account of the fact that most of the cost of issuing such a bulletin is already being incurred by the Comrade and the Humdard newspapers. No daily paper can compete with as without losing heavily by the reduction in its own circulation.
- We invite the co-operation of the public, for the fruits of such a co-operation are within its sight: if the readers of "The Comrada: War Bulletin" will induce others also to take it in, they would reduce its cost to themselves.
- The bulletins will be supplied to newspaper-vendors in outstations at present at the rate of Ra.: 4-8-0 per hundred, on condition that they do not sell it for more than One Anna per bulletin.
- If, however, any vendor orders more than 250 bulletins daily, they will be say plied to him at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per hundred, provided that he undertakes not to sell them at more than Half an Anna each.
- ¶ Intending subscribers and newspaper-vendors are invited to communicate with—

The Manager of "The Comrade," DELHI.

# The Comrade.

### A Weekly Journal.

### Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share. Se bold, proclaim it everywhere: They only live who dare!



-Morres

Vol. 8.

No. 8.

Single Copy

Annas 4.

Delhi: Wednesday, 26th August, 1914.

Annual Subscription

Indian Re. 12. Foreign #1

#### CONTENTS

The state of the s

ZMB WBHK	141	The Attempt on the Khedive	144
Egy A Tora-		The English Mail	144
Moslem Education	142	LEADING ARTICLES-	
The Kaiser and the Tsar	142	Turkey and the War .	144
The King and the Tear .	142	The Campaign III	146
German Defences on the		WAR IN EUBOPE-	
Bastern Fronther	143	News of the Week .	150
The German Coast Defences	143	TRE MADNESS OF MEN	160
Mr. Chesterton on War	143	THE WAR MUST BE STOPPED	160
Mr. Angell's Point of View	143	THE BULING TURK	161
The German Assault on 1 lège	143	ADVERTIGIORMENTO 162	164

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are reque ted to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the office will not be responsible for any delay in replying such communications.

#### Week.

#### English Mail.

Calcutta, Aug. 19.

The British Postal authorities cable to-day that the last home mail to leave me Brindies was that of July 31st. The Mail of August 7th, left on es. "Multan" by sea route, and a farther mail, was despatched by ss. "Uandia" on the 9th. These are expected at Bombay approximately on August 28th and 30th, respectively.

#### The Khalsa Akhbar."

The security deposit of the Khalsa Akhbar newspaper of Lyali-

#### Ervot

Reuter wires from Cairo that a meeting of cotton merchants and cultivators has been held at the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss the questions of financing the cotton crop. No scheme was a substituted upon and the meeting adjourned.

#### Albania.

A Reuter's message from London, dated August 24, states that an official telegram from Albania to Italy describe the position of the country as desparate especially economically.

#### Security under the Press Act.

Lahore, Aug. 25.

The rumour about the Punjah Government having demanded security from a press turns out to be true. Pandit Harl Lal Saran, proprietor, Subah Press, has been required by the Punjab Government to deposit with the District Magistrate, Lahore, Rs. 8,000 for having published in the daily Urdu paper 'Hindn' an article which, in Local Government's opinion, contains words likely to spread batred or ill will against European subjects of the King-Emperor in British India. Pardit Harilal Saran is also the editor of the paper. The press had deposited a security of Rs. 500 before this.

#### Imperial Relief Fund.

Simla, Aug., 85.

The Imperial India Relief Fund has now reached ten and half lakhs. Recent subscriptions include the Maharaja of Mysore's two lakhs, Msharaja of Jodhpur's one lakh. General Gurdit Singh's of Patiala half a lakh and the Thakur Sahib's of Gondal quarter lakh.

#### Bengal Ambulance Corps.

Barisal, Aug. 26.

The Bengulee's Correspondent states that re the enlistment; of volunteers nearly two hundred enrolled themselves yesterday when the Calcutta papers announced the Government's refusal of services. Words cannot express the extreme disappointment of the people and this is throwing in cold water over the burning enthusiasm, of the people

#### H. E. The Viceroy's Visit To Delhi.

Simla, Aug 85

His Excellency the Vicercy pays a visit to Delhi next Saturday.

#### Haj Pilgrimage.

Bembay, Aug. 27.

A Tarkish boat the Karedeniz has come to Bombay with a view to participate in the Haj pilgrims traffic. Though early in the Haj season, which commenced in June, the influx of Hajis numbered two to four hundred daily, the war penic has caused the number to decline from 30 to 40 per day. The Kowest, which left on the 25th took 1,118-pilgrims to the Haj and the Mansors, which arrived here from Karachi with 350 Hajis, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with mother contingent of 850 pilgrims, making 700 in all. Since the beginning of the season 7,963 pilgrims have left Rombay.



Two Government of India have issued a communiqué summarising the results so far achieved in the direction of encouraging Moslem education on lines set forth in its circular of 3rd April 1913.

Some of the local Governments have submitted their matured proposals. The communiqué states that the Government of India in pursuance of a policy there laid down gave during 1912 and 1913 allotments to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, which have permitted grants to be made to the Islamia College, Peshawar, of over three lakes non-recurring and forty thousand rupees recur-On the strength of replies received from local Governments the Government of India have also allotted ten thousand rupues recurring in Central Provinces and fifteen hundred supees recurring in Coorg for the promotion of Muhammadan education, The Madras Goverument have made considerable demends for a holarships for Muhammadan elementary board schools including girls' schools and Maktabs, becondary schools for Muhammadans and additional Muhammadan inspecting staff. The Government of India are alloting thirty thousand rupees recurring during the current year for these purposes which sum is ever half the recurring grant asked for. They are now also alloting a grant of twenty-six thousand rupees during the present financial year for the improvement of the Islamia College, Lahore. It is proposed to raise this grant to thirty thousand rupees in future years. In Bengal the whole question is under consideration by a committee. Replies are awaited from other local Governments and Adminis-The promptitude and carnestness with which the Government of India seem to be giving effect to their policy to help forward Moslem education is eminently gratifying, and the recent announcemost of liberal grants will be received with deep and genuine thankfulness by the Moslem community. In these anxious and engrossing days, when the British Empire is engaged in war an I the Indian Government has necessarily to share the duty, the soxiety and the m of the hour, it is recentring to feel that the Indian administration is working at its normal vigour, and various schemes of internal progress and development are receiving the usual attention of the Departments concerned. We trust the Government of India will finally give a comprehensive shape to practical measures for effectively belping the growth of Moslem education when the replies of other local Governments and Administrations have been received. We also trust that those measures would be conceived in the aptrit of the just and wise policy on which the Government circular was based. The broad needs of Moslem education and the directions in which the State help is considered to be negessary have been frequently stated in these columns, and we need not, therefore, make a detailed reference to them now.

A WRITE BOOK, issued in Berlin on August 5, some up the last stages of the negotiations of the German Government the Tear.

The Kaiser and ment. It states that the German Government worked shoulder to shoulder with England in the attempt at mediation with Vienna. It forwarded the British proposal that Austria ought, after her invasion of Servia, to dictate her conditions there. It had been assured that Russia would accept this as a basis: yet, while the efforts at mediation were being supported by British diplomacy, there came the constantly increasing news of Russie's mobilisation. This was in full progress, though it was repeatedly and solemnly denied. The Kaiser called the Tear's attention to the menacing character of Bassia's action, and the Tear replied: "I thank thee from my heart for thy mediation, which leaves a gleam of hope that even now all may end peacefully. It is technically impossible to discontinue wit willtary operations, which are residered accessary by Austria's

modification. We are far from wishing for war, and in long as the negotiations with Austria regarding Servia continue, my troops with not undertake any provocative aution. I give thee my word upon it. I trust with all my strength in God's grace, and I hope for the success of thy mediation at Vienna and for the welfare of our countries and the peace of Europe.—Thy most devoted Nicholas." To this the Emperor replied:—"In answer to thy appeal to my friendship and thy prayer for my help I undertook mediatory action between the Austro-Hungarian Government and thine. While this action was an progress thy troops were mobilized against my ally Austrialiungary, in consequence of which, as I have already informed thee, my mediation was rendered nearly illusory. Nevertheless I have continued it. Now, however, I receive trustworthy news of your serious preparations for war, even on my Eastern frontier. The responsibility for the safety of my kingdom compels me to take definite retalistory measures. My efforts to maintain the peace of the world have now reached their utmost possible limit. It will not be I who am responsible for the calamity which threatens the whole Even at this moment it lies in thy power to avest Nobody threatens the honour and power of Russia, which could well have waited for the result for my mediation. The friendship which I inherited from my grandfather on his death-bed for thee and thy kingdom has always been holy to me I have remained true to Russia whenever she has been in sore straits, and especially during her last war. The peace of Europe can still be maintained by thee if Russia decides to cease her military measures, which threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary."

SIR EDWARD GREY wired on the 1st August to Sir G. Buchanan,
British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to

The King and the Issr.

The King and the Issr.

The King and the Convey to him the following personal message from the King:—"My Govern-

ment has received the following statement from the German Government -"On July 29 the Russian Emperor requested the German Emperor by telegraph to mediate between Russis and Austria. The Emperor immediately declared his readiness to do so. He informed the Russian Emperor of this by telegraph, and took the required action at Vienna. Without waiting for the result of this action Russia mobilized against Austria By telegraph the German Emperor pointed out to the Russian Emperor that hereby his attempt at mediation would be rendered illusory. The Emperor further ask the Russian Emperor to suspend the military operations against Austria. This, however, did not happen. In spite of this the German Government continued its mediation in Vienna. In this matter the German Government have gone to the farthest limit of what can be suggested to a Sovereign State which is the ally of Germany. The proposals made by the German Government in Vienna were concrived entirely on the lines suggested by Great Britain, and the German Government recommended them in Vienna for their serious consideration. They were taken into consideration in Vienna this morning, During the deliberations of the (? Austrien) Cabinet, and before they were concluded, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburgh, reported the mobilization of the entire Russian Army and Fleet. Owing to this action on the part of Russia, the Austrian answer to the German proposals for mediation, which were still under consideration, was not given. This action on the part of Russia is also directed against Germany—that is to say, the Power whose mediation had been invoked by the Russian Emperor. We were bound to reply with serious counter measures to this action, which we were obliged to consider an hostile, unless we were prepared to endanger the safety of our country. We are unable to remain inactive in face of the Russain mobilizat on our frontier. We have therefore informed Russia that, unless were prepared to suspend within 12 hours the war-like measure age Germany and Austria, we should be obliged to mobile and this would mean war. We have asked France if she we remain neutral during a German-Russian war. I can help thinking that some misunderstanding has producthis deadlock. I am most anxious not to miss any possibility avoiding the terrible calamity which at present threatens the w world. I therefore make a personal appeal to you to remove misapprehension which I feel must have occurred, and to leave open grounds for negotiation and possible peace. If you think I can in any way contribute to that all important purpose, I will be everything in my power to assist in rechening the interest conversations between the Powers concerned. I feel confident you are as anxious as I am that all that is pussible should be to secure the peace of the world." The Emperor of Russis made to lowing reply to his Majesty King George:—"I would gladly he lowing reply to his Majesty King George:—"I would glad suppled your proposals had not German Ambanador this afti sented a note to my Government declaring war. Ever since pitters of the ultimatum at Beigrada, Russia has devoted all her allo finding some peoide solution of the quattien raised by Ay action. Object of that action was to evenly Bervia and quatter.

al of Austria. Effect of this would have been to upset balance power in Balkans, which is of such vital interest to my Empire. Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when favourable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal. Austria's declaration of war on Servia forced me to order a partial mobilization, though, in view of threatening situation, my military advisors strongly advised a general mobilization owing to quickness with which Germany can mobilize in comparison with Russia 1 was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of complete Austrian mobilization, of the combardment of Belgrade, of concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret military preparations being made in Germany.

That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me, as I had given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued. In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me, I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you."

Tun Russian advance into Prussia appears to have achieved several minor successes, but the operations have German Defences on hitherto been confined to preliminary clear-the Eastern Frontier, ing of ground for general advance on German

frontier. The places declared to have been occupied by Russian troops are of no decisive strategic value to the Russians, for the line of German defences lies behind, and Bussia must turn or carry this line before she can hope to deliver a crushing blow. The German fortifications on the Russian frontier are as follows: Lying well back from the Eastern frontier of Sileeia, and originally destined to oppose not a Russian, but an Austrian attack, are fortresses of Glatz and Glogan, the latter being astride the Oder, some sixty miles north-west of Breslau, the headquarters of the VI Army Corps. Sixty miles north of Glogan is the very strong fortress of Posen, which again is the headquarters of the V Army Corps. These are the only fortresses south of the Vistuia Lying close to the frontier and astride the Vistula is the forbrees of Thorn, which is surrounded by a formidable girdle of The two fortresses of Posen and Thorn are the most serious ebstacles which the Russians will have to meet on this frontier, apart from hoetile army corps. Lower down the river from Thorn, the towns of Kulm and Graudenz are fortified, and there are fortified bridge heads at Marienburg and Drischau. To the east of the Vistula, there are comparatively small works at Lyck and Letzen, and one strong fortress at Königsberg, the headquarters of the list Army Corps. These are the permanent defences which Germany has prepared to oppose a Russian alvance against her eastern fron-The Russians on their side have the big fortress of Warsaw, fanked to the north by the fortress of Nova Georgisk, lower down the Vistula and Iwangorod, about sixty miles above Warsaw. In

The German

Coast Defences.

The Haffs along the north coast of Germany is a fortress. At the expresse north of East Prussis, the fortress of Memel guards the entrance to the Kurische Haff. Pillau, thirty miles west of Königsberg, covers the entrance to the Frische Haff, and almost due north of East Prussis, the entrance to "The Haff." In addition to these, there is the well-known fortress of Dantzig in Dantzig Bay; Kiel, the fortified naval base at the end of the harbour, and Freidrichseit, protecting the entrance to the harbour from Kiel Bay. These are the German coast defences on the Baltic. In the North Sea the Germans have three fortified islands:—Heligoland, and two of the East Frisian group of islands, Wangeroog and Borkum off the north coast of East Friesland. On the mainland the have the fortress of Curhaven and the Eine defences, Geesteried and the Weser defences and the fortified naval base at Williamshaven. The German defences along the North Sea are conditional to be very formidable.

In view of the recent naval attack off Heligoland by the British fleet and

Manuar Aroma theory of the economic and moral futility of aggressive wasfare has aroused deep interest in aband of earnest students who have recently been conducting a summer school at Old Jerdane bostel near Beaconafield. Among methods fellowed has been that of inviling criticism from various

on which

Market St. Comments of the state of the stat

schools of thought on the problem of war and peace. Addresses have been given by representatives of the Navy League and the National Service League. According to the Westminster Gazette, an interesting encounter of intellects took place on the night of July 26 when Mr. Gilbert Chesterten responded to a request to expound his objections to the basis of Mr. Angell's teaching. Mr. Chasterton said that the part of Mr. Angell's teaching, which had won the general attention of the world, was that from an economic point of view war did not pay. He admitted that the proposition was on the whole true, but he did not regard it as important, for no war had ever been waged for profit. According to him, if war were to cease owing to clearer perceptions of national self-interest, no advance would have been made in the morality of mankind. The real abuse of force, on which capitalist society rests—the perpetual harrying of the poor by the rich—would be rendered easier and more secure if the apparatus of warfare were to disappear. Fighting would not disappear, but only fight on equal terms. "It is better," said Mr Chesterton, "for an English workman to be shot down in fair fight on the battlefield than to be massacred in the course of an industrial dispute." He maintained that the test of the sword was in some cases the only one that could be applied If the two nations were each honestly convinced that the ideals they held precious were at stake, there was no course they either could or ought to take but to present their bodies as offerings for the things they held precious. Mr. Chesterton's contention that the clash of ideals led sometimes to the clash of arms is no doubt true, but this only means that humanity has not reached a stage of intellectual tolerance necessary to perceive that a narrow and standardised uniformity of growth for mankind would immediately cause stagnation and decay.

Mr. Angell's Point well worth noting. Wars are, of course, not of View.

Mr. Angell's Point well worth noting. Wars are, of course, not waged for profit, in the crude sense suggested by Mr. Chesterton; but they are waged for political ascendancy, and from a false conception of the advantages that that ascendancy can bring. The horrors of peace are sometimes worse than those of war; but it is impossible to deal effectively with the evile of peace until the wasta of energy, thought and collective effort entailed by the war system has been removed. As regards a conflict of ideals, war does not decide the point at issue. A nation is entitled and bound to resist if its ideals are attacked, but no nation can impose its type of civilisation by force. The only way of settling these questions is, according to Mr. Angell, the realisation by both parties that the appeal to force is barren and futile. The chief argument against war is that it consumes, energy and resources which could well be applied to works of peace. Mr. Angell gives an apt illustration of this when he says that "if the United States had been involved in war with Mexico, she would have been incapacitated for thirty years of dealing with her integral problems of grafts and trusts and so forth. As it was, the Mexican trouble effectually diverted attention from the atrocities committed; by capitalism in Colorado."

THE Australian papers publish accounts of the first German assault on Liège which were cabled to them from the English papers. In a cable message from The German Brussels to the Daily Telegraph on 10th Assault on Liege. August Dr. Dillon states:—During Thursday night the entire German Seventh Army Corps made a tremendobs assault upon Liege, but the Belgians manfully held their positions. The whole country around was illuminated with search lights and the ground quaked like an earthquake. Daylight reveded hundreds of German corpses strewn over the battletield. The Gormans stool for a few minutes awaiting an onset and then fled in a panic. The Seventh Army Corps was broken and a few hours later 5,000 fugitives passed Maestricht in Holland The morals of the Seventh and Tenth German Army Corps was seriously shaken by the withering Belgian fire, which, mowed men down like corn. Many German shells burst in the streets of Liège setting fire to buildings. A number of guns were captured. When the shells fell in Liège thousands of the inhabitante became panic stricken and fled to Brussels and Tongres. The rest of the inhabitants took refuge in cellars. The Burgomaster desired the Belgians to surrender but General Leiman refused. The Germans detached the Third Army Corps, known as the Iron Corps, from the advance towards the River Mourthe in France and sent it to assist the attack on the Liège. The six forte attacked on Thursday were Barchon, Evenges, Kleron, Chand Fontaine, Embaurg and Boncelies, all east of the Meuse. The principal attack was: on the space between the forts. Forces numbering 18,000 were hurled

against one space protected by barbed wire trenches. A terrifying spectacle was provided by erceping masses of men advancing under the blinding glare of search-lights, those in front carrying anippers to cut the wird entanglements. Meanwhile the forts belched shells, and the machine guns from the parapets fired incessantly on the advancing forces. The Germans got through between Flieron and Evegaes forts and shelled the city, but all the first still remained intact. General Lemma, responsible for directing the defence of Liège, is Professor of Mathematics at the Belgian Military Academy. He is 62 years old but of untiring energy. This is his first work as a practical soldier. A German officer wounded at Liege states that the Belgian artillery was remarkably effective and created indescribable panic He says:—"We observed the indecision of the German artilleries before taking positions. Whenever a projectile from the Belgian burst among them they retired.

In a recent communication the Egyptian correspondent of the Proneer. writing about the meane attempt made on The Attempt on the Khedive. the life of the Khedive, indulges in the following interesting remarks:- "The attempted

"assassination of the Khedive should afford the "Egyptian, in other words the British Government, a good opportunifor representing to the Governments concerned, especially the "Turkish, the great daugers attendent on this liberty of residence and "ac ion accorded to these agitators and the great necessity in the "interests of Egypt as a State and of those holding authority there "for the establishment of some restriction on such agitators and of "some form of punishment, possibly expulsion, if their conduct becomes "such as to create trouble and anxiety for the Egyptian Government. "It may be difficult to take any such measures in other countries, "where such individuals might legally be considered as political "refugees and so immune from any such action—it should, however, "be possible for the Government concerned to decide that as they "are conspiring against a friendly Power their action is detrimental so "the interests of the State where they have taken up residence and con-"sequently that their presence is undesirable -- but in Turkey, the same "obstseles ought not to be met with Egypt is the vassal State, and "it is absolutely indiculous and insupportable that the suzersia should "allow plots and political conspiracies and propaganda to be carried "on within its borders against a State which it still claims is subject "to it. The Egyptian Government would appear to have an excellent case-it has had one all along-but the attempt on the Khadiyo's "life has rendered its point of view even more irrefutable than it was "before; and it is to be hoped that it will press once and for all for "the exercise of some effective control over the men who are at the bottem of all Egypt's political troubles." There are certain naive asymptions packed in these remarks which it would be interesting to point out. The wretched youth, who attempted the come, was shot dead on the spot, and the Turkish official inquiry into the character of the crime has not yet been concluded, but the Pioneer's correspondent has already judged and pronounced his verdict and would have "these agitators"—r. e, the Egyptian nationalists, who have incurred the displeasure of the occupation authorities, including en like Sheikh Abdul Anix Shawish—hung, drawn and quartered. Other countries may legally offer asylum to political refugees, but Turkey can not take up this attitude, for "Egypt is the vessal State, and it is absolutely ridiculous and insupportable that the suzerain should allow plots and political conspiracies and propaganda to be carried on within its borders against a State which it still claims is subject to it." Very true and eminently reasonable. But we have been at the outset told with an emphasis little short of ostentations that the Egyptian Government is "in other words the British Government." Where does then the much blamed Scitish Government. Where does then the magnification "suserainty" come in? It is really delightful to have this "suserainty" dismissed as a flotion as the occasion serves. The Piones's correspondent is not an unworthy member of the tribe that is well aware of its uses. argument by one's side which can easily be brandished as a feet or

Tun last but one week's English Mail, which should, in normal conditions, have reached Dellis on Saturday, the 22nd August, has been received here, on Satur-The English Mail. day, the 29th. A full week's delay has necessarily upset our arrangements, and we exceedingly regret that we should have had to bring out this issue so late. We changed our should have had to bring out this issue so late. We changed our day of issue from Saturday to Wednesday simply with a view to keep our readers well posted with fresh and up to date information gleaned from the foreign mail. It seems, however, that owing to the exigencies of the war the mail service between Europe and India may not escape unforeseen interruptions and irregularity, at any rate for some time to come. If this uncertainty soutiness much longer, we think we may have to revert to our former strangements.

to it wis

#### l he Comrade.

Turkey and the War.

IMMEDIATRLY after the outbreak of the general war in Europe Turkey made a declaration of her neutrality, and there have been no indications since then that she might find it unavoidable either through choice or necessity to depart from her neutral attitude. Reports were, no doubt, received some days ago of her unusual military activity and of the concentration of Ottoman troops near Dedeagach. There were also accounts, furnished by Router's correspondent, of fraternising scenes between Turkish and German officers on board the Goeben and the Breslau after they had taken refuge in the Dardanelles. And it was simultaneously announced that the Powers of the Triple Entente and Italy were about to take steps in order to effectively scenre Turkish neutrality. We heard also of the assurances given by the Ottoman Ambassador in London about the intentions of his Government, and a few days later the Porte repeated i.s declaration of nautiality in order to allay anxieties that seemed to have arisen in some quarters. At the same time it was declared that France and England had assured Turkey that they had no designs on the integrity of the Ottomas Empire, and that Russia had also given similar assurances. We do not know why such assurances had been thought to be necessary, and we can only explain this on the hypothesis that Turkey had been led to believe in the existence of some menace to her integrity, and the Franco-British declaration was intended to remove her feers. Be that as it may, the apprehensions catertained in some quarters as to the intentions of the Turkish Government seem to have been groundless. On the eve of a general war in Europe Turkey was bound to take all precautionary measures. The situation in the Balkans, and particularly the attitude of Greece, rendered it imperative on her part to mart herself a gainst all possible developments and surprises. Beyond keeping a watchtul attitude and taking the necessary stops to safeguard her interests she seems to have done nothing that could compromise her neutral position.

Speculations about untoward changes in the existing Turkish attitude have been unde, and there are people who seem to be greatly concerned leat Turkey should be tempted to take sides in the present war with the reckless desperation of the gambler making his last bil. As if the present rulers of Turkey are a set of desperadoes or unhinged lunaries. The men in power at Constantinople to-day are the ablest and most devoted patriots that have directed the destinies of the O toman Empire in modern times. They know their own minds and are alive to the real needs of their country. and can be trusted to act with all the caution, deliberation and cool judgment required in a crisis with which Europe is face to face to-day. They understand their responsibilities, and it would be an insult to their sense of duty to suppose that statesmen of their proved capacity and integrity are prone to act with the gambler's instinct. Their supreme consideration at this juncture would naturally be not to weigh the chances of fighting on this side or that in thus war, but to preserve the interests and honour of their own country. Of the ways and means of attaining this end they, of course, are the best judges, Turkish declaration of neutrality means that they are convinced that they would best serve the interests of the Ottoman Empire, by keeping it as far as possible out of the general confingration in Europe.

To us, who are at a distance, it seems to be the salest and the whole the most satisfactory position for Turkey to adopt and maintain. We look at the matter from the point of view of Turkish interests. This is the only test that counts in determine ing a national policy in crucial moments of a nation's history, however skilfully the naked materialism of such a policy may be disguised. Now the one great interest of the Turks, whether young or old, must obviously be to preserve their Empire intact and to add to its stability, efficiency and strength. The question is whether the war in Europe has any direct or an indirect bearing on this primary interest of the Turkish statesmen; and, if so, what line of conduct. it impose upon them.

From the point of view of the Turk, the war in Europe, from its general character of a grim and tragic episode in human history, must inevitably cause great relief of foreign pressure upon the Turkish Empire by considerably diminishing the weight of grower overbearing and selfish diplomacy at Constantinopia. Brough threat Britain, whose interests in the Mediterranean and far the East. generally would be most escure by the existence of a free and the flank generally would be most escure by the existence of a free and the dependent Turkey and who ought, therefore, to strive for this maintenance of a strong and efficient Octoman Empire, no other tenance of a strong and efficient Octoman Empire, no other in Europe has any other idea that to exploit the Salake a continuous for their own schemes of territorial and commercial These designs received a marked and aggressive impetus at the close of the Balkan War, when a diplomatic struggle for spheres of influence began under the familiar guise of demands for referms and railway concessions. France, Germany and Russia used every handle knewn to diplomacy-from virtuous insistence on internal reforms to threats of financial boycott-to extort privileges and strengthen their respective claims in Syria, Anatolia and Armenia. The Turk, who has been much more a victim of diplomacy than of armed aggression, has had to submit helplessly to its ruthless operations. He is often accused of having failed in putting his house in order and in developing the great resources of his Empire. We need not say how baseless and atroctous such accusations are lie has never been allowed to have a chance. A strong and prosperous Turkey has never been a desirable prospect for her enemies. Through subtle intrigues, eleverly-prepared distractions, organised threats, interventions and even blackmails, a ceaseless and overwhelming strain has steadily come to sap her energies and prevented her from reorganising and consolidating her resources and power. Her one great need has perpetually been to be left alone and sarry on her affairs without outside interference. present war offers such an opportunity, every patriotic Turk would had it with infinite relief. Whatever its duration and results, this war will leave the combatants too exhausted for some time to embark on costly adventures abroad Europe's preoccupation is Turkey's opportunity. The menace of Russian aggrandiscment, of German penetration and of French aggressive ambitions must for some period cease to be the active influence that has hitherto thwarted the efforts of Turkish statesmen. No sane Turk would, therefore, be mad with furious desires to chase will-o'-the-wisps or break loose into a scramble for doubtful gains.

Such appears to be the Turkish position to a dispassionate outside observer; and, as we have said, the declaration of Turkish neutrality, judged by this test, embodies the sincere and estimest desire of the Ports to keep out of the European complications. The factors in the Balkan situation are, however, incalculable, and no one can see limits to the possible contingences that may arise out of this colossal war. Of the tuture policy and action of the Turkish Government in relation to future contingencies, the Turkish statesmen can be the best judges, and we think it is safe to repeat that they can be trusted to do nothing that would not accord with the real interesis and honour of their Empire.

There have been apprehensions lest Turkey should be tempted to join Germany and Austria Hungary against the Powers of the Triple Entente. Che vital Turkish interests do not point to any possibility of such action on her part, and the Teutons have certainly no claim on Turkish gratitude. Austria-Hungary crinically despoiled Turkey of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Germany is ively supported the Italian raid on Tripoli and her whole polic in relation to Turkey has naturally been based on calculated and . . or one sectionness. There can, therefore, be little scope for apprehension that Turkey would rush want mly rate the war simily to oblige the Powers that have soldom done ner a good tura and have always been ready to use her as their cat's paw Noone can, however, be certain of what the future has in store for Turkey and Europe. The struggle in Europe is big with infinite possibilities. Grace is an incalculable element, and the temper of the Balkan States—an easily inflammable thing at all times-cannot aspire much confidence A combination of untoward circumstances may at this juncture. easily force the hands of Furkey and drive her, wholly against her will, into the fray. If in the vast European commution, the Balkans again drift into the chaos of war and Turkey has to fight for her safety or safeguard her interests and incidentally finds hereolf ranged against Rugland and her Allies, it would be a contingency that no Indian Mussalman can contemplate without the deepest pain. trust, however, that such a catastrophe would never come to pass.

As we have often said, Great Britain as the only Power whose vast Imperial interests require the cantinued existence of Turkey is a atrong and independent State. Nothing can be more gratifying to Mussalmans in India and elsewhere than that an Empire containing the largest number of Moslom subjects should be the friend and ally of the greatest Moslem Empire in the world. We have often dwalt on the mutual strength and benefit of such friendly alliance, and though we have sometimes had to deplore the actions and policy of His Majesty's Government on some memorable occasions in recent years, we have never given up the hope that Turkey and Great Britain would ultimately come to realise of how great a value sheir friendly co operation would be to both. Turkey is sometimes reminded of the help given to her by England in the past. Even Mer weret enemies would not accuse Turkey of ingratitule, but it seems to be forgotten that in her recent troubles England has not played the part of the traditional friend. Unscrupulous aggressors have despoised her of her territories, intriguers have bettoned at her expense, wicked wars of spoliation have been forced upon her, while England's Ministers have looked on with apparent indifference and allowed the most foliant treaties and obligations to be cast to

Į,

the winds. Let all this, however, pass. We would not talk of gratitude or traditional relations, but of a stronger force that endures best in modern diplomacy. The most vital interest of Turkey is to preserve herself intact. It is equally the interest of England to preserve a vigorous and independent Turkey to keep her own position in the Mediterranean and her Eastern pos from the menace of the Tenton or the Slav. Is it impossible, then, to evolve on this basis of solid mutual interest a strong and lasting friendship? It is for Great Britain to give the answer.

#### The Campaign.—III.

#### I .- AU-TRIA AND SERVIA.

ALTHOUGH interest must of necessity be still centred on the struggle between France, Belgium, England on the one side and Germany on the other, the campaigns on the Austro-Servian, Austro-Russian and Russo-German frontiers have sufficiently developed to deserve a résumé since we last dealt with it in our issue of the 12th August. As regards the struggle between the original combatants, Austria and Servia telegrams, dated London, 9th August, stated that according to a Servian message from Nish, the Austrians had evacuated Visegrad and the frontier of the Sanjak of Novibazar, and that the Servian troops had occupied the former which is a town in Bosnia on the Austrian side of the frontier of the Sanjak, formerly a Turkish province but incorporated into Servia after the Balkan War. Two days later a Servian official account stated that the Austrians had attacked seven different points, but that they had been repulsed with tremendous slaughter due to the effective marksmanship of the Servian artillery. We do not know how far to credit news from Servian sources, but the Servian themselves were led by the success to state that not a single Austrian soldier was on Servian soil and that the Austrians had abandoned the offcusive and were hurriedly entrenching, waiting for the Servicus to take offensive. according to another official despatch from Nish, 400,000 Austrians made a concerted might attack on the 13th instant all along the Service trontier. This does not took like abandoning the offensive and witting patiently for a Servian attack. But it is certain that the member of the Austrius was grossly exaggerated, for Austria could not are onably be expected to send about a fourth of her entire forces during wire time and practically her entire peace establishment even ter the pupers of chasasing cregicide kingdom whose entire forces on a war loosing are not expected to exceed the 400,000 which Austria was stated to have used merely in a single night attack. But even if such a force would have been sent, who could believe such utter rubbish as the repaise of such overwhelming Austrian forces? What is probable, however, is that just when Servia was lulled with the belief that the Austrians were hurriedly entreaching, Austria despatched a strong force of half a lakh or more to make a concerted night actack all along the Servian frontier. We can well believe that considerable losses were sustained on both sides, and the Servians have themsel as admitted that the Austrians crossed the Save and captured Shabatz which is about forty mues due west of Belgrade. and similarly crossed the Drina at Loznitza which lies on the frontier between Bosnia and Servia, some thirty miles to the south-west of Shabatz. The same telegram stated that the Servians were concentrating for a big battle which was expected on the night of 15th. On the 18th, the Serviaus were reported to have routed Austrians near Shabatz and to have annihilated three Austrian regiments and captured tourteen guns together with great quantities of war material. They were still pursuing the enemy whose strength was estimated by the French, who confirmed the victory, to be about 80 thousand. Three days later another measure stated that the Austrian numbered about 100,000, which is still no more than a fourth of the number previously stated to have made a night attack. It was reported that the battle had lasted three days and the Servians were still pursuing their ensures. The losses too had swelled into 36 quick-firets. Next day a St. Petersburg telegram added that the Austrians routed in the recent fighting had fled towards Drine bridge pursued by the Servians all along the line. lt is not quite . clear whether this telegram also referred to the battle of Shabata and the pursuit of the Austrians, for it goes on to refer to the fighting as the Servian victory of Lozastza. Possibly this was another battle fought on the Drina and not a pursuit of the Austrian army beaten at Shabatz on the Save. This battle is reported to have lasted four days, and the Servians were stated to have captured forty guns an 1 a quantity of horses and ammunition and another rich booty. The gans captured were reported to be highly important, being mostly howitzers. (The howitzer is a form of ordinance in use from the 16th century to the present day. It is a short and therefore comparatively light gan, which fires a heavy projectile at low velocity. A high angle of elevation is always given and the angle of descent of the projectile is consequently steep, being up to 70°. Que this fact is based the tactical use of the modern howitzer. The field howitzer is of the greatest value for "searching" trenches, folds:

26th

of ground, locality, etc., which are invulnerable to direct fire, while the more powerful siege howitzer has, since the introduction of modern artillery and, above all, of modern projectiles, taken the foremost place among the weapons used in siege warfare. The name derived, through an earlier form hawitz, and the German houbitz, from the Bohemian houfnice which means a catapult, from which some also, through the Italian obiza or obice, the French forms chus, a shell and obusier, a howitzer) The victors were also reported to have taken several thousand prisoners. It appears that each side of the Austrian army, which had, crossed the river Drius, was overthrown. A later telegram, duted the 24th instant, states that according to a Servian official sunouncement the spoils till then collected at Loznitza comprise 4 500 prisoners, 53 guns howitzers, 114 caissons (ammunition waggons), 14 field kitchens, a great number of waggons and vast quantities of rifle an l amminition. The Servians also claim to have cleared the country round Loznitzs, Lesthnizs and Shabatz and their cavalry is stated to have defeated Austrian columns capturing 4 howitzers and 10 field guns. A French official despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says that Austrains, in attempting a counter-attack towards Shabatz, were repulsed, and that the Servians were now ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary.

Little faith as we have in Servian account of their victories, there still remains a residuum of fact after discounting the faction, and it is evident that the Austrians have met with a serious check in their advance into the difficult Servian country. Most probably the Austrians were beaten in detail on each occasion before their entire force had crossed the river which intervened between their territory and that of Servia. But the reverses at Shabatz and Loznitza cannot seriously effect the altimate operations, and while Servian readiness to cross the Save cand enter into Hungary does their martial spirit credit, it must be remembered that they would thus be reversing the conditions which contributed to the repulse of Austria, and that when it terms to their turn to cross the Save near Rums or Klenak, Austria may not be slow to wreck its vengeance for the reverses at Shabatz and Loznitza. As for the final, result Austria must be heaten on her Galician frontier by Russia rather than her Herzegovinan, Bosmian, and Hungarian frontier by Servia. It must not be forgotten that whereas Austria can put 1,820,000 men in the field, Servia cannot bring more than 400,000.

#### II.—Austria and Montenegro.

Although we do not often hear of the smaller ally of Servia, we must not forget that, as in the case of the Balkan War, Montenegro me not been slow in participating in the war which is, so to speak, the chronic condition of the people of Black Mountain. Their first the appears to have been the capture of the height of Spizza which command their only harbour of Antiveri and make it useless. The Antirians have replied by the bombardment and blockade of Antiveri, Montenegrins have commenced to hombard from the fortified heights of Lovechen into the Austrian haven of Cattaro, the finest natural harbour of the Adrianc. Cattaro harbour, which could accommodate a squadron of "Dreadnoughts" completely concealed from ships passing up and down the Adriatic, is, however, deminated by the Black Mountains of Montenegro rising in the peak of Lovechen to a height of 6,000 feet. The Austrian frontier line, which is strongly fortified, passes along this ridge at a height of 2,000 not, the whole of the mass above that line being Montenegrin terrifory. The higher peaks are armed with guns presented to King Micholas by the lear of Russia, and it is from this vautage that the Montenegrin gomers are now operating on the Austrian harbour below. The inlet of Booche de Cattaro expands .nto fise broad gulfa united by narrow chaunels. Teodo, on the entermost gulf, is a small level port. Cattaro is strongly fortified and about 3,000 troops are stationed in its neighbourhood. On the seaward aide the defensive works include Castel Nuovo (Eronge Novi) which guards the main to the Booche On the landward side the long above, form a striking feature of the landscape; and the heights of the Krivoscie or Crevoscia, a group of barren monatains between Montemegro, Hermegovina and the sea are crowned by small forts. Foreign visitors to Montenegro usually land at Cattaro which is connected by steamer with Trieste and by road with Cettijne.

#### III.-AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Although Austria cannot afford to neglect Servia and Montenegro in view of the internal conditions of Beania and Herzegovina, it is more likely that she would act on the defensive towards these States, abandoning the plan which the fighting at Shabatz and Loznitza and the carlier bombardment of Belgrade showed she had formed and to transfer the bulk of her forces to Galicia. It is not impracticable to contain Servia and Roumania with three or four Army Gorps and Landsturm and to detach two or three Army Corps from the monthern in the northern theatre. Shortly after the war was declared the following dispositions of Austrian and Russian troops were the

e, , ,

result of the conjectures of well-informed people. Austria was believed to have her 1st Army Corps and the 12th Infantry Division and 7th Cavalry Division at Cracow which is a fortified place, and the 10th Army Corps and 24th Infantry Division at Pezemysa which is also a fortified place to the east of Cracow. To the north of the latter is Jaroslau where the 2nd Infantry and 6th Cavalry Divisions were located. At Lemberg, which lies to the east, were the 11th Army Corps, the 11th and 30th Infantry and the 4th Carelry Dirisions. At Stanislau, which lies to the south of Lemberg, Austria had a Cavalry Division, the 8th. Further inside she had the 6th Army Corps and the 27th Infantry Division at Kassa, the 15th Infantry Division at Miskolz to the south of Kassa and the 5th Army Corps and the 14th Infantry and 6th Cavalry Divisions at Pozsony (Pressburg) and the 33rd Infantry Division at the fortress of Komaru. (Komaru lies to the west of Kassa and the east of Vienna where the 2nd Army Corps, the 25th and 49th Infantry Divisions and the 8rd Cavalry Division were located.) Besides there are the 4th, 5th and 10th Infantry Divisions located at Brunn. Olmüts and Josefstadt respectively. Against these Russia had a Cavalry Division, the 14th, at Czenstochowa, the 22nd Infantry Brigade at Radom, the 14th Army Corps and 18th Infantry Division at Lublin, the 1st Cossack Division at Zaurose fortress, the 17th Infantry Division at Cholm, the 7th Cavalry Division at Valadimir-Volinsk, the 11th Infantry Division at the fortress of Lutzk, the 11th Cavalry Division at Dubno, the 11th Army Corps and 82nd Infantry Division at Rovno, the 12th Infantry and 12th Cavalry Divisions at Proskuro, three Infantry Brigades at Schemrinka, the 12th Army Corps at Vinnitza and two Cossack Divisions at Kamenetz, besides other troops in the north particularly three Army Corps the 16th, the 19th and the 28rd and two Infantry Divisions the 8th and the 8rd and a Cavalry Brigade at Wareaw and 88th Infantry Division at Brestlitovisk. Considering that Russia is likely to try to ease the Germanpressure on the north and east of France by pressing Germany on her eastern frontier, Austria may be expected to attempt to ease the Russian pressure against her ally by bringing pressure to bear on Russia's southern frontier.

Austria did not declare war against Russia till the 7th August when Russia had already been responsible for several acts of war on Austria. A cable of the 9th from Russian sources announced that the Russians had entered Austrian territory by valley of Styr which flows on the extreme north west of Solicia, driving the enemy's advance guard before them. A telegram of the 11th stated that a line drawn north and south through Brestlitovisk fairly represented the line on which the Russians had assembled and that the movements reported on the two flanks are doubtless only those of advanced guards, but that they suggested that the armics on the rear may be nearly ready to support them and that issue would be joined before the ead of the month. This prophecy was obviously safe enough, though there is little indication as yet that Russia would move in force against Austria before she has had a decisive engagement with Germany in eastern Prussia. Austrians were reported on the same day to have advanced from Cracow towards Kieloce which is some 60 miles to the north-east of Cracow and gives the name to the Polish Government or province of Kielse. The Russians on the other hand were reported to be moving from Royno in the government of Volhynia toward Lemb lie at a distance of about 100 miles from each other. It was also efficially announced in St. Petersburg that in consequence of the Russian successes in minor engagements the Austrians were evacuating Raziviloff close to the Galician frontier near Lemberg. Ou the 13th August a telegram stated that after inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians, the Russians had captured Sokal, some 4 miles inside the Galician frontier and some 50 miles to the north of Lemberg. A later telegram the next day added that the Russians had pursued the enemy across the river Bug en which Sokal is situated and had distroyed two bridges and a viaduct. On the 15th a French official despatch stated that the Russians had been victorious on the Dniester and that the 4th Austrian Cavalry had been annihilated. Considering that the Dinester flows both in Galicia and in Bessarabia at is not clear where this battle occurred. Another telegram of the 16th August stated that the Russians had compelled the Austrians to evacuate Kielse and the neighbourhood. This was, so far as we remember. the first intimation that Kielse towards which the Austrians were reported on the 11th August advancing from Crasow, had been occupied by them. At any rate we now know that the Austrians. had not only taken the offensive but that they have been sufficiently enterprising to penetrate the Russian frontier to the extent of some 60 miles. In a telegram of the 19th August from London it was officially announced that the Austrian Cavalry Divisions which approach the Russians along the Corodott-Kusmin line were defailed in a Cavalry engagement which lasted five hours and that they inflicted. heavy losses on the Austrians who retired pursued by Russian Daysley.

On the Stat it was stated that the attack delivered against Krassille by the Austrian Infantry Division supported by four billionist of

prtillery, was repulsed by the Russians who captured six officers and \$50 men. According to a St. Petersburg telegram of the 22nd 250 men. According to a St. Petersburg telegrem of the 22nd August it was officially stated that the Russian troops had erossed the Zbrutch river on the 20th August and invaded Austrian territory. This was practically the beginning of the Russian offenhive against Austria, and the same day another telegram announced that the Russians had been successful at Krasue which is sume 35 miles on the Austrian side from the Russian frontier and some 30 miles to the east of Lemberg. In the light of this telegram, that of the 21st about an Austrian attack on Krasnik seems to have been the result of some confusion. More than this we have not heard about the fighting on the Austro-Russian frontier, nor is it likely that this theatre of war would attract attention for sometime to come when Servia is likely to be on the offensive in the south of Austria, and Russia on the defensive on the Austrian frontier, while Germany is press ing the allies hard on the northern frontier of France without giving in on the eastern frontier of that country, and Russia is similarly pressing Germany on her sustern frontier. It suems, however, that a new Austrian mobilisation order has called out every man capable of bearing arms, including those engaged in harvesting, and, if we may believe the Russian Noveye Vrenya, the Czech soldiers of Austria mutinied at Prague and held the city for a day after which the Austrians re inforced the garrison and entered the city. for details of Austrian brutality, we propose to deal with the subject when discussing reports of atrocities from all belligerents against their enemies.

#### IV-BUSSIA AND GERMANY.

It is not an easy matter even in these days of extraordinary publicity to get accurate information about the armed forces of any country, and nowhere is this difficulty even half as great as in the case of Russia. What information is, however, available is as follows. The system of obligatory military service for all, introduced in 1874, has been maintained, but the six years' term of service has been reduced to five. During the reign of Alexander III efforts were mainly directed towards-(1) reducing the time required for the mobilisation of the army; (2) increasing the immediate readiness of the cavalry for war and its fitness for serving as mounted infantry (Dragoon regiments taking the places of Hussars and Lancers). (3) strengthening the western or German frontier by fortresses and railways; and (4) increas of the artillery, siege and train reserves. Further, the ege releasing from service was raised from 40 to 43 years and the Militia (landsturm) was reorganised. The messures taken during the reign of Nicholas II have been chiefly directed towards increasing the fighting capacity and readiness for immediate vervice of the troops in Asia and towards the better reorganisation of the local irregular militia forces. Broadly speaking, the Army is divided into Regulars, Cossaeks and Militia The peace strength of the Army is entimated at 42,000 officers and 1,100,000 men (about 950,000 combatants), while the war strength is approximately 75,000 officers and 4,500,000 men. However, this later flyure is merely nominal the available artiflery and train service being much below the atrength which would be required for such an army Estimates which gast the military forces of Russia in time of war at 2,750 000 seem to approach more nearly the strength of the forces which could notually be mustered. Out of the peace strength that we have menbloned only some 850,000 are quartered in Europe, while there are 250,000 in East Asia, 75,000 in the Caucasus and 30,000 in Turheathn. About 60,000 Comacks must be added to this number. The active army in peace is distributed about 87 Army Corps and 24 Cavalry Divisions and certain independent bugades of foot and horse The normal Army Corps, excluding reserve divisions, numbers 32 hatta-Mons. 5 squadrons and 14 batteries, with a total war strength of 44,000 men and 12,000 horses, and a combatant strength of 30,000 rifles, 64 machine-gons, 108 field guns and 1,000 sabres. The countal Cavalry Division has 2 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments of six squadrons, 8 machine-guns and 2 batteries of borse arullery; in all 4,500 men and 4.800 horses with a combatant arrength of 3,000 sabres, 12 guns and 8 machine-gune. We must also reckon that 10 Greatch Cavilry Divisions can eventually take the field. Cavalry is said to be to Russia what the Navy is to England, and the Cosacks alone can place 1,000 squadrons in the field. Everything included, the Russian 1 first line army numbers approximately 2,000,000 with 5,000 guns. This is the army which is most immediately affected by the general mobilisation, and we must deduct from it such troops as Russia moves on guard in east Asis, the Coucasus, and Turkestan which are too so much in love with Russia that they could be left like Ireland to look after the country without a single regular soldier to look after them. This army must take so long to present itself at either front that we need not now examine how the remaining 2,000,000 trained men will be distributed into second and third line formations and what part they would play in the war. It is not impossible that That the concentration of the first lipe itself without reserve division will so completely occupy the Russian railwars that it would be safer 4secount without the reserve divisions until we learn definitely, of , ,

their presence at the front. How long would it take for this great army to concentrate and to begin to exercise serious pressure upon the Austrian and German fronts has been the question that had presented itself to every one interested in the war. Of course Russia has been talking in millions, and we have been assured that 8 million Russians will soon be in the field, and, subsequently, that the rush of soldiers was so great that only ten millions were accepted for the present and the rest sent back. But the most optimistic estimate ascribed to Russia the capacity of mobilising some 2 millions in the course of a month. Ordinarily it would take Russia not less than six weeks to bring that number together, inspite of the reforms of Alexander III and the terrible experiences of Russia in Manchuna during her last war. Let us suppose that the maximum number of available troops has just been mobilised. How many of these are in Europe, and out of them how many have been placed on the German frontier is a far more difficult question to answer. At the commencement of hostilities it was estimated that, besides the troops we have already mentioned as being near the Austrian frontier, there were the following on the German frontier:—The 1st Infantry Brigade at Lodz; the 15th Cavalry Division at Plotak; the 2nd Infantry Division at Novogeorgievski fortress; the 6th Infantry Division at Ziechanow; another infantry division at Ostrow; the 4th Infantry Division at the fortress of Lomja, the 6th Army Corps, the 16th Infantry and the 4th Cavalry Divisions at Bialystock; 2nd Army Corps and the 26th Infantry Division at Grodno; the 2nd Cavalry Division and the 5th Infantry Brigade at Sawalki; the 8rd Cavalry and the 28th Infantry Divisions at the fortress of Kovno; the 3rd Army Corps and the 27th and the 43rd Infantry Division at Vilne, the 4th Army Corps and the 30th Infantry Division at Minsk; and the 40th Infantry Division at the fortress of Bobruisk. We have already reckoned the three Army Corps, one Cavalry Division and one independent Cavalry Brigade and two Infantry Divisions at Warsaw and an Infantry Division at the fort of Brest Litovak when dealing with the Russian forces massed on the Austrian frontier.

Against these forces Germany has in this theatre of war the 2nd Division at Insterburg; the 1st Army Corps and 1st Division at Konigaburg; the 20th Army Corps and 37th Division at Allenstein; the 41st Division at Deutsch-Eylan; the 27th Army Corps and 36th Division at Dantzig; the 35th Division at the fortress of Thorn; the 4th Division at Bromberg; the 5th Army Corps and 10th Division at Posen; the 2nd Army Corps and 3rd Division at Stettin; the 5th Division at Frankfurt; the 9th Division at the fort of Glogan; the 6th Army Corps and 11th Division at Breslau; and the 12th Division at Nesse.

Thus we see that while Russia has in this region 10 Army Corps, 19 Infantry, 9 Cavalry and 2: Coseack Divisions, with 1 Cavalry and 4 Infantry Independent Brigades, Austria has 6 Army Corps and 14 Infantry and 6 Cavalry Divisions, and Germany has 6 Army Corps and 18 Divisions. In other words, the two allies can oppose 12 Army Corps against Russia's 10, and 33 Divisions of Cavalry and Infantry against Russia's 30 Division and 5 Independent Brigades. So far, therefore, as the ordinary distribution of troops is concerned, the allies were more than a match for Russia when war was declared. Russia, however, was expected to have all 21 Cavalry Divisions and 12 to 16 Army Corps to position by the end of August, though we doubt whether she could denude a far from contented country of so many regular troops even if they could be mobilised so soor. The German plan had evidently been to join issue with the French in the first great encounter about the 14th to the 21st day after m bilisation, hurling the greater portion of her forces on the more mobile of her two enemies, and after defeating him decisively in co-operation with the Austrians, to turn round safely upon Russia and meet her with equal or superior force when a couple of weeks later Russia was ready to fight. As we have shown in our previous articles, the German time-table has been upset by the gallant resistance offered by General Leeman at the Liege forts. But the delay has not exceeded a week at the utmost, for the great battle has commenced on the 22ud August or 21 days after the order of mobilization, and even if it be believed that Russian mobilisation has been more rapid than was expected, Cermany has still a tow days in which to carry out her plane against Prance and Russia or fail in the attempt. But to believe in if a existence of a time-table which must be carried out to the bour and the min ite if the nation is to excape complete annihilation is either to pay too high a compliment to German organisation, or to credit the German General Staff with a criminal and insane self-conceit that would persuade it to risk everything on a single throw of the dice.

How many Army Corps must Germany have left on ber eastern frontier to oppose Russia? According to the first estimate of the Times' Mintery Correspondent, the number would probably be not less than 8 nor more than 5 Army Corps, the residue of the German Army on this frontier being made up of reserve, landwehr and landsturm formations. He thought that the superior readiness of Germany and Austria on this frontier would enable the allies, if they wished to do so, to conduct an active campaign at first against Russia and still to have the bulk of the German Army available to fight France. But the Times published about a formach isser the report of its Military Correspondent locating German torces, according



to which the 14th Austrian and the 15th German Army Corps were believed to be between Strassburg and Switzerland; the 21st between Mote and Searbruck; the 7th, 9th and 19th about Lidge; the 4th at Rochstort; the 19th at Bastogne; the 8th at Luxeuburg, with the 13th and 3rd Bavarians echelonned behind it; the 15th and 2rd Beveriens from Thionville to Mets; the 3rd and 11th from Verviers to Malmedy; the 18th and 1st Bavarians at Saarbruck; the Guarde and the 18th and 14th further east, and, as originally conjectured, the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 5th, 17th, and 20th facing Russia. According to this estimate there were the Guarde and 9 Army. Corps between Switzerland and Thionville and 10 Army Corps operating against the allies in Belgium and on the northern frontier of France, while 6 were acting as wardens of East Prussia against Russia.

It must be remembered that Russia has recently been reorganising and planning the further expansion of her army, and had these plans been brought to fruition she could have advanced her line of concentration a good deal nearer to the frontiers of her enemies. As it is, she is evidently concentrating some distance away from Vilna and Warsaw. Obviously she is in a hurry and desires to take off the pressure from France. If she has been able to concentrate her forces much earlier than she was expected to do she would naturally be justified by results for rushing into East Prussia. But there is also the possibility of Germany luring her into the marshy country on her extreme north-eastern frontier and to pursuade her to engage

berself deeply before her men are up.

Before we deal with the advance of Russia into Prussia let us give a few details about German defences. The fixed defences maintained by the German Empire, apart from naval ports and coast defences, belong to two distinct epochs in the military policy of the State. In the first period, roughly between 1871 and 1899, which is character-ised by the development of the effensive spirit, the fortresses, except on the French and Russian frontiers, were reduced to a minimum. In the interior only Spandau, Custrin, Magdeburg, Ingolstadt and I'lm were maintained as defensive supporting points, and similarly on the Rhine, which was fomerly studded with fortresses from Basel to Emmerich, the defences were limited to New Breisach, Germersheim, Mains, Coblens, Cologne, and Wesel, all of a barrier character and not organised specially as centres of activity for field armies. The French frontier, and to a less extent the Russian, were organised offensively. Mets already surrounded by the French with a girdle of forts was extended and completed as a great entremohed camp, and Strassburg, which in 1870 possessed no outlying works, has similarly expanded, though the latter was regarded an instrument of defence more than of attack. On the Russian frontier Koningburg, Dansig, Thorn, Posen, Glogan (on a smaller scale Boyen in East Prussia and Graudens on the Vistula) were modernised and improved.

From 1829, however, Germany began to pay more attention to her fixed defences, and in the next years a long line of fortifications came into existence on the French frontier, the position and strength of which were regulated with special royard to a new strategic disposition of the field armies and to the number and a tos of the "strategic radiway stations" which were constructed about the same time. Thus, the ereation of a new series of torts extending from Thronville (Diedenhofen) to Mote and thouse south sastward was coupled with the construction of twelve strategie railway stations between Cologue and the Belgian frontier, and later—the as called "fundamental plan" of operations against Prance having apparently polarises modification in consequence of changes in the foreign relations of the German Gevernment-an anmense strategie radway station was undertaken at Saurburg, on the right year of Thionville and well away from the French frontier, and many important new works both of fortification and of railway construction were begun in Upper Alsaer, between Colmar and Basel.

The coast defences include, basides the great usual ports of Withelmshaven on the North Sea and Kiel on the Baloo, Dansig, Pillan, Mamel, Friederchort, Cuxbaven, Glestemands and Swinsminde.

Next in interest to the advance of Germany through Belgium into France has been the presence exerted by Russia on the castern frontier of Germany. But from a perusual of the foregoing paragraph, it will be clear that the Russians have not yet ponetrated for enough into East Prassis to make the situation critical for Germany. All her fortifications have hitherto been untouched, and it is not unlikely that, apart from being on the defensive on thus frontier, and trusting to the Austrian pressure on the southern frontier of Russia, Germany is purposely luring the Russians into her own territory a greater portion of which on this side is of a marshy character and intersected by numerous rivers, big and small, and that she is reserving a coup de main till such time as Russia fully commits herself and finds further advance in the enemy's country troublesome. Germany could then strike a severe blow at her flanks from Konigsburg in the north and Graudeus and Thorn in the south. In case of a Russian reverse the retreat through the marshes and scross the rivers would then be a most difficult operation, and it is not unlikely that having the command of the see in the Baltis. Germany would land troops to the rear of the Russians, which would practically out off her retreat towards Vilna at least. If such a force could ride astride the line Eydtkuhnen-Gumbinsen-Insterburg, one avence of retreat at least would be easily closed.

If Russian telegrams can be believed the Russians have steadily a at times rapidly advanced into German territory since we reviewed fighting on this frontier in the issue of 12th August. We regret that in the absence of a larger map since made available we could not them locate Prestken where the Germans and the Russians first encountered each other, nor were we accurate in lecating Bialla where a strong Russian column had invaded Germany. Both these places lie to the east of Allenstein, Prostken lying absolutely on the frentier en the river Lyck and to the south of the town of Lyck, and Bialla some distance from the frontier and to the east of Jehannisburg. The Germans had advanced towards Wirballen and had inflicted severe losses on the Russians when they attacked the latter at Kibarty, which has a little distance to the north of Wirballen. This is one of the lines which the Russians have shoes for their Vilna-Kovno-Konigsburg, the attack on Germany, namely, Vilna-Kovno-Konigsburg others being Warvaw-Soldau-Allenstein-Konigsburg and others being Wareaw-Soldau-Allenstein-Konigsburg and Was-saw-Thorn-Berlin. During the first week of the war it could not be clearly understood which side was taking the offensive. Best subsequently it was noted that the Russiane were pressing the Germans on the first named line of advance inspite of having suffered heavy losses at Kibarty. On the 9th August it was officially announced that the Germans had lost 100 men killed at Eydtkuhnen and the place seems to have been occupied after fighting for two days. The Germans after this tried to recapture Eydtkuhnen and them selves attacked Kalisz which lies on their frontier due east of Warsaw. In the case of the former they were reported to have been repulsed, but they entered the latter and threatened to decimate the Russian population in the event of further resistance.

and the state of the second se

Since then the Russian advance is the only thing that we hear of. A telegram of the 18th reported that the Russians had occupied five points in German territory with great success, taking hundreds of prisoners. On the 20th further Russian advance was reported in the shape of a considerable victory at Gumbinnen which lies due west of Eydtkuhnen. Twelve guns and many prisoners were reported to have been eaptured. Another telegram reported fighting on the Austrian and German frontiers denoting mostly Russian success, including the capture of 8 German guns and 2 quickfirers and the Russian advance along the whole line. On the 21st another line of Russian advance was reported, namely, along the Lyck, lying midway between the lines Vilna-Kovno-Eydtkuhuen and Warnaw Soldan. Russians had penetrated 20 miles into East Prussia and occupied Lyck. The Russian front was reported to be at least 70 miles, with light flank northward of the Insterburg-Kovno railway, the Morning Post's St. Petersburg correspondent said that the Russtans and Germans had been struggling for eight days for the pessessien of the line Gumbianen-Lyck which was necessary to senure the flank prior to general advance and that the Russians had succeeded. were reported to have been fighting at least 14 They men infantry regiments with heavy guns and the Russian cavalry was stated to have captured 2 guns. Later it was reported that the Russians had captured a battery and many prisoners at Gumbinnen, and Russian aviators were said to have drapped bombs on milktary buildings. On the 23rd instant a communique issued in St. Petersburg stated that German troops engaged three Russian Army Corps near Cambianen on the 20th instant, and that after desperat fighting General Rennankampf's Army occurred Insterburg. This success was indeed very important, for Insterburg is an important railway junction as well as the place of the confluence of the rivers luster and Pregel and lies 50 miles to the east of Kongsburg. The manner day it was announced that Goldap was also captured by the Russians. This is a place lying due south of Gambinnen and due north of Lyck on the line from Insterburg to Lyck and given its name to the river that runs parallel to it. On the 24th it was its name to the river that rous parameters.

reported that the engagements in Prussia during the last six days. were fought with the nimost desperation, the battle-front exten ing for thirty miles and that the retreat of the 20th German Army Corps near Lyck resembled a ront. The German population was stated to be abandoning the villages and fleeing northwards. The Russians reported that the Germans were in full retreet and were crossing the river Angerapp which runs north and couth, to the west of Goldap. The Russians occupied Johannisburg, Ortelsburg, Willenberg and Holdau, which are all a short distance from the south-eastern frontier of East Prussia, the furthest inside b Ortelaburg which lies south-east of Allenstein on the line Lyck, to Allenateia. The Germans were reported to have set fire, before leaving the place, to Neidenburg which lies on the river Neide, a little to the north-east of Suldau and due went of Willenberg. The same day came news of the Russian capture of Arys, 20 miles west of Lyck, Reuter, summing up the situation on the 24th August, stated that the Russians had already penetrated 40 miles into Prussian territory, and that their intention was said to be to cover the remaining 800 mile Berlin by forced marshes. (Evidently the Russians do not suffer for persimism). Even, continued Reuter, if the official version of the Russian victory is only approximately correct, the Russians have doubt splendidly. By eccupying Instarburg and commanding the kellway to Danzig, they crushed the turning movement which was intended to

But, their right. added Reuter, most ered that the Russians would now be impeded by a district eovered with lakes and marshes through which they would have to pass; and he concluded with the remark: "Also on their right is the great fortress of Konigeberg". In view of these obstacles the forced marches that would cover the 800 miles to Berlin seem to indicate that the Russian steam-roller has gathered extraordinary momentum, for were it not so, the simple Rule of Three, with the assistance of a little commonsense, would suggest that, if it has taken Russia more than three weeks to penetrate only 40 miles into unfortified Prussian territory without any pronounced physical features that could delay the march of an army, it would take about six months more to cover even by forced marches the remaining 300 miles to Berlin which are covered with lakes and marshes and a few such things as forts. It is evident that Russian exploits and expectations, like those of Servia, do not lose anything in the telling thereof. But we have to deal with facts rather than fancies, and the idea of a few forced marches and the capture of Berlin may be dismissed along with the story of the Russian mobilisation I stopped because of the concentration of an army of 10 millions within a month of the order of mobilisation,

Later information is to the effect that the Russians have occupied Nordenburg which is to the south of Insterburg and the west of Goldap, forming with Goldap a triangle of which Insterburg is the apex. Sensbarg and Bischofeburg, which lies to the north east of Allenstein and some 80 to 40 miles west of Arys, are also reported to have been captured. Evidently the objective of the Russians is Alleastein which is an important railway junction. The Russian General is also said to have stated that his troops attacked the fortifications of Ordan and Frankenau north of Neidenburg with hand grenades and bayonets, actically enveloping an army corps, and, later, news came of the Russian occupation of the railway junction of Rothdices, 21 miles to the north-west of Allenstein. Without in any way minimising the Russian success and the rapidity of Russian mobilisation, we may state that Russia is far more formidable in defence in her own territory, as even Napolean learnt to his cost, than in attack carried out beyond her own confines. Still Germany cannot ignore the Russian advance much further, and it would seem that reinforcements will soon have to be sent to the eastern theatre of war even if Germany has to weaken to a slight degree the forces on her western frontier.

V .- THE FIGHTING ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTISE. We now turn to the fighting on the Franco-German frontier which forms the left wing of the German and the right wing of the French army. We had brought the review of the operations to the 18th instant when the French were reported to be making methodical progress in Alsace and Lorraine and to have gained a distance of from 10 to 20 kilometres all along the frontier from Chambery to Bourt, advancing strongly in some valleys, particularly on Some telegrams also said that the French had comped Colmar amid great enthusiasm among the population. Colmar is the capital of the Alsace province and the seat of the highest judicial tribunal in Aleace-Lorraine. It is also as impo tant station on the railway line from Basel to Strassburg. The French Commanderin-Chief had telegraphed that he occupied a greater part of the valley of the Vonges. On the Atsuce slope south of Saarburg the enemy had established a fortified position with heavy artillery. On the 17th the French wars reported to have routed them and the carefry was still pursuing on the 18th. The German losses were stated to have proved heavier than was at first shought, and it was asserted that the Germans retired in disorder north and cast before the French advance in Upper Al-aco, a fact which was evidenced by the enormous quantities of yer material captured. The French were stated to be continuing their a france in the valley of the Bruche. On the 20th it was officially announced that the French had again occupied Milhausen at the point of the beyonet after very sharp fighting, expturing 6 guns and 6 amminution wagons, and that they had also occupied Gusbwiler which is some 12 miles north of Mulhausen. We have already referred in the last ishas to the Prench advance on Moerchingen, south east of Mets on the important Metz Stressburg railway. On the 21st it was reported that there was no German in France except a small enclave near Nancy. The French troops were reported to have achieved a brilliant success in Alsace between Malhausen and Altkich, capturing 24 guas, and the Germans were reported to be retreating on the Rhine. After this there comes a change on the scene which is startling. According to a cable dated August 21st, 12 p.m., a French official communique said: "Our operations were less successful in Legraine yesterday than they had been on the preceeding days. The French advance guard encountered very strong positions and was forced back by a counter-attack of the main body which had taken up a very strong position on the river Scille and a gard connecting the Warns and Rhine." On the 23rd August a telegram stated that official accounts from Paris of the fighting in telegram stated that official accounts from Paris of the fighting in Lorraine showed that several army corps attacked the French edvance guard and then the main body of the Garmans who out-aumhored the French. The latter had been fighting uninterruptedly for Jays, and the official accounts explained that in consequence the Princh last wing had follow back on the advance works at

Nancy, while the right was strongly established in the Donen range. Although it was stated that in retaking Mulhauses the Frenchmen took 24 guns and a thousand prisoners and that by fleroe bayonet charges they had driven the Germans on the Rhine, th French were really not making the great progress in Alsace which they claimed. On the 24th instant a Paris telegram stated that an official communiqué announced that it had been decided to withdraw the French troops from Donon and Saules as these points were no longer important seing that the French occupied the fortified line beginning at Nancy. Considering that only a week ago the occupation of Saales Pass after five days' fighting was declared to be important and it was stated that the Pass commands the valley and is on the flank of any operation from or against Lorraine, the above telegram is a piece of reasoning which does not show much respect for the intelligence of the world at large. It is clear that the French were com pelled to give up these positions, and a cable of the 25th announced that according to an official Paris despatch, the French troops had made four counter-attacks from Nancy and had wrought havor among the Germans. The very fact that it was the French that made the counter-attacks showed that the offensive had passed from the French to the Germans As we shall see presently, this change was due to the fact that the entire German army on the French und Belgian frontiers was engaged in the big battle for which the world had been waiting for over a week. On the 26th it was stated that both armies had taken the offensive in Lorraine, and that the 15th French Army Corps had executed a billiant counter-attack in the valley of Vezous According to the Press Bareau it was officially announced that on the 25th the German attack on the French southern frontier was repulsed and the enemy had retired all along the line. But a more candid confession came from the French Senator, M. Gervais, who, writing to the Matin, ascribed "the retreat" in Lorraine to the failure of the 15th Corps drawn from Antilly, Toulon, Marseilles and Aix. He was of opinion that the warlike soldiers of the south would feel bound to "wipe out the dishonour which some of their members had done to French valour." Surely it is at least an exaggeration to describe such action on the part of 15th Corps as the execution of "a billiant counter-attack " After this it become somewhat difficult to believe the French communque which states that "generally speaking" a French offensive action is progressing between Nancy and the Vosges, that the energy seem to have sustained considerable losses and that in Lorraine the German offensive has been wholly repulsed.

#### VI -LIEGE AND ITS BUILDER.

In reviewing the campaign in and through Belgium next week we shall have to take leave of the fort of Lege on which mest of the interest has been cartred up to this time Although we in India heard nothing about it at the time, the Times published a message of the 6th from Paris announing the fall of two of the Liège forts; and now that General Loeman has been found lying unconscious near one of the torts and has become a German prisoner after a most herois stringgle, we may take it that even if "all the forts are still intact," for all practical purpose Liego has ceased to be an obstacle on the path of the Germans. In the wars of the 18th century Liego played but a small part. It was then defended only citadel and a detached tort on the right side of the Mouse, but at a short distance from the river, called the Chartrense. Malborough captured these torts in 1708 in preparation for his advance in the following year into Germany wine's resulted in the victory of Blenheim. The citidal and the Chartreuse were still the only defences of Liège in 1558 when, after long discussions, the Belgian authorities decided on a lequatery fortifying the two important passages of the Mease at Liego and Namur A similar plan was adopted at evo's place, vez., the construction of a number of detached forts along a perimeter drawn at a distance varying from 4 to 6 males of the town, seas to shelter it so far as possible from hombardment. The twelve forts constructed at Liego are, beginning with those on the right bank, from the north and following an eastern curve. Barchon, Evegnés, Floron Chaudiontaine, Embourg and Borcelles, and on the left bank, continuing from the south and following a western curve, Flemaile, Holiogne, Loucine, Liantin, Liers, and Pontine or Pontiese. The old fortress of Chartrense lies midway between Fleron and Chandfontaine, but a good lead to the was', while the old citadel is on the epposite bank midway between Loneine and Hollogne, but a good deal to the cast and in fact in the town itself. These forts were constructed under the personal direction of General Brislmont, He was a Belgian General and military engineer. He was born in Limbourg in 1821, was educated at the Brussels Military School and entered the army as a Sub-Lieutenant of Engineers in 1843. When in 1874 he rose to the position of Major General he was given the post of Director of Fortifications in Antwerp District, and subsequently became Inspector-General of Fortifications. It is interesting to note that his far-reaching schemes for the fortification of Belgian places met with no little opposition, and he seems to have felt much disoppoint-At any rate he went in 1888 to Roumania to advise as to the fortification works required for the defence of the country and presided over the elaboration of the scheme by which Bucharest was to be made a first class fortress. Partly at the suggestion of Austria mbich regarded the Bucharest works as a menace to hertelf, Brialmont was placed on disponibilité (unattached) in his

sum service, as having undertaken the Bucharest works without the settlorization of his sovereign. His services were, however, too valuable to be lost, and on his return to Belgium he reasumed his seemmand of the Astwerp military district. While in eastern Europe behad also prepared a scheme for the defence of Greece. He retired in 1886 but continued to supervise the Roumanian defences. The fortact 1886, but continued to supervise the Roumanian defences. The forts of Liege and Namur, as we stated in our first article on the Campaign, were finished in 1895. Brislment died in 1908. In the first of his career as an engineer Brialmont's plans followed with but alight imodification the ideas of Vaulan, Marshal of France, and the most celebrated military engineer who lived in the 17th century. Brislmont's original scheme for fortilying Antwerp, therefore, provided for both encesute and forts being on a distincted trace. But in 1859 when the great entrenched camp at Antwerp was taken in hand he had already gone over to the school of polygonal fortification, and the ideas of Montalembert, the French n ilitary engineer and writer who lived in 18th century and has been called the lather of modern About 20 years later Brislmont's own types and plans fortification. began to stand out amidst the general confusion of ideas on fortification which naturally resulted from the introduction of long range guns and from the events of 1871. The extrema detached forts of the Autworp region and the fortifications on the Mence at Liège and Namur were constructed in accordance with Brislment's final principles, viz., the lavish use of armour to protect the artillery inside the forts, the suppression of all artillery positions open to overhead fire, and the multiplication of intermediate batteries. At Liege all the forts are constructed in concrete with casemates or bomb-proof vaults or galleries loop-holed for the use of artillery. The heavy guns are raised and lowered automatically.

VII .- MODERN FORTIFICATIONS. Modern fortification dates by universal consent 55. German experiments had been made earlier g shells containing from 60 to 130 lbs. of 1885. with explosive. French experiments were made at fort Malmaison in 1886 with 8 in. shell of 5 calibres in length containing large charges of melinite. Holland, Lelgium and Austria also made experiments and found that magazine casemates were destroyed by a single shell, and revelment walls were overturned and practicable breaches made by two or three sliells falling behind them. The fact was the pasemates had not till then been made to resist the explosion of the big charges, there being not enough earth over them nor thick enough masonry beneath it. The result was that engineers now set about to adopt their works to meet the new projectiles. Revetments were enormously strengthened and concrete roofs were made much thicker, while the idea of cupulas and shielded guns gained ground. Controversy, however, ranged round the subject, and while some declared that with the use of heavy guns and armour, fortresses could be made stronger than ever, others held that modern fortrenses were far too expensive, that their use led to strategic mistakes and, arguing from certain well-known examples such as Plevus and Kars, they held that extemporated field defences could offer at good resistance as permenent works. General Brialmont was the most thorough of all the advocates of arrategic fertifications, and he advised as follows:—(a) Fortify the capital; (b) fortify the points where main lines of communication pass a strategic barrier; (c) make an entrenched camp at the most important centre of communication in each zone of invasion, and support it by one or two places arranged so as to make a fortified district; (d) close with barrier forts the lines necessary to an enemy across mountain or marshes; (e) make a central place behind the mountain chain as a pivot for the army watching it; (1) defend mountain roads by provisional fortifications; (2) make a large place in each theatre of war which is far from the principal theatre and where the enomy might wish to establish himself; and (h) fortily south and harbours Lieut-Colonel Jackson, R. E., C. M. G., Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works, War Office, naively remarks about these proposals that objections to them will be readily un-plied by the officials of the national treasuries and the commanders-in chief of active armies. In England of inten las been led by Lord Sydenham, the last Governor of Bembay, who is, he wester, a greater in littery engineer than statesman or administrator. He brought out his well known Having witnessed officially the experiments in book in 1890. Busharest in 1885, he expressed abuself very strengly against the whole system. Besides pointing out very clearly the theoretical ebjections to it and the weak points of the constructions under experiment, the turrets and the enpulse, he added: "The cost of the French turret was about £10,000 exclusive of its armament, and for this sum about six movesble overhank gams of greater power could be provided." In view of the weight that belonge of right to his criticisms it is as well to point out that while this zemark is quite true, yet the six guns would require also six detachments, with arrangements for supplies, etc., -- a consideration which alters the working of this apparently elementary sum. The whole object of protection is to enable few men and guns successfully to oppose a larger number Lord Sydenham's study of fortifications, as he tells us began with a history of the defence of Pleven. He was bed to compare the resistance made behind extemporized defences at such places as Sevastopel, Kars, and Pleria, with those at other places forfified in the most complete marner horwa to science. From this comparison he drew the conclusion that the true strength of fortification does not depend on great massnry works intricately picque together at wast expense, but on organisation, communications and invisibility. In his 1907 edition he says:—

Fature defences will divide themselves naturally into the following categories (1) Permanent works wholly constructed in peace time and forning the key points of the position. (2) Gun emplacement, magazines and shelters for men in rear of the main life, all concrete structures and platforms to be completed, though some earth work may be left until the position is placed in a state of defence (3) Field works trunches, etc., guarding the interval between the permanent defences in the main line, or providing rear positions. These should be deliberately planned in time of peace ready to be put in hand at short rotice. The essence of a well-fortified position is that the weapons of the defender shall obtain the utimost possible scope of action, and that those of the attacker shall have the minimum chance of effecting injury.

Since Lerd Sydenham published his first edition in 1890, continental ideas have expanded a good deal. The foregoing statement as to the three categories of defences would be accepted anywhere now: the differences of opinion come in when we reach the stage of classifying under the first head the permanent works to be constructed in peace time. In most countries these would include forts with guns for the artillery duel, forts with safety armaments, fixed hatteries with or without armour, and forts for infantry only. Lord Sydenham will have no armour for guns-except in certain special cases of barrier forts. Heavy guns and-howitzers requiring permanent emplacement (concrete platforms, etc.) must either be well concealed or be provided with alternative positions. The only permanent works which he admits are for infantry. They are redoubts of simple form intended for 850 or 400 men, with casemate accommodation for three-fourths of that number. Lord Sydenham writes:

The intervals between the infantry redoubts may be about 2,500 yards; but this will necessarily depend upon the coformation of the ground. Where there are good artillery positions falling within the aphere of protection of the redoubts, large redoubts will be permissible. Thus, in the case of an extended line of defence where the ground offer marked tactical features, the idea of a continuous chain of permanent works may be abandoned in favour of groups of redoubts guarding the artillery positions. In this case the redoubts in a group might be distributed on a curve, but the same the redoubts in a group might be distributed.

The keystone of the close defeace of the fighting will undenbtedly be these intentry redoubts. It is agreed that the main line of defence must consist of a more or less continuous line of field defences and obstacles, and that at some points in the line there should be infantry supporting points with bomb proof protection capable of resisting shells. The open question is, what additional works, if any, are required for the artillery, whether for the medium and heavy guns that will take part in the "artillery duel", or for the lighter natured that will help in the close fight and defence of the interval In it best for the defenders to rely on armoured protection or on concealment for his guns Official opinion outside England has certainly sanctioned armour, since all over the Continent it is to some extent adupted in practice. National practice is usually based on the advice of the most distinguished officers of the day, and therefore it is masse to condemn it lightly. Lord Sydenham and those who are with him -- and they are many, both in Great Britain and abroad—object entirely to armour. Its says: "The advantage possessed by the attack in all ages has been In sun: "The great advantage possessed by the attack in all ages has been the employment of a mobile artillery against armaments cribbed, cabined and confined by fortification. Is it necessary to perpetuate this advantage? Of course the effect of long range weapons, in increasing the length of front that can be held by a given force, has given much greater freedom of action to the defence, and this should be taken full advantage of " The teaching of history is all against immobile mechanical defences. Initiative, surprise, unforscen offensive action, keeping the besieger in ignorance of the dispositions of the garrison, and of what progress he is making: all these, with their influence on the morale of both sides, tend towards successful delences and do not point towards the use of armour. It may feether he said she the use of armour as a general rule is upacket brownen corrected lattery is a protected one; and with the low ranges now usual tor heavy gons and howitzers, there is not generally much difficulty about concen'ment. In our next toom we shall apply these corclusions to the Sieges of Liege and Namur and slee deal with the fighting in for the most important theatre of wer-constituted by the Belgo-German and the Franco-Belgian frontiers.



[On the following juges the telegrams of the week are given.]

London, Aug. 17 (12-25 p, m.)

The Press Bureau announces that the Expeditionary Forces as shell detailed for foreign service have been safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transpertation, and disembarkation of men and atores were alike carried through with the greatest alied precision and without a single baseably. The Press Bureau adds that Earl Kitcher er desired to state that he and the country with the greatest obligation to the press for the loyalsy with which all references to the increment of the expeditionary force as an approximate.

Dominion.

Hindustes.

Zealandia

Natal

arts of German stroctices in frontier villages, such as setting fire a house where women had taken refuge, killing of wounded French soldiers, and so forth.

. The Russians have entered Austria by the upper course of the Bug and Styr. The Russians have also taken the offensive against Thorn and Grandens. The Germans are hurrying forward reserves to support their five army corps on this frontier.

Renter's Nairobi correspondent says that Germans numbering

a hundred have occupied Taveta.

The Dutch troops on the German frontiers show evidence of dis-

content against the Germans.

While military experts utter warnings against unhesitating scoeptance of stories regarding insufficient German food supplies, they point out that the supplies are distributed to troops by mechanical transport for which an unfailing supply of petrol is necessary. Now that the Germans' ocean transport has been interrupted, their supply of petrol ceases, and moreover there is reason to believe that the German stock is already running short.

The Morning Post expert says there are indications that the Germans are determined to adopt the defensive on the east side of the Meuse while making a decisive effort to crush the allied armies in Belgium. But the main objects a to this policy is the delay entailed.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Marlborough, said that he had receivd assurances from every part of Ireland that Irish volunteers would defend Ireland against any foreign force. The Government are about to arm and equip and drill large numbers of Irish volunteers.

The Government's war insurance rates are 8 per cent.

('olomb', Aug. 17, 8-15 p. m.

The Times of Ceylon's London correspondent cables:-

The London Time.' multary correspondent publishes an article dealing with Lord Kitchener's plans and states that in all probability the war may be a long one in view of the German resources. fore Lord Kitchener's plans embody the creation of a new Arm to replace the regulars, who may be called elsewhere.

The Territorials, as distinct from any units specially raised with a view to possible foreign service, can only be sent when properly

Lahore, Aug. 17.

The following are special cablegrams to the Civil and Military Gazette :-

While the main German fleet is currently believed to be bottled up at awaiting orders to attack, the British ships are ready satside. It is recognised that it would be in accordance with the German principle of throwing all their weight into the scale at once if an attack were delivered simultaneously on land and sea. A big engagement on land can scarcely be deferred beyond the end of the week.

London, Aug 17.

The Times' military correspondent considers it madvisable that the allies should early take the offensive. It would be preferable to allow the Garmans to repeat " err experiences at Inève before other fortifications W have plent of time, as there is no Russian steam-roller thundering in our rear.

The Daily Mail calculates that Russia having taken the first thep in mobili-action on the 28th July should be ready to move the first army of 180,000 men into Pinson by August 17th or 18th.

The Morning Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that mberies told of the activity of the German fleet in the Baltic are benefits and declare that German factories of false news are now engaged in winning victories for Germany.

The Tear and the Tearites have gone to Moseow to attend a solome invocation for Pessin on Ros an sime. The Tear will walk to the church among the people unattended, and will return almilistly to the Kremiu. From Moscow, he will proceed to pin the army.

.The German harvest is good, and it is stated that Germany has

a year's food supply.

Japan announces that she will respect to principle the integrity of China, and limit any eventual action to Kisochau. Japan's ul-Chatum has caused a seneation in Chinese Government circles. It is stated that China intends eventually to regain Kiaochau by her

The French continue to advance in the neighbourhood of the fights of Donan. They have occupied Schirmcok, twelve miles

Andles

The Cavalry pushed on to Melbach and Lutzelhausen,

The French in Alsese occupy a line from Thann and Cernay to memarjo,

The accempation of Taveta is regarded as being of no military

deniting continues brick,

Ritcheser's new army amounts to almost fifty thousand Skirring seems bare has witnessed in the marks and fields we drilling of Regulars and Territorials has b in taking place. The state of the s

"Otherwise, however, London presents an almost normal appearance in great contrast to Paris.

A telegram just received, dated August 3rd, says that the Italian Foreign Minister, in the course of a communication to the German and the Austrian Ambassadors, declared that the spirit and letter of the Triple Alliance dictated Italy's neutrality. Italy would never participate in a war against England, being bound to her by ties of history and tradition.

The First Fleet, under the orders of Admiral Sir G. Callaghan,

left Portland on the morning of July 29th with sealed orders.

The bands of all the ships played as they went out "Three Cheera for the Red, White, and Blue", "Trafalgar's Bay," and "Hearts. As each ship passed the entrance the erew broke late of Oak." ebeers.

All the men on leave had rejoined by eight in the morning, and the fleet weighed anchor in separate divisions, the Iron Duke, the flagship, bringing up the rear.

When outside the harbour the fleet formed up and was rapidly

Dreadnought

The ships of the First Fleet at Portland are the most powerful in the world. They were seen at Spithead on the occasion of the recent inspection by his Majesty, and the fleet is now in all respects at the height of its efficiency According to the list of vessels issued by the Admiralty, it consists of the following men-of-war.

IRON DUKE (Commander-in Chief's Flag). Attached Ships: Oak, Sappho.

BATTLESHIPS. FIRST BATTLE SQUADROW. Marlborough Collingwood Neptune Colossus (Flag) Vanggard. St. Vincent Hercules (Second Flag) Light Cruser-Bellons.

Repair Ship-Cyclops. SECOND BATTLE SQUADRON. Ajax

King George V. Conquer (Flag) Audacious Monarch. Orion Thundanin Centurios (Second Flag)

Light Cruiser-Boadicea. THIED BATTLE SQUADRON. King Edward Africa VII. (Flag) Britannia

Hiberuia Common wealth (Second Flag)

Light Cruiser-Blanche.

FOURTH BATTLE SQUADRON. Agameranon

(Flag) L'gh' Cruiser- Blorde

FIRST BATTLE CHUISER SQUADRON.

Liou (Flag). Queen Mary Princesa Rival New Zeeland. SECOND URUINER DQUADRON.

Shannon (Flag) Achilles Cochrane

THIRD CRUISER SQUADRON. Antrim (Flag) Argyll.

Devonahire. FIRST LIGHT CAUISER SQUADRON.

Southamptor Birmingham.

The A in cally dement shows that the ships of the Second. and Paire Facts are distributed between the Norc, Portsmouth, and Peronport. The vesets of the Second Flee, are being kept manned with tuil caw, as the Alminalty have already announced.

The position to date is elevely summarised by the French War Office which save. "Girmoni's original plan of a sudden double anach hea Namy are on the Bog or from or has failed and consequently French mobile attenuated concentration have been completed perfectly. We are working in splendid co-operation with the ailed armies. It's Russians have histened their mobilisation and the Servians are masters of Horzegovina and will cause Austria to hesitate to send troops to Alsace."

It is officially announced that the French began the offensive. in force on Friday night along the line from Saarburg to Luneville. and that the movement was successfully continued yesterday.

Two French exceptages flew over Metz and dropped shells on, the Zeppelin sheds. The exceptages returned unscathed to Verdus, despite the fact that over two hundred shots were fired at them from German groulane guns.

An artillery duel has occurred at Dinant (Belgium) and the French drove the Germans from the town.

Tokio: Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, saying that in order to prevent a disturbance in the Far East, as cantemplated by the British Alliance, Japan advises Germany to withdraw all armed vessels from Japanese and Uninese waters or disarm them and to deliver Kian-chau to Japan with a view to its eventual restoration

Japan requires an answer by the moon of August 23rd. If the advice is not accepted unconditionally, Japan will take the necessary

An efficial despatch from Paris says that the French drove a German Army Corps from the heights commanding Citey lack on Saarburg after a hot engagement.

The Germans suffered serious losses, the French also taking a

number of prisoners.

Paris: A number of Germans fleeing before the French attack failed to reach a bridge across the river Meuse and fell down the steep banks and were drowned.

The French Chasseur Regiment pursued the enemy for several kilometres.

In the fighting in the Vosges yesterday and the day before the French took 1,500 prisoners and captured several big guns.

A telegram from Berne says that a message received from Berlin timed 4-30 a, m. announces that the Emperor left this morning for Mainz (French: Mayence) accompanied by the Head Quarters

The Press Bureau states that the Germans are greatly it convenienced by the scarcity of horses. Thousands of their horses have been killed or captured by the Belgians and Germany cannot obtain

The British also sank a floating dick at Dar es Salam

The latest telegram from Brussels to date says "There is no shange in the general situation since Siturday eventur. The Germans do not appear to be in great force before us. Our army is not in direct contact with the enemy at any point and generally there seems to be a ten porney bill

The commander of one of the large forts who has been twice woulded is command to direct operations from an invalid a chair,

The Russians have compelled the Austrians to exactate Kr lege and neighbourhood. Russian cavalry is pressing torward to the German frontier

The Auguino Ambassador Las I ft London He is returning

. to Austra from Pilm oth by sea

An Austrian efficial desputch confirms that hears lesses were systemed on both sides in the recent battle between Austrian and Bervian troops.

A Servian semi efficial statement sava that the French Fleet attacked the Austria: Pleet off Bulius vestuday maning, and sank two Austrum prenchade and set another on bie, while the tourth Led portl wards.

The fight lasted over an hour.

A Paus telegrem says that the a'hes will demand that Turkey shall disarm the Goehen and Breslau and it is anticipated that I nikey will agree.

Greece is demand ug explanations of Turkey's moldization, Grocce will modulate if the reply is in satisfactors.

A state of siege has been officially procuumed in Bulgaris

Lordor, Aug. 18

Algerian sharpshooters distinguished themselves in the reent Sphting at Minissen He fumon Parcos wrough terrible have with their barorees in the Gorman translate.

The French derenment laction of kurner less been to level to proceed to Certapy, which it will, it is a sorry, competation to disc-

Bon of M nicreion for tity.

the ex-Emperor of Annam, who is resultant in Algebra, at I also the son or one they of There have offered thou service to the Prench army.

Two hendred softens men 1 hel in the sucking of the Arts-

trian craiser and 161 were savio

The Prench to consider a Chair religing in that they energy the greater part of the va ove of the V sacs. On the Li se of je wouth of the bir: the event established a facility action with atriliony. The Printil, ven sides at similar is ided, them, Incomely today is still pure ing them. In every so ins of the ins few days the French actillers and a democalising and overwheaming effect.

London, Aug. 18 (7-10 p.m.)

It is semi-officially state I in Paris that the middle die a or the Anstro-Hungarian Army lock the particular entitudiasin which charactwise the French lass centimed that many Czeen commanders and soldiera bave been shot at I rague,

Telegrams from Rome say that the unrest in Bosnia and Hersegovina is assuming the character of a formidable rising.

London, Aug 18 (4 80 p m)

It is officially stated that the Liege totts are still in tact,

It is stated that the Bulgarian Government has told Bulgarian efficers in Belgunn, of whom there are a fairly large number that they are authorised to take service in the Belgiau acmy if they desire.

France is making methodical progress in Aleace and Lorreine and has gamed a distance of from ten to twenty kilometres all along the frontier Iron Chambery to Belfort. French troops have advanced strangly in some valleys, particularly on Strangburg.

Swise telegrams says that the French have occupied Coli

amid great enthusiasm among the population.

The Belgian Royal family, with the exception of the King who is with the army, and part of the Government, together with the Legations, have moved to Brussels.

Husty measures, such as the erection of barricades, are being taken to defend Brussels against a sudden cavalry raid.

One Brussels newspaper publishes a message, confirmed by the Ministry of War, saying that the French and Belgian troops yesterday brilliantly repulsed the German attack, but no place is given and most accounts seem to indicate that things are fairly quiet, though the rumours of the great battle baving really begun are, as usual, not lacking.

The Germans have for the last few days been entrenching them-

selves along the Belgian battle front

Little authentic information is obtainable from the war area, and now that the correspondents are leaving Belgium it is anticipated that silence will descend like a pull over the scene of operations until some results of the great encounter definitely manifest them-

Another period of tension probably has to be faced similar to that before the declaration of war. Hitherto engagements have been practically only affairs between the two scieens, and it is easy to exaggerate their value. Nevertheless one bright spot in the incontrover the fact that gallant Bolgium has completely upset the schemes of the German General S sff.

The German Minister at the Higue only two days ago asked Holland to assure Belgium that all would still be well if Belgium desisted from opposing the Gamen alsence. This effort proved finitle s. The Allies now enter the fight felly correctizated, and in a chosen position which endoubte III was it a criginally intended by the Gern in core al. So ff. More vis, every day formsters in-dications that the Russ no avalanche is catle in me contain

Offi al French despatches state that all the Liège forts are

holder out.

There is no fresh official news recarding the actual position as Locks, but it is a rated out that Namus, which is even stronger than Lie e, he vet to be bond.

Belgar officials says that the priored of the Covernment to Autworp is for strategic reasons and in no sense does it mily success

on the jait of the cremy

In spite of constant reverces, the Germans are evidently pushing massis of troops forward north and soth of Liège somes are not yet in contact but the all causes in strong positions realy for battle

it is officially announced in elgium that it appears that every to a Brussels has been finstrated. The German mossiment in raid on Brussels has been trustrated

the north of Bolgium is apparently a foint

All messages from the Franco-Belgish fr after are full of stories tending to show that the minute of the Germans is bad and that then leads are not in the war. However much these should be discounted on 'he principle of the wish being fa her to the th ught. the persistent tales of German process saving that they do not know what they went to war, that this is not a people's war but an officers wer, that ne body wanted we, and a first, seem to indicate that there is a cer ain am until tenth in the rip ris-

A report lines and of Pars that to Gound Creen Prince, who I milking the the first corally divisor, the local war led and placed to hospital at Aix la Chapelle, and it at the Eigeror William has

practical thather

A telegran from Rio do Jarens says that Brazil has asked & Gentiuv for exclarations and just or of the good v parties for the treatment of Sobon Complete ex President of Son Paulo, who will be wife a slightly besten with the but a suititle by German si hers and then thrown over the Swiss troutiet.

The Servians have routed the Austrians near Stabala. The Servians annihilated three Austrian regeneries and captured deprices gine and great quantities of war material. The Servians are pur-

suing the enemy.

The Morning Post publishes a telegram from Rome saying that the Governor of Prieste has ordered bank deposits to be removed to Vienna, fearing a British attack. The regiment stationed at Trieste which is composed of Italians has been sent to Galicia and the surrender of the city is contemplated.

The Russians have occupied five points in German territory with

the greatest success, taking hundreds of prisoners

London, Aug. 18, (11 20 a. m.)

The despatch of the expeditionary force to the Continent in (absolute secrecy is regarded as one of the most extraordinary feats of modern history. It was only recolered possible by a patricitie comptracy of silence throughout the United Kingdom. Entrycee knew something from his own personal experience, get not a high appeared in the Press, and shere was also very little talk on the embject. The arrival of the troops at Bunlogue created a deve interestion. Ottemas of klaski olad men of magnificent physics.

esarched through the town shouting in unison the well known war dry "Are we down-hearted—No!," "Do we win—Rather." dry "Are we down-hearted-No!," "Do we win-Rather." Field Marshal Sir John French arrived standing on the quarter-

dock of H. M. light cruiser Sentinel surrounded by his war stuff. He was received by the Governor of Boulogne. It was a historic meeting, and enormously impressive, being the first occasion for many centuries that a British commander has arrived at Boulogne other

General French proceeded to Paris to pay his respects to President Poincaré and the Minister of War, and left again to rejoin the army.

The King in a message to the troops, says: "You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked, and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword. I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress Indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray to God to bless you and guard you and bring you home victorious."

Lord Kuchener has usued instructions to every expeditionary

soldier to be kept in his pay-book

The instructions says. "You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of the common enemy. You have to perform the task, needing your

courage, your energy, your patience

"R as mber to as the howour of the British Army depends upon your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline, but also to 'mount ain friendly relations with these whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, I y this most part take place in firmally country. You can do your columns to better service team in showing yourselvin & area and Bolgium to the time character of Le invariably courtefois, considerate, and kind. Nover do anything likely to destroy or perty. Always look it on looting as a disgraceful est. You are sike to meet with a weeking and be trusted. Your conduct must questify that welcome and that trust Your duty cannot be done unless you are healthy and sound. So keep constantly on your gas it against any excesses. In this now experience, you may find temp tation both in wine and women. You most enlowy reset both temptations, and while treation all women wish perfect courtest, you should avoid any rationary. Do your daty bravel. For Got and honour the King ...

It is officially autounced that General Sir Horsce Smith-Dorren will command an Army Corps of the Exceditionary Posce in succession to Lieutenant General Su James Greek in

Westw. And 18, 1 50 p m, A message says that Polish political and a rel representatives have sent to Grand Duke Micholas a telent in expressing their loyalty and longing for a Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

Wishington Aug 18.

The Senate has a copted the Bill extending. American registry to

The Sind Gazette published the fellowing where in them Burreh .- ' I'm Lup wil Ottoman, Bank of Lurkey has delived a moratorium for one in ath."

Soula, Acy 18

It is no shed cant telegrams for Switzerland can only be accepted in plan Frenca.

The Bussen General Staff inclinates but it disable has been I fill and completed and that the circuit forward move ment was riopjed on August 1.1

Rumons have been in circulation that the Liège forts have

faller but they lack our 5 mation,

The Official Press Eurena amountees that the Germans are satisfing in disorder, north and ends, before the French advance in Upper Alsace. This is shown by the enormous quantity if war material captured. The German losses prove heavier than was at first thought. The French c minute to appears in the valley of Bruche

In the absence of news experts continue to speculate as to whe-ther Germany will strike her main deadly blow in Belgium or Lorraine.

It is confirmed that Germany has repeatedly made fresh overtures to secure a free passage obligger through Belgium intimating that Germany has cherished he sesentment against Belgium for signisting hitherto, and that Germany was still ready to guarantee the absolute integrity of Belgium at the end of the war. King Al-bort has rejected the overtures peremptorily. It is stated that Warmany has made similar unsuccessful attempts elsewhere in Eur-lines. It is thought that Germany feels keenly the difficulty of her position erested by her troops being held up for seventeen

, , , ,

24 54

from Home, brings or p as Gibraltar, Egypt av the boat which left En: Bombay scane time in Since the mail serv

, 6

temporarily suspende Ceykon, Australia and verted by the new rout new postal exchange is not expected to be are being made by th no doubt deal effective

His Excellency t Viceroy that he war might contribute a p the Viceroy says th viceable. Any amo ceptable, and it wor handed over rendy

The Press Br heving been in ca each to take across as contemplated b in view the indepe of John will not 21, 50 tar 85 11 11 Asatie witers w ex ept the territor

There is a g to a and working Inded a rosth mal Executor Office and the the fact that th they had har He days after the department coi

Interest ng Routgone It manne of wu vice Corps but propertial sac klinks-clad ac Learing ch is Rail one wi host in hase

The Bo which have th a d. th es a Ishe I dar, char

The P. and O. "Arabia," which arrived at Port Said on Sunday m Home, brings on n hils except from such places on route ten. The next Home mails come by on the 7th instant, and is expected at eck after next.

etween Tut corin and Colombo has been is between India on the one hand atd Far East on the other, will now be contween Danaskodi and Talimanar, at Daneshkodi is under construction and before 1915, but temporary arrangements tal Department, which Department will ith this mail service, which is usually very

vernor has heard from His Excellency the approves of the suggestion, that Bengal t of jute to the Army. His Excellency upply of gunny bags would be most serp to twen'y lakhs of bags would be actavery great convenience if they could be

London, Aug 18.

announces that Great Britain and Japan 'cation are of opinion that it is necessary for rotect their general interests in the Far East Anglo Japanese Alliance, keeping especially te of China. It is understood that the action t to the Pacific beyond the China sea except necessary to protect dapanese shipping or in , defilie China Seas or any foreign territory German's occurs ton in China.

Lon lon, Au; 18 (6 30 p m.) feeling of catisfaction at the splench Lorganisaeeret by which the Burish troops were safely bond with mt the loss of men, horse, or matefine win his lay could the transportation, but iel to the almira ie co-operation of the ralty. In fact, the nation has awakened to s p se as enpuerts a for which in time of ponce ered and. The despatch of the expedition tem ration of war reloands to the credit of every

cuats are now being published of doings in las that the first seconders began unlanding muarnst 9th Some a the Soft and Army Serin the 10th and since then there has been & in of steamers with stores. Finally stalwart sunburned and jovial, were landed. Their harmest commentations from their French silies. isly be made some kind of base, capecially a

[Trab is inviting information regarding articles lasticity would supplied from Germany It is in a - o standed on my new in lastness can be firmly of Br. on by the end of the war, especially in Con , and operat and constituted goods.

and to amounting to they million dellars, is to

bera ell, lara

Is a letter to Mr. Guidle the Marquis of Crewe warmly thanks to to not be the mede by what o monter of Inhans of unconditional service beam of the war. I and Cheve says he is disposed to think the diffe not advised to Indian studiets to volunteer for indirect duties, as such action much mean that they would be detached for three years from the purpose for which they came Nor 1814 possible to advise them to join the Territorials, as establishment, are new complete and a long vacting list already exists Lord Crewe points out that there is another sphere of public cuty not less important, consisting of read mag aid to the sek and wounded, which is largely carried out by voluntary as istance. suggests that a Committee should be formed to raise an Indian voluntary aid (contingent. Many Indians who are offering their assistance are gualified medical men and Lord Crews sava there in That the contingent would be one of the most efficient reason to hapd in the Kangdom.

Lordon, Auj 19 (10 4) a. m.)

A fivree hattle is proceeding between Bilgians and Germans along an extended front. Many refugees are arriving Tirlemout.

The Beli lans at Asterrebeck brought down a German neroplane driven by an officer, who though both healegs were broken drew bierevolves audiendeavoured to fire on the Belgians. Military information was founded on him.

London, Aug. 12. It is officially announced that the Austrian Cavalry Division, which approached the Russians along the Corodett-Kurmin line, were defeated in a Cavalry engagement which lasted five hours. The Musicine inflicted heavy losses on this Austrians, who retired pursued by the Eussian Cavalry.

A German monoplane flying French colorers dropped three bombs to Luneville. The damage done was not guifficant.

Correspondence found on German prisoners shows that they are abouring under the strangest delusions. One writes: "Here we are in Southern France" and another says "We have already penetrated sixty kilometres into France."

The situation north of the Meuse is unchanged. The German

Se 15

meaning is entrenching itself.

A German military and diplomatic mission has arrived at triest in a motor-car on route for Rome.

Washington, Aug. 19. Japan has asked the United States to take over the Japanese \*Embasey in Berlin in case of emergency.

London, Aug. 19,(8 30 pm)
An official Paris despatch confirms the Servicen victory at Shabatz. The Austrians numbered eighty thousand.

The Japanese Ambassador to-day visited Sir Edward Grey.

Telegrams have reached Tokio that the Japanese residents in Germany have been ill-treated and insulted. The reports are causing qubite unessiness in view of the present strained relation between Japan and Germany.

London, Aug. 19. The Germans are again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

They have been repulsed by French artillery with considerable loss.

The Times' military expert says that the fight at Dinant appears the have been particularly avere. He Gernan cavalry has not been

every lucky. The troops are too thick on the ground itself and acres ast barbed wire in front of defended positions give horseman a poor

Up to present 110 German and Austrian vessel have been enter-

Brussels, Aug. 19. Despatches confirm the advance of the Bellgians and Frenchmen reali along the line. Two divisions of French Cavalty have been severing a hundred kilometres daily.

The Daily Mail has received the following telegram from its sorrespondent in Brussels:-August 18th 7-0 pm -Regarding moured fall of Liège forts I learn that ye terday they were still bolding out, though out off from the Franco Belging forces.

London, Aug 19 (1 30 a.m.)

The Press Bureau announces that there was desultery fighting dering yesterday between the British patrolling squadron and dotillas reconncitring cruisers. No losses were reported or claimed. A certain liveliness is apparent in the south rat area; of the North

London, Aug 19. Mr. Harcourt has been making enquires regarding German and Austrian trade with the Colomes in order to all title loss of maxiness and secure that Insuess for Great British will have Colomes Erade Commissioners have already secured samples of goods in which British manufacturers might compete. See I twent circy is shtaining similar information from British Consuls in neutral sountries. Mr. Harcourt intends that samples, etc., shall be exhibited in London as soon as possible.

Turkey has again assured Great Britain of her strice neutrality. Grand Duke Nicholas, in an appeal to the Russian inhabitants of Galicia, says " Rise, fraternal Galician Russian, who has suffered so much, and meet the Russian arms, for you and your brithren will be delivered and room wile be found for you in the bearing Mother Russes. Rosse voor sword against the enemy with a proper for Russia and the lear "

The Tear's arrival in Moscow was wealded by the ringing of bells. The Importal carciages passed slowly through the througed streets. The viergy of every church came out carrying kons and

President Wisco, in an address to the American people, has warned them against "that deepest, subtlest breach of neutrality which may apring out of partisauship and out of passionately taking It is known that the President disapproves of attempts to embroit the United States with Japan.

The Daily Mail's Harmon correspondent says that the destroyer sotilla encountered a German craiser off the German man: yesterday manching. Shots were exchanged but the destroyers drew out of mange. It is believed that no damage was done. The cruiser eventually disappeared. The Press Bureau has no confirmation of this report.

The Gold Coast troops have defeated a Germ'an contingent,

taking a number of prisoners and capturing two trains.

The authoraties are killing all pigeons belonging to alien enemies England. It is believed that Germans have for years been

Mesining pireous to fly across the North Sea.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent, who has arrived at Zurich, says that emmances have been despatched to Egypt. India, who bus prived at Quatral Asta, Algeria, and Mercoco to stir up trouble, It is also

considered probable that efforts will be made to fomest a labour agitation on the Rand. It is interesting to note that one of the South African labour leaders has been in Berlin since the war began.

The military authorities requisitioned three elephants from the

White City for draught purposes.

The Duke of Connaught, in a speech from the Threne at the convening of Canadian Parliament, laid emphasis on the splendid-response to the call of duty from every province. The same spirit had inspired the whole Empire to united action to repel the common danger. It would not fail to strengthen the ties binding the dominions.

Great interest and enthusiasm have been aroused by the Government's initiative in the direction of developing industries in England which have hitherto been in German Lands. It is regarded as a war within a war which in conjunction with the complete stoppage of Germany's overseas trade may eventually inflict a greater blow on Germany whan would a defeat of her arms.

Croatians in New Zealand have contributed £600 to the British

War Fund,

Fifteen million sterling of six months Treasury Bills for war purpose have been offered to the public and have met with a hearty response Over forty-two millions worth was applied for. at £98 1-8 will receive about 48 per cent, of the amount applied for. Tenders shove that will be allotted in full. The average rate

per cent is £3 18s.

The Japanese Premier resterates that warlike operations will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the defence of Japan's legitimate interests. Japan will take no action likely to give third party uneasiness as to the safety of territories in their possession. It is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

Signor Bissolati, Italian Socialist leader, has requested to be allowed to serve in the event of war

President Wilson has signed the Bill admitting fereign ships to the American registry.

An Admiralty statement describes the sinking of the eruiser Amphion on August 5th. It appears that the Amphion proceeded with a flotilla of destroyers on a certain prearranged plan of search. She was informed by a trawler that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly afterwards the Koenigin Luise was sighted. Four destroyers gave chase, and in about an hour she was rounded up and sunk. The Amphion continued her search and was returning to the scene of the Koenigin Luise's operations when she was struck by a mine. A sheet of flame instantly enve-loped the bridge. The Captain fell and was momentarily insensible. When he recovered he ran to stop the engines which were still working at twenty knots. As all the forepart was on fire it was impossible to teach the birdye or to flood the fore magazine. The ship's by a peaced to be token, and the was attendy setting at the box. If y the time tild destroys all all coled it was clearly time. to shandon the stip. Men fell in, with the same composure which had marked their behaviour throughout. All was done without herry or confusion. Twenty minutes after the mine had been struck shipment the Amphior was any sently struck by a second mine. Are ther explosion enveloped and blew up the fore part of the ship. Debris falling from a great height struck a rescue boat and the destroices and one of the Amphior's challe by the destroices and one of the Amphior's challe by the Amphior the Amphior's challe by the Amphior the A troyers and one of the 4mphon's shells burst on the deck of a destroyer killing two men and one German in the Konngin Land. The stern now because to settle down the 4 ophion disuppeared fifteen is minutes have The C plan passing to the behaviour of a the officers and mea throughout

Simla, Aug. 10. Mamifestoes issued by the Socialist parties of Germany, Austria. France and England have now reached India. The German que reports twenty-seven a un confecue in chouse in Bertin with others all over Germany in favour of peace, and puts the blame for the war upon the ruting classes. The Austrian one declares war unnecessary as the Servians are ready to grant all that Austria can reasonably demand, and it lays, the responsibility upon "those the throughout supported and encouraged the fatal step." The Franch one, on the other hand, while also protesting against was someter that French Government was "most sincerely anxious to avert or dimensial the risks of conflict." The British one supports the pretest against war, but denounces "the provocative Note of Anatria. Hungary to Servia sent before fuller inquiry was made into the responsibility of the Servian Government for the assassinations of Sarajevo."

London, Aug. 20. (4-50 a. m.). The Quebes Government is presenting 4,000,000 pounds of Canadian choose for the British Army,

It is officially announced that the French advanced rapidly year terday afternoon, and reached Moscohingen, south east of Moscohingen, the because of the first the because of the because of the first the because of the be Parle, Any, At.

Very large German forces are crossing the Meuse between Liège . and Namur.

The Tempe publishes a despatch from Copenhagen saying that a "Zepplin" airship is reported to have passed over Orbjerg on the west coast of Denmark at a height of thousand feet going north-

The Germans reattacked Diest yesterday afternoon in force. They pillaged the railway station and bombarded the town terrified inhabitants are fleeing. It is also reported that the Germans bombarded Tirlemont jesterday. The German advanced guard was quietly pushed forward in the neighbourhood of the Belgian position. An aviator, however, detected the movement and averted a possible surprise by warning headquarters who sent forward the cavalry. The enemy fell back after some marching and countermarching.

Inndon, Aug. 20

Stirring speeches expressing loyalty to Great Britain against Germany's insensate military despotism were made in the Canadian Parliament.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and Borden both made magnificent speeches, which were loudly cheered. They affirmed that the dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of the Empire Sir Laurier said that he was convinced that Britain would emerge from the conflict stronger than ever and the Irish trouble would be

Prince Arthur of Connaught is anxious to serve his country. It is understood, unofficially, that he has been given a military

appointment.

The Marquis of Ciewe has decided that candidates for the Indian Civil Service, Police, Public Works Department, Railways, Finance Department and Customs Department will be allowed to dednot from their age at the time of the examination any period of service in the Regular Army from August 5th or in the Special Reserve or the Territorials during mobilisation.

The concession only applies to those eligible by age to compete in 1915, and who would be over age in the next and the following

years.

A "Times of Ceylon" special cable says --

Nottingham miners are subscribing one penny daily, each, to the war fund Food prices are coming down.

Birmingham is busy with Government contracts. Transport horses are being collected in open spaces

Lord Kitchener has accepted the offer of Kandy Planters Association of a substantial amount of tea for the use of the

The Daily Chronicle's Brussels correspondent sums up the situation as follows. - "The Alties have given ground and are slowly evacuating the advanced positions occupied as the cosult of yester-day's great carely duve. Louvan is occurred. We are now faced by a large srmy. The next twenty-four hours should witness an important development."

An official Paris despatch says that the Germans have reached a line from Dmant to Neufchat. ad. I oportant forces continue to cross the Mense between Licgo and Namer. The advanced guards have

reached the River Dyle

Neufchateau is in the heart of the Ardennes, to the south-east of Umant The latter town is due south of Namur.

The river Dyle is that on which Louvain is situated.

A long Belgian communique has been issued describing, in necessarily vegue terms, the nature of the great battle, which is now beginning along the line from Bale to Diest. The communique says that after losing much time, men, and miterial the Prussian right wing has managed to gain ground both on banks of the Meuse up to line where it is in contact with the alle diarms - The Girmans means of their eavaire have no cazed to mike a great of a. They collided southward of the Metas with the French and Belgians and were repulsed but northward they had found an open road and encesseded in making bold dashes for afield with small parties. The communique warms the public that the Beigian Army now forms part of a re-ordinated whole and the public must not be anxious about strategic in wemcuta to the rear which form part of a concerted schame of operations

Colombo, Aug. 20.

The following are Australian telegrams from London of August

10th:-In a cable message from Brussel to the Daily Telegraph, Dr Dillon stated that during Thursday night, the entire German 7th Army Corps made a tremendous assult upon Liège, but the Belgians manfally held the positions. The whole country around was illuminated with search-lights and the ground quaked like an earthquake. Daylight revealed hundreds of German corpses strewn earthquaks. Dayingh raveaus infinitely of corporation of the distribution of the distr

shaken by withering Belgian fire, which crowed the men down like Many German shells burst in the streets of Liège, setting fre to buildings. A number of guns were captured. When shells fell in Liège, thousands of inhabitants became pauic stricken and fied to Brussels and Tongres The rest of the inhabitants took refuge in The burgomesters desired the Belgians to surrender, but General Leiman ref 1sed.

London, Aug. 20. (4-50 p m.). The Press Bureau announces that the Belgian army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has been difficult since early this morning.

The Belgian troops admirably performed their duty of delaying the hostile advance, enabling their Allies to complete their con-

The Belgian retirement had been anticipated for some days. It has been dictated by the strategical situation

An official announcement issued in Paris says that the position of the Allies is excellent along the whole front.

It is officially announced that the French have occupied. Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet after very sharp fighting. They captured six guns and six ammunition wagons.

It is officially announced that the French have occupied Gue-

bwiller.

The rate of discount of the Bank of France has been reduced

to 5 per cent.

Beilin news filters through furnishing many indications of the eople's craze for baiting foreigners. The newspaper Berliner Tageblatt admits that hundreds of innocent persons have been suffering daily at the hands of the Berlin mob, but deprecates restraining the seal of the population.

According to Berlin news jublished in a Copenhagen message to the Dail; Mail, the Japanese Ambassador's departure is imminent A strong police force is guarding the Embassy.

The Russians have occupied Gumbinnen in East Prussia.

London, Aug. 20 (1 45 p.m.).

The Russians gained a considerable victory at Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners.

Russian official dispatches describe fighting on the Austrian and German frontiers, denoting mostly Russian successes, including the capture of eight German guns and two quick-firers.

The Russians are advancing along the whole line.

The Novoye Viennyi gives account of scenes in Prague.

Clarch soldiers mutinied and held the city for a day. Then the

Austrians reinforced the garrison and entered the city. There were fearful reprisals. Women and children were shot down and every Czech caught in the streets was killed. Meanwhile a German semi-official news agency is deluging neutral countries with stories of "Belgian atrocities."

Telegrams from Rome say that the majority of the Italian Calinet is in favour of intervention in the war on the side

of the Triple Entente.

London, Aug. 21. After three days fighting, the Russians have penetrated twenty miles into East Prussia and have occupied Lyck.

One hundred Japanese students have arrived in England from Germany. They make no complaints of ill-treatment, but

from Germany. They make no complaints of ill-treatment, but they had heard of many instances of Frenchmen and Russians being ill used and feared that the Japanese might be treated in a similar manner also, it diplomatic relations between Tokio and Berlin were broken off.

France is taking measures similar to England to gale, possession of German trade

The wounded are artising at Nish from Shabatz. The battle there lasted there days. The Austrians numbered about 100,000. The Services are still pursuing their enomies. The latter lost 36 qualifirers, vest quantities of rifles and ammunition, and a lurge number of horses. The first batch of pris uers has arrived at Nish.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation placing the Royal Indian Marino steamer Dilhousic under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where she lies

French troops have achieved brilliant successes in Alsace between Malhausen and Altkirch, expluing 24 guns. The Ggrmans are retreating on the Rhine

The King telegraphed birth lay congratulations to Provident Pomearé, expressing the from conviction that success would attend the arms of the Allies in the great struggle against a communa enemy.

President Poincard replied that he shared the confidence of the King as to the outcome of the war which would be parsuel until right and civilisation had achieved a definite victory.

At the request of the Canadian Government the Date of Connaught will remain Governor-General of the Dominion during the

war.

The India Office has received many letters from retired Indiana. civilians and officers offering their services to the State.

With a view to using these valuable offers as far as possible, an information bureau has been constituted at the India Office to communicate with the other Government departments and organisations.

The India Office further says that officers on leave from India will, of course, understand that they must be prepared to return

to India at any time, if required.

The papers are quoting Napoleon's message to Murat. . There is no glory in entering an undefended capital in the enemy's country." No strategic advantage in going so far north is ree guited here. It is pointed out that Fren h military writers have always held that Germans would not attempt the offensive Dar Lille (mc), considering each a me yen ent too disadvantageous to the invading force. There are no indications what forces he in front of the German advance beyond Brussels

There is practically no news from between Namur and Metz. Some writers hint at the possibility of a French advance in that

region,

The Daily Chronicle publishes a statement by an English engineer, who left St. Petersburg seven days after the declaration of war, that German ships were then bombarding Kronstadt, Viborg and Boval .- O. & M. Gazette .- Special

London, Aug. 21, (6-10 p. m)
The Germans have occupied Alost and Wettern, and are

expected any moment at Ghent. The people have fied to Ostend.

The Press Bureau announces that the Germans have impored a war contribution of eight millions sterling upon the City of Brussels.

London, Aug. 21.

France has protested to the Hague Powers that the Garmans

are using Dum Dum bullets.

German prisoners anusbering 18 officers and 432 men, have left Burges for Dunkirk, escorted by gendarmene with fixed hayonets.

Their destination is said to be England.

A communique, issued in Paris, says: We are suffering from a weritable invasion of barbarians. It is impossible to show them that chiralrous generosity which until new has been the rule between Now we have before us unbridled savages. We owe them poldiers. caply the strict observation of the rules of humanity and the laws of

The Minister of War has issue! instruction regarding the treatent of German prisoners. He says "Their life is to be assured

to them materially, that is all we awe them,"

France and England have intermed Turkey that they have no designs against the integrity of Turkey it is believed that Russia has given similar assumnocs.

I ondon, Aug 22.

It is efficially approunced that as France and Ros is intend to abserve the provisions of the Declaration of Landon, Great Borars will act in conformity therewith, subject to slight modifications

The United States Senate has Jacsed the Government War Blake Insarance Bill.

A message to the Times from Constanting le says. "Merchair men arriving here say that the Breslan's barrels are damaged. The 'Goelan' had a centilerad I have a apparently hesp lit on the water hes."
The Dako et Abrazzi has been appointed Commontorin

Chief of the Italian Nay.

is free from hostile ships.

The French fleet surprised Austrian warships. A. Freich shell the battleship Zimyi, bursting in her magazine. The ressel rank hit the battleship Zimyi, bursting in her magazine Immediately.

The French Fleet and the Montenegries are atta king Cattero. The Italian papers dec'are that there has been a further naval

duttle in the Adrianic Renter's Malta correspondent telegraphs that the Mediterranean

Lundon, Aug. 22. 7 40 a m. To Despatches from Nish, dated vesterday, to newspapers in Rome, say that the Servian Headquarters atmounded the complete victory of the Servicus in a battle facing four days near Lozoitza. Each side of the Austrian army which had broased the River Drina was overthrown The lesses on both sides were enormous. The vectors took several thousand prisoners.

Garman prisoners, numbering 18 officers and 432 men, have left Bruges for Dankitk encorted by pendarmeric with fixed bayonets.

Their destination is said to be England

Recryday mitnesses further acts of loyalty on the part of British subjects in the Colonies. Nova Scotta has effered 100,000 tous of scal; Ontario will present 500,000 dollars, and a Toronto millionaire has expressed his mention of giving a battery of quick-firers and a painting yacht.

Ingreased attention is now being directed to the Eastern Theatre. Russians are advancing in Eastern Prussia on a front of at least 70 miles, with the right flank northward of the Insterburg, Korno

Ballway. The Morning Post's St. Potershurg correspondent says the Busiens and Germans have been struggling for eight days for tho. possession of the line Gumbinnen-Lyck which is necessary to seemes the flank prior to general advance. The Russians succeeded.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Sr. Petersburg says it is-now officially announced that the Russians are advancing along the

entire Austro-German frontier — C & M. G. Special.

The Pross Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all news comes from our own side The enemy, however, from the meagre news filtering through, claims successes in the Western and i astern theatree. As the compaign is on such an enormone scale, however, snything that has already happened can only be of miner importance. Nothing lutherto deserves to be called a victory, France has had graufying successor in Alsace. The Germans have obliged the Belgians to retire on Antwerp. The Russians in the East bare gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely he said to have To exaggerate minor episodes into trium; he for the Allies is musleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real and noteworthy success, namely, Germany at the end of three works has not yet attempted to attack France. Even a partially accorsful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armies, and proved prejudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect. The situation of the Allies to-day is, in a military sense,

Reports are coming in of the movements of the bigyer aircraft of both sides. So far Zeppelits do not appear to have done anything very remarkable. One of them was sighted over Holland, following the course of the Rhine. Dutch soldiers opened fire, and the dirigible disappeared over the German frontier. Another was sighted over Maestrioht. A French dirigible made a successful flight by night-The auship passed over a German cavarly encampment in Belgium and dropped several projectiles in its midst. The explosions caused great disorder. Lights were immediately extinguished, and the Germans fired many shots after the airship, which, however, returned safely to the French lines.

The Germans occupying Brussels are followed by strong columns. T' Corman have occupied Alost and Wettern, and are expected any mement at Ghent The people have fied to Oster d

The Press Bureau arnounces that the Germana have imposed a was contribution of eight millions sterhae repeaths one of Brussels.

It is reported that the Germans have occupied Glient and Ostend.

The Germans invermposed a war contribute noof two million ster'n garpon the province of Luège.

The Corman- have extracted another half mult a steeling from Large.

Ang 22, 11-30 a m.

The German's have started bombaiding Namur. Columns of the cremy continue to cross the Meuse ontside the range of the gons,

It is efficially stated that an artiflery attack on Norme is in pro-

Ar official communique assued in Pairs expresses the deepest sympath with the sefferings of Beignum, and sain that Piance and to bound are it dissolubly bound together by Hood. France is readend to liberate the territory of her allo und but a single German remains

London , Aug A2.

It is reported that popular enthuliann . growing in Italy to fight beside the Prople Enterte.

Im or, Ay 22 7-40 a. m.

Dog "les trem Dish, dated yesterday, to icuspagers in Rome, arts that Service Healquarters atmounce the complete victory of the Servicus in a battle lasting four days near Lozauta. Each side of the Austrian Army, which had crossed the River Drins, was over-thrown. The losses on both sides, were enormous. The victors took. several the usand prisouers.

A St Petersburg telegram says: - The Austrians in the recent fighting fled towards the Drin bridge pursued by Servians all along The Servise captured forty guns, a quantity of horses-

and ammunition, etc.

The Servians are following up the victory of Loizuitea and attacking bridges and cut off the Austrians, who anandoned a risk-The guns captured were highly important; they were mostly howitzers.

It is officially stated in St Petersburg that the Russian troopscrossed the Zabratch River on the 20th Angust and invaded Austrian territory.

In East Prussia Russian aviators here dropped bumbs on military buildings.

The Russians continue to be on the offensive in Gumbinness. district. They are now fighting at least fourteen German regiments of infantry with heavy gans. The Russian cavalry captured two guns.

the Russians captured a battery and many prisoners near Gumbingen. The Russians have slee been successful at Russia in Galicia inflicting heavy losses and expensing six officers and 1.250 men. The Russians captured a battery and many prisoners near Qum-

A new Austrian mobilisation order calls out every man capable of bearing arms, including those engaged in harvesting.

Boats are sill running between Olkstone and Ostend.

A message to the Daily News from Ostend says that the Germans entered Brussels with an Atmy Corps 40,000 men. They enzed all available motor cars and loaded them with troops, and the bulk of the corps pushed on, their objective being apparently to seize Ostend and Zoebrugge The British Consul has told British residents to leave Ostend.

The Burgomasters of rural communities in Belgium have disarmed the civil guards in order to prevent represals on perceful citizens.

Accounts of Incalny's fierce battle near Tulement show the heroic resistance of the Belgians when filed by the superior strength of the German forces. In one instance 240 men withstood for a long time the onslaught of 2,000 Germans. The Belgians were compelled to retire slowly from their lines.
The Germans stormed Diest, bombarding the town The

inhabitants fled panio stricken

The battle has resumed on Wednesday along the line German seroplanes were particularly audictors in reconneitring Belgian positions. The Belgian ertillery fired continuously for hours near Aerschott where the battle was hottest.

The carnage was simply murderous After a desperate struggle

the Belgians retired in good or fer.

There is little news this morning that German overlay is apparently over-running Flanders as far as Ostend, though their object is not yet apparent Possibly the Germans are making a flank march from the Mense towards Ghent, with the object of ultimately turning south and attacking the French. The distribution of the allied forces is naturally kept secret. In the rear there are the fortresses of Lille and Maubenge The German attack meets this barrier, but the Germans must detach troops to check the Belgians Antwerp So long us the Belgian Army is able to take the field the Germans must carefully watch their rear and communications

The Germans have imposed a war contribution of two million.

sterlings upon the Province of Liege

The Germans have started bombarding Namur Columns of the enemy continue to cross the Meu-e outside the range of the

Wednesday next, August 26th, will be the americancy of the approve of Namur from the Ecouch by the Bottish and Dutch Namur among other feat fied town, in Flanders had father into the possession of the French towards the end of the 17th century 1695 William III., Prince of Orange, moved to its receivery it the bead of the British and Duch Allies. The siege began on the Sid July, 1695. Three days later the outworks were cirred by assault This was followed to a low dies by an assist on the breach of the walls, opened by the fire of the batteries.

The fluid resault on the citalel was sneed fit and on the 26th August, the French Comman ler cap tu'sted

During the siege, and is the vactors as-auth fine King's Oan last seven efficers and 16 rother ranks killed and wo mile t.

It is officially stated that are and the distribution of the tracks of progress.

France has profested to the Hagan Powers of it the Germans are using Dam Joan, bullets,

With reference to the significant of Brussel practically the only direct railway comming eats a between this search and their name menta Libre. Solver as the fortess bolds on, therefore, to enemy is reduced to the abscritive or their Binards 1 is at commaintaination of either road transport or scolution of the asperality the Maestrich Reilwir, thereby bring Reluch thro she diting.

German prisoners, numbering eighteen officers and 482 mun, have lot Cours, for Munkerk escorted by goods more with fixed Baronets. Tuen destination : and to be England.

Colombo, Aug 22

The Times of Ceylon special cables state that German stress are atill being caught in England Those in London are interned at Olympia. The existence of a quarter of a million Germans in England is a puzzle and registration by the police is not considered milleient precention.

Eighteen of the biggest steamers of the North German Lloy ! and Humburg-Amerika Companies have been held up in New York. An American Syndicate proposes to purchase them and run under the American flag, thus recovering the sea trade.

Paris, Aug. 23.

An official communique expresses the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium, and says that France and Belgium are inflaminably bound together by blood. France is resolved to liberate the factors of her Allegarian the ferritory of her Ally until not a single German remains in A Company of the Comp

London, Aug 22 (4-85 p. m.)

The Japanese Charge de Affaires has received instructions to leave Berlin at four o'clock to-morrow morning if Germany has not replied to the Japanese ultimatum.

London, Aug. 22, (5 40 p. m.).

The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all the news comes from our own side. The enemy, however, from the meagre news filtering through claims successes in the western and eastern theatres. As the campaign is on such an enormous scale, however, anything that has already happened can only be of miner importance. Nothing hitherto deserves to be called a victory France has had gratifying successes in Alexes. Germans have obliged the Belgians to retire on An on Antwerp. The Russians in the east have gained ground, but the campaign there can searcely be said to have begun. To evaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real and noteworthy success, namely, Germany at the end of three weeks has not yet attempted to attack France. Even a partially successful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armics. and proved projudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect. The situation of the Allies to day is, in a military sense, satisfactory.

In view of the possibility of war being declared between Germany and Japan we give the following table of the strength of the rival floots in the Far East .-

#### GERMAN.

#### Armous ad Cleu sara

AT ITION TO	Cy w abra.	
Gueisrnau	•••	11,420
Scharnhorst	•••	11,420
Light C	rmisero.	
Lapag	••	3,200
kinden	***	3,544
Nurnberg	•••	3,896
JAPAI	vese.	

The nest and second Japanese squadrons that have put out to sea noner the command of Admiral Dawa consist of the following ships - -

#### IST SQUADRON

Battleshins -

Shikishima	***	14,850*†
Kawachi		20,800
Settsu	•••	20,800
Kashima	***	16,400
Ar noure ! Come		
Lacsons	***	14,620
Late za	•••	14,620

2nn Squadron.

Idamo (9,750) 1 and 3 light cruisers

4 British built

ff for part in Rasio dapanese Naral action

St Petersburg, Ang 22. I would also stated that the Russian trains a most the Zornton River on Argue 23th and model Austrean territory. In East Private Rastin avertors have dropped bombs on in litary buildings.

The Reserve continue to been the offensive in the Gondinnen district. They are now inflitting at least four term. Comming regiments of infantry with heavy gains. The Russians cavalry captured two gant

St. Petereburg, Aug. 22 (9 0 a. m.).

The Austrians routed in the recent fighting first towards the Orina pursued by Servians all along the line. The Servians captured forty guns, a quantity of horses and ammunition, etc.

Grouse shooting has been aban loned. The moors are described. South coast resurts are full of East coast frequenters now, owing to fear of raids

Lanton Aug 23, (6-10 a. m.)

France and England have informed Turkey that they have no designs against the integrity of Turkey It is believed that Russia has given similar assurances.

The United States State has passed the Government War Risks

Insurance Bill.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed a war appropriation of fifty million dollars. The Premier promised to consider the anguestion that Canala should recognise the Balgians' herouse by giving thom a hospital.

The Prince of Wales' Fund has reached a million and a half

sterlings.

There is little news this morning. German cavalry is apparently over-ranning Flanders as far as Ostend, though their object is not yet apparent., Possibly the Germans are making a flank march from the Mense towards Gheat with the object of ultimately turning south and attacking the French.

The distribution of the Allie I forces is naturally kept secret. In The German the rear there are fortresses of Lille and Maubenge attack meets this barrier, but the Germans must detach troops to check the Belgians at Antwerp. So long as the B Igian aimy is able to take the field the Germans nust carofully watch their rear and communications.

The Servines are following up the victory of Latzuitas and attacking bridges and cutting off the Austrians who aban loned rich hooty. The guns captured were highly important. They were mostly Howitsers.

A new Austrian mobilisation order calls out every man capable of bearing arms including those engaged in harvesting

The Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy.

The French fleet surprised Austrian warships. The French shell hit the battleship Zriny: bursting to her magazine. The vessel sank immediately.

It is reported that popular enthusiasm is growing in Italy to fight beside the Triple Entente

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the patriotic offer of the Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar to place his personal services at the disposal of His Majosty the King-E nperor The Maharaj Kumar has been selected to serve on the personal staff of the General Officer Commanding one of Brigades of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

London, Aug 23.

The Admiralty states that the Germans are continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Consequently neutral ships traversing the North Sea, no matter what their destination, are exposed to considerable dangers. Admiralty, therefore, desires to impress on British and neutral shipping the vital importance of touching at British ports before entering the North Sea, in order to ascertain the routes and channels which the Admiralty is keeping awapt, along which the dangers have been reduced as far as possible.

While reserving to itself the utmost liberty of retaliatory action against this new form of warfare the Admiralty announces that it has so far laid no mines during the present war, and is en leaveuring

to keep the sea routes open for peaceful commerce.

Official Press Bureau announces that the Danish steamship Maryland struck a mine in the North Sea and foundered Danish steamship Broberg witnessed the accident and her houte were launched, but they were unable to find the Maryland's crow During the search the Broberg truck a mine and foundered crew were saved and have been landed at Lowestoft, happened on the main trade route, 85 miles from land.

The British steamships Hyades, of 8,352 tons, and the City of

Winchester have been caught and sunk by Germans.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires has received instructions to have Berlin at four o'tlock to-morrow mornings if. Chrimans, has not replied to the Japanese ultimatum.

Hitherto the Japanese Embassy has received no information indicative of Germany's reply to the Japanese ultimatum

America's reply to Japan (!China) says that she understands that Japan is not seeking territorial aggrandisement, but promises to return Kino-chau to China, and to maintain the integrity of China, and to act in accordance with the Augli-Japanese Alliance. Also that Japan will consult the United States hafire taking steps beyond the houndaries of Kise chaon,

The Aspane a nie prepried to stuck Kirs ding which is defended by several thousand Germon It is a bessel that the

harbour and outsairts are mined. The Japanese Ambassador in London expects that Japan will declare war against Germany in the course of the day

Japan has declated war on thermany

R. gier's agent learns from the dipaness Anbussior that the Empotor of Japan has traind the forturing Imp red recoupt : "We declare war on Germany. We comment our same and navy to earry on hostilities against the Contain Empire with all their atrene th

The Rescript points out that while Japan nathoped to preserve peace in the Far East by maintuining strict neutrality the action of Germany compelled Great Bittain, "Our Ally," to open hoti ities. "German," says the Rescript, "is busy with walke preparations at Kunschau while her armed vessels threaten our and our Ally's sommerec."

The Japanese Emperor's rescript concludes. Pesce in the Far East has been thus jeopardised. Accordingly Japan and Great Britain, after full and frank communication, have agreed to take Britain, after full and frank communication, near agreed measures in protection of their general interest in accordance with the Alliance. Japan desired to obtain that object, by peaceful means, but Germany failed to answer accepting Japan's advice, with profound regret that we are compelled to declare war. It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valour of our subjects peace may soon be restored, and the glory of the Empire enhanced.

Aug. 88, 4-10 a. m.

It transpires that the small reargiard which govered Belgian retirement to Antwerp was attacked at Lourrains, where it suffered heavily.

A Belgian communique which has been issued says: "The army has been able to carry out in entirety the first role devolving upon it, namely, that of gaming time Not having to fight alone it merges its own opport, the defence of Balgium, in the general strategic size of the Allies to crash the enemy. As a whole, the Allies are not yet in a position to co-operate entirely with the Belgians, but in a few days this will no longer be the case."

The Germans in Belgium are said to be marching towards France, via Ondenarde.

London, Aug. 23.

Paris telegrams confirm the reports that the French have assumed the offensive in Charleroi district. There have been several engagements.

Following a bloody engagement at Luttre a battle is proceeding in the Belgium province of Hamault.

The Minister of Justice states that the Belgium army is in excellent condition. All the Belgian forts at Liège and Namur are still remeting.

O'ficial accounts from Paris of the fighting in Lorraine show that several Army Corps attacked the French advance guards, and them came the main body of the Germans, who outnumbered the French.

The latter had been fighting uninterruptedly for six days, and consequently the French left wing fell back on the advanced works at Nancy while the right was strongly established in the Donon range,

In retaking Mulhausen the Frenchmen took 24 guns and a thousand prisoners. By fierce bayonet charges they drove the Germans to the Rhine, which was the original object of the operations in Upper Alsace.

The French are making great progress in Alsace.

Reuter's Malta correspondent learns from industrial Italian quarters that Italy's intervention in favour of the Triple Entents is only a question of days.

Aug. 28. 3-10 p. m. The tension between Austria and Italy has been greatly increased. Austria scenses Italy of giving the Allies' ficet facilities in the Adriance. It is reported that a declaration of war is imminent.

A communique, issued in St. Petersburg says that the German troops engaged three Russian Army Corps near Grunbinuen on the 20th instant. Desperate fighting occurred, and the Russians who suffered enormous losses, fell back pursued.

The Russians after an engagement have occupied Insterburg. The Grand Duke Nich das, in an official despatch, says that the successes at Gumbinnen were achieved by General Lenneukampf's

army, and that they are of great strategic value.
It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Goldap. Bombay, Aug. 23 (1.40, a. m.)

No messages have been received from London since six o'clock yesterday evening

London, Aug. 23. 4-45 p. m.

The Popo is dead.

Aug. 28, 11-85 a. m.

The Pope died at one o'clock in the morning. In a moment of lucidity he said, "The end is approaching. The Almighty, in His mexhaustible goodness, wishes to space me the horrors Europe

The Papa is a victim of the war. When his peace efforts fulled his strongth departed. Crowle of papal diquitaries remained all night in the Throne Room receiving bulletine. The King and Quen of I'aly learned of the illness with deep concern. The Pope roused himself at intervals, and talked mostly of the walk Hermarkel path mostly: "In ancient times Popes could have stayed the slaughter; now I am powerless. The Pope's sisters and meses and Cardina's Merry del Val and Missiatelli more present at its death. Cardinal Volpe directs the Holy See advertism.

A sofficial announcement issue I in Paris says that the position. of the Allies is excellent along the whole front,

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Bolgian Acmy confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has been difficult aime early this morning. The Belgian troops admirably performed their duty of delaying the hortile advance, enabling their allies to complete their concentration without interference. The Belgian retirement had been anticipated for some days. It has been dictated by the strategical situation.

An official statement, issued in Berlin, says that Gorinary informed the Japanese representative in Berlin that she had an reply to make to the Japanese demand. to the Japanese demand.

London, Aug. 24, 12-15 pm. Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese are bombard-

ing Iningtan.

The Times, welcoming Japan as a combatant in henorable ful-Alment of treaty obligations, says that this wer will form one more tie uniting the two island Empires in a common purpose in Eastern

The Daily Telegroph says that the automatic effect of Japan's declaration of war against Germany will be the total ruin of the latter's cherished ambitton in the Far East.

The efficial Press Bureen announces that the Austrian Government has ordered the disarmament of the cruiser Ka ser Elizabeth now

at Kiao-chau, and the transfer of her crew to Tienth n. The crew of the Danish steamship Maryland, which foundered in the North Sea after striking a mine, have been landed at Ostend

The War Office in Paris announces that Zepelin No. 8, coming from Strassburg, has been shot down at Badenveiler.

A German groplane, containing officers, which was flying over Ache, near Termonds, caught fire and crashed to the earth officers were killed.

One hundred thousand men have volunteered for active service in Canada, and 27,000 are already molilling.

Owing to the shortage of charge the Matt in Paris is activaly coining silver, and has issued £183,000 worth during the fast ten days. It is expected that the figure will reach £500,000 by the end the month.

Official telegrams from Albania to Italy describe the position

of the country as desperate, especially economically.

All Europe is expectantly waiting news of the struggle in South West Belgium, where between Mons and Namur the Germans are aupposed to be making a formulable effort to break through into France. Experts think that at least seven Army Corps, the flower of the German Army, are engaged, opposed by a solid wall of French. The battle is expected to last some days. In the meanwhile only three thousant troops remain in Brussels. in Central and Northern Pelgion. They are covered by small and rapidly moving cavalry patrols, which are screening the main operations, but are carefully avoiding Antwerp, which has become a veritable military porcupine.

An Official Press Bureau unacounces that the British forces were engaged all day Sunday and after dark, in the neighbor hood

of Mons, and held their ground.

The Bure is also says that news has been received that the first line. of defence of Namur has been taken, and this necessitates the withdraws of a position of the allied troops from the Sambre line to their original postcion on the French trouter

The Bureau states that no intermate uses been received regarding cast alties, which will be jublished as soon as they are known

The Frees Bureau at nounces that Nounchas 'allen.

A French efficial dispatch assued this more you of the tro Germans were making most desperate off the Collab Board Frenchmen had taken offensive everywhere from Mens to the frontier of the Ducky of Lavon'my. The battle on the ng. Nearly the new torne Jame and resource were engaged. Puld operations, the despatch continues, especially of the right, which is another ed, are difficult. The battle will presiment, last everal cay huge extension of the front and the numbers engaged tender it impossible to follow the battle step by step, and a decive result must be availed. Otherwise there is a risk of supplying the name with information.

An official communiqué, issued in Pairs, surcounces tual it has been decided to withdraw the French troops from Dopics and Saales as these points are no lenger important, seeing that the s'unch ocsupy a fertified line beginning at Nancy.

The Press Bureau says that the barl of Leven was dangerously

wounded on August 22nd

Charleroi has been tak in and re-taken.

From Brusselett is stated that 300,000 Germans have marched mathward on Charleroi.

It is announced by the Belgian Minister of War that the total

Balgian casualties amount to ten thousand

There has been great activity in England to-day. Mr Asquith returned to Downing Street in the morning, and saw Earl Kitchaper at 8 this morning. Afterwards the Cubi set met.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Buton Lelington to render advice and assistance to the Committee of the Dominion Contingents The members of the Comunitthe are Viscount Bryce, Baron Demman, Sir Edward Ward, Sr Owen Philips, Sir Gilbert Packer, Sie Herbert Murray, and Mr. Bichard Burbridge.

Army Orders announce that during the war competitive examimations from the especial Reserve of Officers, Militia, Territorials and the ranks for commissions in the Regular Army will be sus-

In continuance of the campaign against trade of Cermany and Ambria the Board of Trade is issuitg pamphlets giving details

and statistics. The London Chamber of Commerce will hold an

important meeting to-morrow to consider the question.

The Caradian House of Commons have passed a war appropriation of filty million dollars. The Premier promised to consider a suggestion that Canada should recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving them a hospital.

France has also advanced Belgium £10,000,000, sterling to meet

the accessities of the war.

Now that the Germans are in undisputed possession of Brussels they seem to be showing some consideration for the feelings of the inhabitants, since they refrain from lossing the Gomen by on the Palace or the Town Hall. The Bol, in the sound so anxious to avoid any pretext for German represals that even the Boy Scouts have been stripped of their unit rms.

The German commander in the city has posted proclamations announcing that forced by circumstances to make levies, he requests the population to acquiesce, and not to adopt an aggressive attitude; otherwise he will be compelled to take the severest measures.

The German troops are on the outskirts of Brussels and the adjoining villages, but they are not quartered on the city itself.

Antwerp was quiet on Saturday, but the entire city was filled. with clouds of powder smoke after midnight.

The Germans desappeared from North Relgium yesterday. Railway communication has been resumed from Antwerp to Ghent and westward, and also from Antwerp to Dutch Limburg.

A Belgian official announcement says that flying columns have cleared the country around Antwerp and all Germans have been repulsed or captured

The Germans, who had encamped at Marche in Luxemburg, have

proceeded south

A telegram from Ostend says that the Germans have not penstrated further west than Melle, five kilometres cast of Ghent. Germans are apparently wheeling southwards.

The French Foreign Munister telegraphs to-day that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without

advantage to either side at present.

While both French and Germans have large forces in other parts of the theatre of war, experts think it likely that the bulk of both armies will be ongaged in the fortheomo; butile, which will at least settle which army shall in future pursue the oftensive. The number of lines on which the Germans are advanting is uncertain, but it appears certain that they will have to confront an immense concentration on a triangle having its apex of Namin, and its base runmag from Manberge to Givet, due south of Namur

The Day Mel gives a graphic story of the entry of the Germans into Brusiels. Shorely after the booming of cannon the sounds of military music not in 'el that the enemy's triumphal march had Past coale a scouling party of Uhlans, and then horse and foot, ait lies and support, with the siego train A special feature was a hundred motor cars with quick firers. Every regiment was headed by its band, the solders singing "Die Watch am Rhein" and "Deutschland Ucher Alles". Arriving at the great square Amring at the great squarebefore the Gate do Nord, the mantry broke the famous gorse' sto, while the people gized open-mentiod. The troops, estimated at 50,000, 1a at though the Bindurals to their camp on the heights near Rochelped. The piphere, ten deep, watched the much past in stony sile, ce. Then self-control was admirable. The troops seem to have I chaved discreets, though some were overboaring and taction. A drop grant of sugar was evoked by the spectacle of two fields a classic manual d and attached to an Uhlan's stirrup leather, and of a tour dressed in the uniform of a Belgian General.

The engagen cuts in Eucl Prussia during the last six days were fought with the utmost desperation. The battle front extended forthirty miles. The reticat of the 20th German Army Corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The German population is abandoning the villages and flecing northwards,

The Russians report that the Gamans, in full retreat, are crossing the River Angerapp. The Rassians have occupied Johannesburg, Ottersburg, Willenberg, and Soldan. The Garmans set fire to Neidenburg before evacuating it. The Russians are threatening the German communications.

The Russians have occapied Arys, 20 miles west of Lyck.

The Austrian Government admits the detest on the Drina.

The Servians have cleared the country round Lozmiza, Leshnitza, and Shabatz. The Servian cavilry ditested an Austrian column capturing four howitzers and ter had gond A French officially despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says that the Austrians in attempting a counter-attack towards Snabatz were repulsed. The Servians now are ready to cross the Save River and invade Hungary.

It is officially announced that the Service spoils hitherto collected at Loznitza comprise 4,000 priseners, 53 guns, 8 howi zers, 114 c. issons, 14 field knicker, a great number of wagons, and vast quantities of rifles and ammunition,

Following the Austrian defeat in Servin the Austrian Government has issued a curious announcement that it has been obliged to gather all its forces against Servia is henceforth to be regarded as a printive expedition, not as definite war. This is regarded as meaning that Austria will abandon offensive action against the Servians.



### The Madness of Men.

#### By Clement J. Bundock

I was looking for I fe, and I fo and death

I was looking for thangs bear dal, as i I found things sanster

I was linking for the wonl is of creation, and I found the horiors of exclusation.

I was looking for freedom, and I found bon lage.

I was looking for peace, and I found the evidences of war.

In Tor Bay I saw them, dark and fearful agents of destruction, quiet enough as they lay still on the untroubled waters, and pretty enough in the evening when they were transformed into belts of twinkling lights encirching the mouth of the harbour, but potential hounds of fary who, when loosened from the leash, will rush madly across the ocean spitting fire and confusion and disaster on all sides.

We were walking—I and a friend—from Babbacombe to Torquay, by the fascinating footpath that winds over the cliffs high above the sea. The charm of that walk I cannot describe in writing, it is known, and can be known, only by those who have experienced it. One can talk of the towering heights, rich in trees and shrubs, of the wide patches of fresh green, of the peculiar delights of the woods, of the descents into and ascents out of the occasional coves, of the tranquility and seclusion of the coves, of the beach of large shingles, of the great sea itself stretching away in an immense semi-circle of blue and green and grey, silent and mysterious, of the scienty and repose which touch it all. One can talk, but it does not convey the grandenr of it.

And on this day the scene was surely at its brightest. Nature, on every hand, invited rest and composure, with all her voices she spoke of beauty and hie. Free his, she offered, the life of sunshine and open fields, of rain and keen-bracing words, of pure food and healthy pursuits. She gave promise of strong robust men and women with powerful limbs and tanned faces and the colour of health in their cheeks. She spoke unceasingly of his, abounding life, of energy, vitality, and cleanliness. She displayed herself and hinted at the powers she has to offer man when he is ready. She singlested unlimited possibilities of achievement when man at last emerges from the chaos of his making and sets his face to the sun.

Of all things it was elequent as she showed us life on every hand and in the midst of her appeal for the awakening of man, while we were yet listening to her promises and prophecies, we saw a sudden flash on the sea at a great distance, an angry boom raced over the water to us and, almost level with the spot on which we stood, a spout of foam raised itself from the sea.

The war hounds were barking!

And in an instant all was changed. Death monopolised our thoughts. Ont there, riding grimly on the vast ocean, borne by the very power which a moment before had promised us a richer life, were the sinister messengers of death—floating monaments to the insanity of statesmen, the iniquity of financiers, the childishness of nations, and the stupidity of men.

That scene, the lurking presence of death amidst abounding life, the fearful nearness of disaster to that land of exquisite lessure, the grey creeping horror before the gasety and colour of that wonderful coast, was but a dramatic setting of the enormous contradiction of twentieth century life.

Oivilisation, being defined, is that state of society in which men live to kill.

In the world as it is success, and case and comfort are schieved at the cost of failure and anxiety and suffering. Riches are amassed out of poverty, and the power of invention is welded to add misery to misery, and to accentate the gain of an unhappy people. Morality and Religion constitute the thin covering to a detectable mass of loathsome practices and blasphemies, and disease and impurity are encouraged in their attack upon health and virtua by insanitary dwellings, sickening courts, overcrowded streets, and horribly congested cities. A dazaling aristocracy dances upon the mutilated bodies of men and women—and children too—who have starved and died to contribute the gilt and glitter to the dancers' revelves. All is madness. All is confusion. All is distraction. None is guilty—all are guilty.

And the presiding Spirit is Passur-far the worship of whom those evils of the sea, those bounds of war, were built.

Later we strolled along the harbour side to get a closer view of the submarines fastened there. They looked more terrible than the glowering monsters outside. These queer things, half concealed beneath the water, seemed to hold within their long, sinewy bodies more concentrated power to harm. As we watched, one slunk away from its fellows, making for the open sen, with a silent gliding movement like a venomous snake. Long, thin, half submerged, it was the very incare atten of all malignant forces of disruption.

It was tupe to look upon these creatures, so intricately

It was impossible to look upon these creatures, so intricately and yet so compactly constructed, and to note their superb motion, without marvelling at the extent of human genius. But it was impossible not to realise at the same in oment the colossal height of human folly. Here was a work of magnificent completeness, a triumph of inventive power and engineering skill, a wonderful machine capable of wonderful performances. Man has struggled and laboured, pondere hand worried to perfect it. And now he has accomplished his end he sends the machine of his creation to sink and to destroy, to cause havoc on the seas, to strike terror, and to bring calamity to the human race. It is for this man searches his brains. It is for this man pays.

In the smoke room of a Torquay hotel that evening many of the men from these ships and submarines were gathered. These particular men were not of the naval rank and file. Knowing little of naval matters, I am unable to say just what degree of responsibility they assumed in the nation's murderous exploits, but their dress was distinctive, and, obviously, they were well treated. Finely-proportioned, physically superb young fellows they appeared to be, and their's were not the pale, bloodless faces of the men of the town. And this army of young men, in the years of vigour and activity, that might have been an incalculable asset to a nation more famous for its reason than for its brutal senselessness is maintained in idleness by Britain to await the day when it shall have the opportunity of sending to the bottom of the sea a similar army of young men from Germany, or of going to the bottom of the sea itself if Germany gets the blow in first! In those terms is stated the intelligence of Britain.

The waste of life and wealth must go on because Profit reigns undisturbed, and the trade of armaments most loyally ministers to its pleasure

And while the work of demolition goes on, while statesmen vote millions of pounds for the pursuance of it, while ministers of religion bless and sunction it, while lords and ladies break bottles of champaigne over every new monster which is let loose, while new-papers shrick and how their war cries, while men offer themselves for the service of death, while the populace yells its delight at naval reviews, people starve, children die, agony and distress invade the towns, ugliness climbs into the seat of beauty, and progress stumbles blindly.

How mad is man.



### The War Must be Stopped.

#### And We Must Stop it.

The next few days will be critical for the peace of Europe, and Socialists of all countries should be up and acting. When Germany, France, and Britain were on the verge of war in 1911, one of the most potent factors in preventing the outbreak of hostilities was the simultaneous campaign for peace conducted by the Labour and Socialist movement in the principal cities of the three countries. A similar campaign should now be arranged. Or it may be too late.

There is still some hope that the war may be localised, but Russia proclaims that she will assist Servia should Austria occupy any of her territory, and Germany proclaims that she will assist Austria should Russia attack her. And were Russia and Germany to intervene, a general European conflagration would be well-night inevitable.

Europe is at the present divided into two armed camps. On the one side is the Triple Alliance, composed of Germany, Anatria, and Italy; on the other, the Triple Entente, composed of Britain, France, and Russia. By a treaty signed between Germany and Austria in 1879, each Power pledged itself to support the other if attacked by Russia. Five years later Italy joined the alliance. The terms of the treaties between Anatria and Italy and Italy and Germany have never been made public, but their purport is will known. If France should attack either Germany or Italy, it is understood that both Powers are pledged to co-operate against her. Should Russia and France together attack any one of the three allies, all three are pledged to unite spainst them.

On the side of the Triple Entente, France and Russia were the first to dome together; Britain for a long time steadily refused to be drawn into the dangerous vortex of European quarrels. The terms of the treaty between these Powers were made known in 1897; by it France is entitled to the support of Russia in a Franco-German war, provided France is not the aggressor. In 1904 Britain entered into an Entente Cor hale with France, and in 1914 into an alliance with Russia.

It will be seen, therefore, that the danger of a great European War is very real. Should this terrible possibility become an actual fact, it is beyond luman imagination to concave the here in of the events that would cose — Death, cisease, starration would reign over the entire Continent, and, unless the war were stopped in its early stage, the whole februe of civil coon in Europe would fall to the ground. The armies which would engage in conflict would number seven million men — On the North Sea, in the English Channel, on the Baltic Sea, in the Mediterranean, the neval fleets of the two groups would need with unthinkable disaster—Cities would be destroyed, the country-side would be decastated food supplies would be cut off, the people would starve in thousands—and rise in hungry rebellion. Every man's hand would be against his brother's.

A very grave responsibility rests upon the Socialist and Labour movement of Europe at this moment. Our movement is the guardian of peace. It is fifty million strong, and if it will only act unitedly it can make war impossible.

If the organised workers will demonstrate with sufficient force, a European war can be made absolutely impossible. No nation which is divided against itself can expect to wage war successfully with another nation. On the Continent, where the armies are Conscriptionist, this is particularly fine, and it is an open secret that thousands of the soldiers serving the terman, French, and Austrian Governments by compulsion are Sacialists and view their task with loothing and abhorience. Victories cannot be won with armies of that nature.

Unless we are thought to be exiggerating the influence of the Labour and S cialist movement, we will quote from the faiberal weekly review, The Nation In its issue of May 17, of this year, it said:

"We believe that the influence of Socialism is now so widespread "as to be a check upon any war for any end some a defence so legitimate and inevitable that even a Socialist conscience would regretifully approve it."

No Socialist conscience would approve the war which is looming before us if it came upon us. We have the power to stop it. We must do so. How? By demonstrating in each numbers and with such fervour all over Europe that the various Governments will be made to realise and fear the strength of the autowar party. The International Signalist Bureau should not immediately. In Austria, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain, the workers should gather in their thousands and declars that they will not have war. Now is the time to strike this blow for peace. The delay of even a few days would be fatal.

The Internation I Socialist Pureau is at the present time meeting in special session in Brussels. It will, no doubt, call upon its affiliated organisations to conduct an uprecedented campaign of protest. What is the national executive of the Lagour Party doing to bring the British movement into line with the movement on the Continent? Let it get to work at once and let the protest of the British Labour and Socialist movement be so strong, in volume and in passion, that the Government will not be able to withstand its demand for peace.

THE EDITOR of Labour Leuder.

## The Ruling Turk.

#### TRAITS OF THE GOVERNING CLASS

All foreign observers of Turkish life in Constantinople have been struck by the growth and persistence, since the overthrow of Abdul Hamid, of a strong Nationalist spirit among the educated classes. Whether this "new Nationalism budes well or ill for the tranquillity of the Near East is (says the Times' Constantinople correspondent) a question that cannot easily be answered. To estimate its possibilities for good or evil, it is first of all essential to understand the state of mind of the Turkish educated class, or Intelligencia, of Constantinople and Smyrna. The Anatolian peasant, whose homely virtues have been deservedly praised, has never played a part in the government of his country. His ignorance and lack of civic courage have conspired with his obedience and unassertiveness to prevent him from being more than an uncomplaining tax-payer in peace and an equally uncomplaining food for powder in war. Town life and Levantine surroundings are apt to sap his natural virtues when he has abandoned the soil for the Government office to which the educated son of the prosperous farmer so often aspires.

#### THE MOSLEM LEVANTINE.

"Turkish" in name, the educated class, especially in the capital, is not always Turkish in blood. It is really a "Moslem Levantine" bureaucratic and military caste, often divided by the quarrels of political cliques but united by Islam and by the determination to maintain the claim of the Pirk, in whose name it governs, to rule as undesputed master over the subject rices. The ceatualisation of power in Constantinople which followed Mahmad the Reformer's destruction of the disc arress and abolition of the great Pashaliks, encomously increased its influence. The primitive Turk was a solition, independent of his neighbor son mental gits, but superior in discipline and mandiness. Person and By can me induce es were long neutralized by the midday its lation and by the greater relative importance of the provincial exprairs. Midwined's success drove to the capital the able provincial in search of a circuit that it also tended to "Levantinize" the provincial

Since the Revolution of 1908 the ultimate control of affairs has seemed to be vested in a mainly Rumehot (European Turkish) party, sometimes inspired by Jews and crypto-Jews. But whatever the ruling clique, the moral and mental atmosphere of Constantinople, credulous, excitable, and unstable, forms a screen through which it is difficult to discern the lineaments of the protagonists of the Turkish drama. The Moslem Levantine, usually braver, prouder, and less intelligent than the Levantine Curistian, but with the same "braingloriousness" the same instability, the same curious inability to see more than one side of a question, and the same tendency to "smatter" rather than learn a subject thoroughly, is the material with which the leaders of the Intelligencia must work. But the word "Levantine" must not be taken in its least favourable sense. The majority of Turkish offisials are honest; many are hard workers and the idle are often so because they have not been trught how to work. The success of Sir R Crawford in the Custome a humistration and of Oskien Effendim the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs proves that Ostoman officials can do good work under proper direction. The majority of the minor provincial officials are little affected by Levantine influence and would render excellent service and their chiefs cease to treat them as pawns in the party game.

#### RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Yet the influence of the capital is enervating nor is it sufficiently counteracted by education. Religion, if still potent among the masses, seems a political rather than a moral force among the educated men of the younger generation. Just as Orth dox Christianity is viewed by most Ottoman Greeks from a merely national standpoint, so Islamism appeals to the natural desire of the educated Turk, who has lost belief in its nogmas, to enjoy material advantages over the non-Moslem in this world, whatever he may believe as regards the next. The moral teaching of Islam concerning abstinence from gambling, drunkenness, and sexual immorality is ignored by too large a proportion of the free-thinking youth of Constantinople. If local conditions are not calculated to prevent the conversion of good provincial stock into Levantines, education abroad often produces deplorable results. In some cases Circe rather than Pallas Athene claims the interest of the expatriated Turk; in others the Erinyes of Revolution are the goddesses to whom all is sacrificed and in the company of whose votaries the exile or student fits himself to govern an ancient Empire.

But the Tarkish governing class still possesses moral assets of value—abundant charity to its poorer members, much good nature and urbanity, more idealism than foreigners suspect, and among the young a genuino ardour for the benefits of administrative progress.

In the new leaders of the governing class are found men of a type different from that of the majority of their followers. Most of the chief "Ittihadps" (Unionats) are Rumeliots. Some are of dewish or crypto Jewish origin; others have been influenced by Jewish Salonika, the Mecca of the Turkish revolutionary, now in infidel hands. Their chief weaknesses are their lack of experience, their Oriental warship of force, the traditional Ottomag arbitrariness, supplemented by revolutionary intolerance, which leads them to regard opposition as a form of rebellion and criticism unsweetened by flattery as a proof of hostility. The national fear of responsibility clung to them during their first experiments in government and led them to adopt singular and often transparent disguises which they have not altogether diffed. Their friends have done them a disservice by insisting too emphatically on the nobility of their ideals. Their enemies have insisted too strongly on the "strange" contrast between their libertarian precepts and their often arbitrary practice. Avid of power rather than wealth, capable of a high degree of patriotic idealism combined vita what patrio i may regard as very materialistic political methods, they surpass most of their compatriets in courage and persistence.

#### "CALPACK"

#### Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make himself look necre respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel bend-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high efficials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment

S. F. Chishti, & Co,

Near Delhi & London Bank, Delhi.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Cairo, and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kells all five Nest, clean, crnamental, convenient and cheep Lasts all sense a Mark of netal Cannot p. Hor tip ever, Will not soil or injure anything tourinteed effective for protection from infectious discusses and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp Price Be 1/ Post free

#### OPINION.

Gwaller, 24-VII-14 I have seen your FLY KILIEES, they are so nine lease send Two per V P. P urgently and oblige.

(Sd) V (I HOTF, LIEUT, L M. S. The East & West Trading Co., Delhi.

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Ird'an Rubler Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Head Presses.

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

#### Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar i Islam," the leading

daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1918, writes . "The well-known native physician, Dr. Kuldan Motirson of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases perturing both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government are cost which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga. Volas the best one has been very attractive inasmuch as it makes fresh and youthful flood gan in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion or giving a trial to a tru of the said pade from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pil's male or the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from examperation and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the palis for persons having a lean body and suffering from debil ty.

#### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

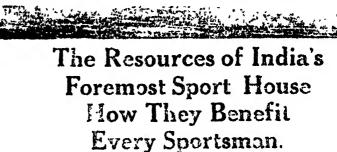
This YARUTI or life-giving neglet has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all a carry disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our extectived customors. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expetiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We a commend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost atrength and rejuvenates the emeriated, and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfamer admires, it is that which diffuses frag-rance of its own second. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupces ten only 13s. 4d. Postage extra. No Parkes necessary. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.



#### A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:-I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit, etc., nectar of children.

> (Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4. K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.



THERE are few athletic houses anywhere and certainly none in Ind that privide sprits gent of such sterling rules as that nade and recommended by ourselves

Till: extraordinary que lity and moderate price of all we sell is que to our manufacturing and importing resources.

OUR modern Factory at SIALKO I is not only the largest in Indie, but amongst the biggest and most efficiently equipped in the world.

IT is controlled by ENGLISH experts who guide not only the administrat to but the manufacturing side of the entire business.

SPORTS gear made by Uberoi Ltd. is in every way equal to that made at Home-and it is at least from ten to thirty per cent, cheaper.

FOR twenty five years we have concentrated on making sports gear as well as thoroughly skilled workmanship and efficient machinery will permit-making and selling in such quantities that have reduced manufacturing and selling prices to an absolute minimum.

We want you to Investment the murits of the goods we sell, we will gladly send a selection per, V. P. P. ON APPROVAL.

Send To DAY for a copy of our illustrated sporta catalogue—it ia free.

UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT & CALCUTTA.

## Money!

## Everybody Wants It.

## Money -

You can earn good money—as much as Rs. 3 a day—by getting in touch with us. Our proposition, which is a straight business-like one, calls for ordinary intelligence. And, moreover, the work entailed is so simple that members of an entire family could take to it and thereby increase the present income of the home, enabling many coveted luxuries to be indulged in, which could not be done otherwise.

## Money!

## **ALL YOU**

Make Hosiery for us according to our instructions in your spare time. We purchase all the Hosiery you make at favourable rates. and keep you regularly employed.

#### COUPON.

To GENZ, WHEELER & Co

supply me with an Auto-Knitter

Name.....

Genz, Wheeler & Co. (Dept. 6.) 11-2, Lindsay Street, Calcutta

## Men, Women and Children

Please send me full details of your offer to all can earn more money monthly. Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial. Write for Prospectus Now-You might forget it later. Address :---

GENZ, WEELER & CO,

(Dept. 36) 11-2, Lindsay Street, CALCUTTA.



Over 25 years the Favourite Remedy for Headache and Neuralgia.

STEARNS \* HEADACHE CURE

is used wherever heads sohe and is easy to take.

The ingredients of STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE are enclosed in a wafer, which, moistened in water and swallowed, quickly carries them to the stomach and releases them for prompt, safe, certain relief.

Send this advertisement and 12 annas to your chemist and get a box containing 12 doses of STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE.

## Have You Any

## MEMORIALS \* \*

## \* APPLICATIONS OR

## APPEALS \* \* \*

## To Be Drafted?

opened in response to a very extensive and pressing demand. If the full facts of any case are supplied to us in English or Urdu, whether in writing or verbally in a personal interview, our Drafting Bureau will draft a Memorial, Application or Appeal as the case may be in a proper form without any avoidable delay and will offer you any advice you may need. The charges are exceedingly moderate and will be quoted on application in each case before the work is taken in hand. No one need despair of justice for want of a properly drawn up Application or Memorial to his superior officer, the Head of a Local Government, the Government of India or the Secretary of State, or the Ruling Chief of a Protected State.

If you wish to send your papers or to obtain a personal interview write to—

The Manager of
The "Comrade" Drafting Bureau,
The "Comrade" Offices,
DELHI.

# omrac

### A Weekly Journal.

### Edited by - Mohamed Ali

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth then hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere. They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRARY, JAMIL ILLITA ISLAMIA, JAMIA NASAR, NEW DELHI.

- Morrie

Vol. 8.

No. 9 & 10.

Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, 12th September, 1914.

Indian Rs. 12. Fereign Al

CONTENTS

	-				
THE WAR IN HUBOPS-			4 German-Statement for		
News of the Week		165	Abroad	••	188
Explanatory Notes	٠.	177	The Full of Jacge	• . •	188
OUR LONDON LETTER		182	General Joffre		188
THE HOLY WAR	•••	184	▲ German View of the		
Tun Blue-Book		184	Naval War .		189
Varst-			The Grant to the Islamia		
To Our Indian Troops Goin	E		Coilege, Lahore		189
to War	••	186	Week's News in the "Comi	ade"	, 18 <b>6</b>
THER A TECH-			LADING ABT'CLUS-		
Germany's Explanation		196	British Opinion and the W	AR	.190
Russia's Rejouder	••	186	The Campaign,- IV		192
Feeling in Berlin		187	WAR AND PAGE		194
Feeling in Paris	••	187	THE EDITOR'S APOLOGY A		
The Japanese Intervention How Germany came to	1	187	"LAME" EXCUSE	•••	197
Kino-Chau		188	ADVETISEMENTS	198-	_200

### The War in Europe.

News of the Week.

I rolon, Aug 25.

THE fall of Namur is regarded as at tidely maxile are use the expected to held out for at least a cortangut, working hard or maxi-

With Antwert
The result of their wondered scene to be there the Albest have abandoned, at least temp stards a position to a not have off to a movement was possible. The Adias are now case and I on the man position, probably extending along L.H. Valen ennoy Warboard and Mexicies. It is pointed out that even it to deleves que distant is possible there are prepared defences through Las and Rheims while in the reac are the immense girdle of forts round Paris the aid of this succession of obstacles the Alice should be able to make every advance of the enemy as costly as possible until pres-

sure is automatically released from the Bast 1.85 p.m : A meeting of the Cabinet M maters and Generals was held at Earl Kitchener's residence from midnight until two o'clock this moreing. E-st Kitchener visited Mr. Asquith

8.65 rm.. The House ci Commons re assembled to-day in an atracephere of tense execcioncy. Many members were military uni-

form town Mr. Asquith said : "We have heard to-cay from Field Marshal Sir John French that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position him been successfully effected. It is undesirable to say more at except that General French reports that despite hard marching and hard fighting, the British forces are in the best of spirits. General French estimates our casualties at something over two thousand, but have not jet received any names."

120 P.M.: In the House of Lurds to-day, Earl Kitchener made the first resch as Secretary of State for War. He suphasised that

his position in the Government involved his adherence to neither parts. Like these who were now so willingly joining the colours, his terms of office was for the duration of the war, or three years if the war lasted longer; others would then he able to take their places and see the matter through. Serious conflicts were ahead and considerable sacrifices would be willingly borne for our honour and our position in the world. They would be willingly shared by the Dominions, who were sending contingents; and giving every assistance to the Mother Country

Our troops had already been for thirty-six hours in contact with superior forces and had maintained the best traditions of the British soldier They had behaved with the utmost gallantry. musts they had been called upon to execute domanded the greatest steadmens of soldiery and skill in their commanders. Earl Kitchener said he had telegraphed to Field Maishal French to congratulate the troops on their splendid work. "Britain was proud of them."

Earl Kitchener pointed out the heavy casualties which a European war entailed. He emphasised the smoothness with which the mobilisaand the transportation of the Expeditionary Force hal been carried out and paid a warm tribute to the realiness of civilians to assist the

Earl Kitchener continued. "We know deeply France has appreciated the value of Great Britain's pr mpt assistance; it must also prove of high mulitary significance in restricting the sphere of operations and determining them disting. Every one would have recovered if the contrious of strategy had permitted the British to be ranged along outs of the saling to Belgium army. Belgium, however, one of its sandther will have be a languiding."

Elect 's takener continued. While other countries have under com, alsony service, be aght their full resource, into the field, we has still a vast re are to dian from the recourses of the Mother Country and the Dominious The response of the Dominions has already shown that we have not looked to them in vain. India, Canada, Australia, and New Zouland are scuding powerful con-tingents, and the Territorials of Great British have loyally resjon lid to the stera call of duty. Over now may bestallions of Torritorials with 'ine patrictism have alienty voluntoised for service abrond. Allo the hundred thousand nearth already asket for have been precidedly accured. Bohind that we have the coserves." Barl Kitchener and med that he describe to have constantly in the field an ermy not naworthy of the power and the responsibilities of the Empire (chara). He could not, at the stare, say the limit of the course reported. The sade of the find sony was not being raced add in ghe attain, in the course of the next six months a total of thirty divising, while would be continued maintained in the field, but if the war was profusited and our fortunes varied or were adverse, then he was could lent that further exertions and sacrifices on the part of the Empire would not be denied. (Loud cheese).

A small German raiding party from Windhhoek has entered British Namazualand. On their way they came into conflict with some Boer farmer settled in German territory who killed a sergeant and a few others. Owing to the waterless nature of the region, the invaders are anable to move far from the Orange River and the raid is unimpor-

The Canadian patrietic fund is rapidly mounting up. Toronto slone contributed 297,000 dollars in one day, and slone contributed 297,000 dollars in one expects to raise half a million in the next four days.

4.-20. Am. All boys of from sexteen to ninteen years of age Germany have been ordered to be put through a course of maketry and military training Retired officers will be employed instructors.

Two houses were destroyed and several person were killed. An sirship was brought down by six gins six mile from Autworp and her crewwere captured.

The Gormans have bombarded Malines, damaging the famous cathedral steeple and 200 houses. The Belgians vigorously damaging the retaliated and drove the enemy towards Vilvords Considerable losses were sustained on both sides. The crew was captured.

The Belgian State radway are sending a chonsand engines and the bulk of their ralling a och to France

A telegram from Aix la Chapelle and that General Lectuan was found among the runs of a large fort ready soffo stell -He was brought before General E nimely, who of mand him his short in recognition of his gallantry, Garagen L. consumn to ther Belgian of a one have bein sout to Tilip in

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphs that the Germans have had great loss ain Lorinine.

Landon, Aug 28 4-20 p m

12 5 A. M. The Official Press Bureau approunces to-night that there has been no further general engagement. The condition of British troops is in every way rutista corv.

A French official announcement sees that Presch as rement egun yesterday is proceeding methodically, despite German oppo-

The German Guards Corps was roughly hin fled in a hand to hand fight with Algerian troops and lost heavily

8-40. A.M. Austria bes handed its pre-parte to the Japane-Ambassador and the Austria Valuation fokts has been recalled.

In the House of Commons to day, Mr. Asquish are he would to-morrow move a humb's aid ers to the Majesty proper him to convey to the King of the B Igitus an expression of syn packy and admiration at the heroic resistance of the Bergians and the assurance of Great Britain's determination to support Belgiem in every way to vindicate her ind per leree and the public aw of Europe (Choers).

"Mr. Harcourt anneunced and therener, in to place of the died to capitulate on terms. The British commancer ban a plied that they must surrender uncon littorally, adding that Britain al vays respected private property. Mr. Hercourt added that the con mander had crossed the rirer Annu and the German naswer was expected to-night,

The Colored Office announces that Pogoland has surrendered ansonditionally. The Allies with outer Kamina to-m errow.

Mr. Hamersley asked whether in the present crisis some form compulsory service should not be adopted Mr. Asq. the toplic to the negative and reterred Mr. Hamersby to Earl K tenemer's statemen

Copenhagen: A German cincial telegram says that Prince Freidrick of Sexe Merangen was kaled by a shah at Namer on August 28.d.

The Press Bureau states that this officially aurounced to the Germans in torce yesterday attacked the brough or their southern frontier. The attack vas repulsed and the enemy refleed all along the line.

1-15 0 21.

The Russian frome to Base Principlane a support Nordenburg, Beneburg and Bisch fabore the alvancer soil continuing

The Russian columns meetin. Galan have deeped Tumopel and crossed the over Droster, Oaly three Andrew army corps are , of posing them.

The women of Canada have of red through the Dushess of Connaught, to build, quip and mainten a Naval Hospital. The Admirality has gratefully accepted the gift shich will be known as the Quandian Women's Hospital.

London, Aug. 26 6 40 p m. The Russ an General says that his true is a tracked the for illication of Ordan and F. soken a north of N an lenburg with hand grenados, and hayonets past really enveloping on Army Corps

A Dutch was our espondent who has returned to Amsterdam after traversing East Prussia, was thunderstruck when he learned that

the Russians had taken Gumbinnen. He said that it seemed to him. to be improbable that the town could be taken as the German trenches were of tremendeus strength. He says that the Germans are not strong enough on the east to fight a big battle as all available troops are required in the west.

Count Zeppelm has volunteered for active service. He will

command an airship.

Another airship attempted a raid on Antworp last night, but the authorities were too watchful and the airship abandoned the attempt.

1 50 A M. An official communique issued in Antwerp, says that the recent Belgian operation have succeeded in drawing the Germans on to one Malines-Brussels line, the object being to telleve the French position. In consequence the Fourth German Division which was marching southwards, has been obliged to march The Fourth Belgian Division at Namur accomplished its task in holding up a German column and they retired on the French The communique adds that certain Namur forts are still. line hold ng out

"Daily Mail" and "Daily Felegraph," a German cavalry corps in three channes made a thicktening raid against the English lines of commune were, but has been successfully repulsed. One column was be beton by the second before it got to Cite and fell back, being h allypid soil ght I' associational or potentially a bann was ambushed in a wood by French in artillery and almost completely destroyed. It is not known which i the thir i column has been encountered yet. This is probably what has given rise to the reportion Osten I that Lille and other towns had been occupied. In any case it seems probable that the Figure sederated to regard balle and other to var as not defended.

Provides received from Belgium, it appears that the Germans are a ranger headleng regardless of their hors of communication. It is stated that non-combatants have been or keed to have Dankirk.

The recent was nows has resulted in a rush in 7 35.9 a. The recent was new has resulted in a rush in recruiting Monday and Tuesday were the best days made the beginning Tells are strictly enforced. It is stated that as many as there percent are rejected. The result is that a magnificent body of picked man is boing formed Mr. Asquith emphasised in the Commons that Earl Kitchenor wanted as many recruits as possible.

The Garman Covers dent has sented a circular recommenting

Western these of war a large papers frankly discuss the position in the the Russin advance which is emain; tike a flood.

Treaming bills for fifteen inflience sterling have been alletted. the said and mention in the quaters precent. The total

Malt wion conditions will be

A Parriclegron sign for the Reman In adaptible are in Kiel Cand and the conser and destroyers are at Heligoland and protecting the coasts

Lon lon, Aug. 26 6 50 a. m Details which have been received of the great battle, I ave no doubt that enormous losses were sudained on both sides. All reports are unanimas in prising the admirable behaviour of the British troops who only felt back at the express command of their Commander in Chief and not under pressure it im the enemy. British troops and the African troops indicted severe losses on the German Importal Guard.

It is seported on good authority that Prince Frede ick Leopold, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Guards, was killed.

The Algerian soldiers distinguished themselves by a magnificent bayonat charge. They advanced these kilometres, despite a deadly fire from mitrailcuses

Field Marshal Von der Goltz has been appointed Military Governor of the occupied po tim of Beigium, and a civil adminiatrator has also been appointed.

A St. Peter burg telegram says that the Russian essualties have, hitherty, been largely due to the gurostrainable determination of the rank an i file to get at the enemy. The cavalry in the centre in the recent battle, suffered heavily. The cavalry encounter was followed by an infinity advance which was more than satisfactory.

A Servian offi id stal ment says that the whole of Servian

territory is now clear of the enemy.

Ostend telegram report florce fixhting on the outskirts between Uhlans and the Gondarmaric. The wounded are arraying la motor cars.

A Zeppelia threw eight bombs on Antwerp Twelve persons

were killed. One bomb dropped near the palace.

It is stated, de-pute denials, that Austria is mobilising on! the Italian frontier and that already seventy thousand men have been concentrated at Innshinck and Trant,

Thirteen emergency Bills have been introduced into the House of Commons including one for the control of the sale and companie tion of intoxicants.

Prayers on behalf of Great Britain have been affered by the Mahomedes residents of Melbourne. London, Ang. 26

. The wireless operator on board H. M. light eruiser "Gloucester" describes the pursuit of the German cruisers "Goeben"and "Breslau" The "Gloucester" continued the chase for two days and nights. Her second shot took off half of the "Breslau's" foremost funnel. The next put her aft gun out of action. The "Breslau" fired thirty shots, but only two took effect smashing two of the "Gloucenter's" boats.

12-45 p m.

Both armies have taken the offensive in Lorraine. Fighting is proceeding. The Fifteenth French Army Corps exceuted a bril fint counter-attack in the valley of Vezouze A battle is raging worth of the Verdun

London, Aug 27

The Russians have driven back the Austrians beyond the river Slotalypa.

The Russam have, also, in East Prussia, occupied the railway junction of Bethflies, twenty-one miles from Allenstein.

A French official statement says that the general impression from the engagements which occurred in the course of the afternoon and which are not yet completed on the Cambrai-le Chateau front, is fawonrable. In Lorraine the German offensive has been wholly repulsed The French brought down a German aeroplane in Le Quesnay Dis trict. The aeroplane caught fire and fell into the British lines pilots perished.

The reports which have been in circulation to the effect that Lille, Roubaix and other towns have been occupied, are not true.

A French official communique announces that 12 the north, the French and British forces have been slightly drawn back

The French Cabinet has resigned and the Ministry has been reconstruced as a Cabinet of National Defence, with the addition of M. Millerand as Minister of War, Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Briand, Minister of Justice, Ribot, Minister of Finance, and the Socialist, Jules Guesde, Minister without portfolio Viviant remains Premier M. Messimy, botherto Munister of War, se not included in the combination which embraces all parties

12-25 p m

It is stated that the British losses at the battle of Mons amounted only to three per cent. of the total number of troops engaged. With regard to this, it is punted out that the percentage is far lower than that of the losses of the important battles of the South African campaign, where the losses ranged from six to twenty-four

The second Chamber of the Dutch States General has passed an extraordinary eredit of 5,900,000 floring to maintain Dutch moutrality

A French communique says. "Generally speaking, the French offensive action is progressing between Namey and the Vorges. The enemy seem to have austained considerable losses. Over 1,500 bodies were found in a very small area. In one trench a whole section has been mown down by shells, the bodies remaining in the attitude of firing."

General Gallient has been appointed Military Governor of Paris A new French decres suspends the seniority rules and enables appointment on the spot to important commands at officers who have proved their worth.

Accounts which have appeared in the papers of the fighting round Mons, indicate that the British troops were stationed on the French The Pruseians seem to have fought with reckless bisvery, harling themselves again and again at British line which repelled them every time with frightful slaugther. The fluesi troops of the German Army appear to have been selected for the attack against the British Lines, but regiment after regiment was thrown back with appalling losses. The Germans we e never able to stand ap against the British bayonet charges. From Saturday morning to Monday night the British maintained their grounds never re coding an inch despite tremendous ouslanghts

4 45 D. 111

It is officially stated that British marines have occupied Ostend and its environs.

. It is stated that one body of Uhlans who were captured at Countral, was commanded by Count Schwerin, a nephew of the Kaiser.

The Cossacks in Prussia showed extraordinary fierceness charged across a burning railway cutting and fell upon a body of German savalry with such fury that a number of Gormans were cut clean in two by sword strekes.

The following are special cablegrams to the "I. D. N":

The Prussians have shot the Burgomaster of Aerichot.

The Press Bureau advises receiving the report of the sinking of the "Zrinyi" with caution.

Italy has asked Austria to explain the landing of arms in

Special cables to the "C and M. Gazette" state: The report of the sinking of the Austrian battleship "Zrinyi" is unconfirmed. It is thought she may have been confused with the small cruiser "Zenta

The 14th Austrian Army Corps, which was sent to aid in the attack upon France, is now reported to have returned Nevertheless 7,000 Austrians, with a siege train are reported to be at Strassburg.

It is stated that Baron Lovat has accepted the command of the Highland Mounted Brigade, including Lovat's Scouts raised for service in the South African War. Practically the whole brigade has volunteered for service at the front. The Brigade will undergo a course of triaining as part of the territorial army

London, Aug. 27.

Though there is no tresh news from the front there are indications that the combat is proceeding. The exact significance of the announcement that the Allied forces have moved back is not yet clear, but it appears that a terrific onslaught is being made in the region where the British forces have been disposed during the past few days The Germans have evidently attempted to cut the British lines of communication.

A British soldier, in a letter home, giving a description of the fighting at vious, said:—"The Germans are atrocious devils. They were furious but their firing was inaccurate; ours was good. We piled up their dead, but they came for us in thousands. It was a magnificent but awful sight Shrapnels made the night hideous, but our chaps were calmand aimed deliberately Our captain was a fine fellow. He had his leg smashed by a shell, he kuelt on one knee and kept cheerfully calling out My bonnie boys make sure of your aim.' The letter concludes that Germans were more like mad Zulus than human beings

Paris. An official statement says that yesterday's events in the northern area in no way projudiced the latest measures with a view to she later development of the operations. The French between the Vonges and Nancy continue to advance.

In the Voures the French troops have resumed the offensive and repulsed the German forces which forced them to retire yesterday. In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive has continued uninterrupted For the last five days the German losses have been considerable. South-east of Nancy over a front of seven kilometres 7,000 German dead were found. On the Meuse our troops repulsed several German attacks with great vigour. The Belgian mobile defence troops from Namur, with the French regiment supporting them have joined our lines.

Crowds of destitute and starving Belgians are arriving in Paris. They present a trayic spectacle The women are haggard and daz d with misery, and many of them tell pathetic stories of children lost in the stampede from the Germans. Many refugees are obviously well-to do but they look like tramps. map rity have been accommodated in the Cirque de Paris, which is full of straw beds, and looks like a human stable. The refugees will be sent to the centre or west, where they will find employment in helping the farmers

Servia is preparing to pour an expeditionary force into Austra. The Servians have already taken a number of strategic points in South Bosnia

Evewitnesses say that the Austrian defeat in Servia was due to the lack of endurance on the part of the Austrian troops. The Austrian articlesy, and the cavalry are first class, but the infantry is

The Admiralty has telegraphed to the eruiser Highflyer, "Bravo ' You have rendered a service not only to Great Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world."

Aug 28 - Ib. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was painted black. She stopped the Union Castle liner Galician and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Arlanza, destroying the wireless installations on both vessels. She also took two British reservists who were on board the Galician. Otherwise no harm was done,

A Danish trawler has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Also a Norwegian steamer has been sunk, eight lives being lost.

London, Aug 27, 825 p m - Ansterdam A German official announcement published here says the cruiser Magdeburz went ashore at the tale of Eusolo in a fog. Her position was hopeless as Russian warships were in the neighbourhood. The German torped a boat V 26, under heavy fire, rescued some of the crew The captain blew up the Magdeburg, Seventeen men are dead, 21 wounded, 85 missing, including the captain.

London, Aug. 27

The Japanese movement in the Far East is being kept as secret as possible, and no information is being issued even to Embassies.

Earl Kitchener has extended the age of enlistment to 35.

In the fighting in Togoland three officers were killed and five wounded, and 28 men of the native troops were killed and 46 wounded. The casualties were equally divided between French and English.

The German Government is issuing casualty lists every tew days. Each is heavier than the last. The eight, which has just been published, totals 841, but it is doubtful how far these lists are complete.

German newspapers state that unemployment is causing such misery in Berlin that it is becoming an internal danger

The Indians in the Transisal have offered their services to the Union Government, stoting their readiness to be employed in any useful capacity. The Government has replied cordially appreciating their offer.

London, Aug 28

The first batch of wounded from Mons have strived at Folkestone. Many are wounded in the feet and legs. The Daily Telegraph correspondent conversed with one of them who, asked how the war stoud Mons was going on, replied, "Very nicely. The action is which I was appears to have been very much exaggerated."

A French official communiqué says the British army was attacked by greatly superior forces, and obliged after brilliant resistance to withdraw a short distance to the rear On the right their armies maintained their position.

The correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing from Lills yesterday, says so far there is no evidence of the stemming of the flood of German soldiery, the advance of which is at Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes. They broke through the French lines and penetrated as far as Orchies, cutting the line from Valenciennes to Lills

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Marchiennes this morning, and it is believed that the Allies were able to push back the German advance on the main body. The French also repulsed the German advanced forces with great loss at Pont-a-Marcq. seven miles south of falle.

In the House of Commons to day Mr. As path stated that it appeared from a French official report that the fighting on Wednesday was in the neighbourhead of Cambrai to Le Cateau Our troops were exposed to the attack of five German Ar by Corps, two Cavalry Divisions, and the reserve Corps of Cavalry of the Guard Our Second Army Corp in the Fourth Division bore the brant of the tavalry attack, our first Army Corps was attacked on the right, and inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy M. Asquith annuanced with regret that our casualties had been heavy. Exact particulars, however, were not yet known. The behaviour of our troops had been in all respects admirable. General Joffre conveyed congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank (Loud cheens).

The Press Bureau has issued the following —The French specialism, extending over 250 miles, necessiteted changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advances, supported by the French army on the left flanks. The morals of both armies appears to be excellent.

The Press Bureau states that the Russians have occupied Tilsit.

London, Aug. 28, 2-35 am.

According to despatches printed in New York, and cabled by the Daily Telegraph, the Germans in East Prusia are running like hares before the Russians. The pea ants and townspeople fled first, followed soon afterwards by the infantry and artillery, the men in many cases discarding their equipment. The appearance of the Russians in such strength was whelly unexpected by the Germans, and demoralization commenced when it was seen that nothing could stop the Russian advance.

A St. Petersbury official communique says that the Russians are advancing on Kocnigsberg, and have driven back the advance guards of the garrison. The Russian have occupied animerous pessages over the River Alle. The Russian and Austrian armies are in contact between the Viscula and the Docister.

London, 29th August.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was coaling at Rio de Oro when the Hightyer sighted her. The cannonade set the Wilhelm on fire. The Hightyer coased firing and proceeded to resone the German survivors. On the Wilhelm there was Lieutenant Deane of the East Lancachire regiment, who had been taken from the Galician.

A collier has brought crows of the Kaipara and Nyanga and also of an English fishing-boat to Las Palmas. These ships were sunk by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Five thousand German cavalry attacked 600 British infantry, with two guns who were awaiting relief at Tournai. The Englishmen kept the enemy at bay for several hours, dealing death wholesale. Finally some 300 survivors, the majority of whom were wounded fell back in good order on Cambrai.

A section of the Baghdad Railway from Sumixeh to Istabulat has

sen opened

Stories of soldiers are beginning to throw light on various phases of the conflict. They show how furiously at Charleroi the fight raged. To the right of the British, the French artillery worked tremendous have in the German ranks which were ever coming up. The numbers gradually told. The Frenchmen fell back slowly. The French, according to a British soldier, lost more heavily than the British. German prisoners told our soldiers that they did not know they were fighting the British. Their officers told them that their opponents were Russians.

The United Provinces Government has opened a Press Bureau under the management of the Criminal Investigation Department A circular from Name Tal to the Press, under the signature of Mr C E W Sands, Government Reporter on the Press in the Criminal Investigation Department, says — "Government has considered the advisability of supplying editors of newspapers with telegraphic information about the war in order to assist the press in the efforts to keep the people informed of the course of the war, and to enable it by publishing the latest news to forestall incorrect reports and rumous which are bound to find currency The Government has accordingly decided to establish at such a time a central news bureau in these provinces from which bulletins of news will be issued daily to all newspapers' editors who may care to have them. The news will be an authentic account of information we receive from recognised sources. The work of this bureau will be to issue translation and explanations of each item of news received. An effort will be made to make the notes clear and the officer in charge of the work will endea our to send out this bulletin by the first post after receipt, as it will be the aim of the Provincial Press Bureau to correct or contradict any misleading rumous that may have gained currency. The Government will be glad if you will bring to the notice of that agency the existence of any rumour which in your opinion calls for explanation as being likely otherwise to cause disquictude or despondency."

The first bulletin the bureau has issued explains the military situation in Europe before the war, the sauses of the war, the reasons that led the Britain to throw riself into it and the hiel events to date

The Lone, military correspondent estimates that not more than 430,000 Germans crossed the Meuse. Deducting losses, garreons and a force watching the Belgien army 350 to 375 thousand remain, apart from some ser. A my Corps assigned to the Dinant Thionville line and types in Lorinane and Alsace. Losses and Landwehr aside, there is no evidence that the whole outfit ever exceeded 1,300,000 and as the French first line army is nearly two million and there are also the belgians and English there is no reason why the Allies should be in erior at the decisive point. Therefore the writer still confidently hopes for news of a victory.

The decision to bring Indian troops has been enthusiaatically received by the press and public as a magnificent outward proof of the unity of the Empire. References are everywhere made to the spleadid fighting qualities of Indian regiments.

London, Aug 30, 12-55 p.m.

The garrison fortresses of Thorn and Grandenz are participating in a battle in East Prussa, with many stoge guns.

The Austrian torces concentrated in Kielce are harriedly crossing the river Vistala to help the Austrian army at Lemberg.

The Russians have inflicted 3,000 losses on the enemy at Podgayzy and have also had successes at Zolotayalipa and Tomachest where they defeated the 15th Hangarian division. Desperate engagements continue, especially in Lublin.

Lahore, Aug. 39.
The Civil & Military Gazette special cable says:—Mr. W. G.
Grace suggests the winding up of the country cricket season, urging all first class cricketers of recruiting age to set a good example by enlisting

Prince Albert has been taken ashore from the Collingwood suffering from appendicities.

Among the Highflyer's officers was Captain Trench, formerly imprisoned as a spy in Germany.

Five small vessels including two British trawlers and three neutral ships, were destroyed by mines in the North Sea. The trawlers were mine sweeping and had retrieved three. Warnings Issued at Grimsby state that mines have been found thirty miles, from the month of the Tyne.

Earl Kitchener's statement has completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist rumours regarding the situation in France.

高级 医多种性

The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Leon eastwards towards Mezieres.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Amiens says that the Allies' new line is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the disproportion in numbers has been reduced.

A special edition of the Times publishes a telegram from Harwich announcing that the British flottila has brought an account of the action off Heligoland. The battle crinser Fearless, with destroyers, crept into German lines between Heligoland and the coast at dawn. An ecroplane warned the enemy of their approach and German ships emerged. The destroyers lined them out to sea. The Arcthusa opened battle. Liberty and and Laertes fought grandly. A shell shattered Liberty's mast and bridge, killing the Captain and a signaller. The British light crinerand battle crussers then appeared. The first shot from one of the latter sank a German crusser. The Germans fled towards Cuxhaven pursued by destroyers, doing terrible damage with their 4-inch guns

Impensionable glo mistill hings over the bittle line. Not a word is coming through indicating the trend of events. From all sides comes testimony of heroic resistance of British troops at Mons and Cambrai, colipsing anothing even in the history of the British army, not only in gallintry but in efficiency. Whatever may happen in future, it is generally admitted that they saved the allies left wing though at terrible cost. Yet German losses were colossal, even on conservative estimates.

Lord Kitchener announces that British losees from Aug. 28rd to Aug. 26th were from 5,000 to 6,000. German losees were infinite

ly greater

The Press Bureau has issued a statement made by Lord Kitchener describing the share of the British troop, in the four days' battle which started on August 23rd During this period the Allies were occupied in resisting and checking German advance and withdrawing to new lines of defence. The battle began at Mons on Sunday. The German attack was stubbornly pressed home and repeated, but it was completely checked by the British front. On Monday the Germans made vigorous efforts with their superior numbers to prevent the safe, withdrawal of the British troops and to drive them into the fortiess of Maubenia This was frustrated. The enemy's losses on both days far exceeded ours The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the two previous days. By the night of the 25th, the British occupied a line from Cambra, to Le Cateau and Landreces. It was intended to resume the retrement at daybreak on the 28th but had derman Army Corps attacked and the fighting was so close and ficted that it was impossible to carry out a retirement till the demoon. This bottle was most sevue and deeperate Troops extricated themselves magnificently under the heaviest artiflery fire.

Since the 26th the British have been left mained of and have vested and refit of after the exertions of their glasses achievement. They are now ready for the next great encounter on undained spirit. Frenchmen tone the hunt of an attack with was repulsed on the 28th. The British Cavalry brigade nades Brigades General Sir Philip Chetwode fought a brilliant action against General Cavalry.

The strategic position of one-slives and the alias is that whoreas a decisive victory for us would be fatal so the enemy, a continuance of Anglo-French resistance which can keep at closest rape the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead to only one conclusion. Local Kitchener praises the steadmess and skill in the interement of the troops. The Grimans adopted a donse formation in enormous masses and marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines. In the battle of the 26th, the British troops offered a superb and most stabborn resistance to tremendous odds and extricated themselves in good order under a terrific fire, without being any gains execut those whose houses were all killed or shattened by high explosive shells

The Germans suffered heavily in their attempts across the open Their losses owing to their donse forms on were out of all proportion to ours. In Landreces alone on the 26th, for instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street. Our machine-guas found this target, and the head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued. It is estimated that 800 or 900 deed or wounded Germans by in the street alone.

Another incident may be chosen from many like it. A brigade of Chvalry of the Guarda charged the 12th British Cavalry Brigade. The Germans were thrown back with great losses in absolute disorder. Such examples can be found practically along the whole front, and the Germans paid an extreme price for their advance.

Lord Kitchener's statement concludes by showing that the British Army is again ready for every emergency. Every gun has been

replaced.

To day the news is again favourable. British troops were not engaged, but French armies acting vigorously on their right and left have temporarily brought the German attack to a standstill. It must be remembered throughout that operations in France are vast and that British troops form only one wing of the whole battlefield.

A despatch passed by the censor states that fighting in northern France is very serious, as Germans, with immensely superior forces, are endeavouring to press the advance. British troops behaved eplendidly and saved the situation, only returng before weight of numbers.

London Aug. 30, 9-50 a. m.

The Russians captured nine cannons and sixty caissons (chests of ammunition) abandoned by the enemy making hasty crossing on the river Zalatanipar

The French Embassy states there has been severe fighting in Lorraine Four Army Corps were engaged southwest of Mexicres. French progress is considerable

11.85 a. m

The official Press Bureau announces that the British casualties in the naval action off. Heligoland were twenty-nine killed including two Licuterants and thirty-five wounded

London, Aus. 31st. 1-25. p. m.

The fugitives from Louvain give hornifying stories of the wholesale shooting of the inhabitants as they emerged from blazing houses, which they were arraid to leave till the last moment. They declare that hundreds were burned alive in this way, and several only escaped by instantive talling down in the street and proteining to be dead. Nothing is known of the tate of hundreds of women who were despute held in trains to an unknown destination.

The destruction of Louvain bas aroused intense infiguation in America. The Press compares German methods with those of Japan who gave notice of the blockade of Psingran

-25. p. x

A Belgian official report says that Belgium north of Deter (River Demet) is completely clear of the enemy. The Germans have evacuated Diest.

Thousands of houses are being blown up in the vicinity of Paris to clear the way for the gains of the forts

A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier and fatten the offensive at some places.

The battle commes along the whole of Austrian front. The Austrians have assumed the offensive with of Lablin and are marching over country covered with Austrian corpses. Some of the Russian troops have been lighting for a week, but the vigour of Russians attacks has not abated. The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick firers and are steadily advancing on Lemborg.

A correspondent describes a lively affair at Charleville near Mexicre. The French destroyed twenty-two bridges over the Menastleaving three entringly interests but mined. The Germans crossed into the town, and the budges were then blown up thereby entrapping Germans who were exposed to a withering fire from quick-firers and guns posted on the neighbouring heights. A sheer massacre ensued among flower gardens. Germans tought turnously until remotorcements at ived.

It was in Charleville that the French army was entrapped in 1870, being the result of a manceuvie by Germans leading to the disaster of Sedan

1-20 pm

A treman ecopiane flew over Paris had dropped bombs. No dimage was dote.

6-0 a.m.

Count Schuerin, a nephew of Emperor William, was captured at Courtrai by a French Lieutenant who serzed his helmet and sword.

The Vicerby has received the following from the Secretary of State. "It is officially announced that Apia in German Samon surroundered to the expeditionary force from New Zealand."

The German official accounts pay a handsome tribute to British gallantry at the Heligoland encounter in saving the wounded.

The statement says that the British, without attempting to consider their cwn safet,, launched life-boats to save the Germans.

London, Aug. 31.

in spite of the throuty of fighting in France, pleasing incidents are reported of co-operation of the British and German Medical Corps on battlefield. Both sides have exchanged drugs, and an instance is reported where a British Surgeon operated on a German soldier with the assistance of a German anasthetist.

London, Aug. 31st. 5-40. p. m.

The Australian Premier has called for the second expeditionary contingent.

Three hundred wounded have arrived in London, the crowds giving them an enthusiastic reception

Banking conditions in Manchester are normal but, there is a great decline in turnover.

All political leaders are co-operating energetically in the recruiting campaign.

His Excellency the Vicercy has received a most cordial letter from the Amir of Afghanistan in which His Majesty expressed his complete concurrence in His Excellency's advice that His Majesty should preserve strict neutrality during the present European crisis, as the safety of Afghanistan is agained and her interests are in no way affected, and his firm intention of doing so.

It is confirmed in Paris that the Frenchmen gained considerable success at Guise. Telegrams say that the Germans advanced a short distance further on Somme. The allies' left wing subsequently took the offensive, the Frenchmen on the west wing offering strennous and www.cessini resistance.

Copenhagen: A German account of the naval engagement says that desperate isolated fights occurred between British and German ships. Small German cruisers went in a westerly direction and came into contact with several strong cruisers.

The Ariadne was hit-by shots from two crusers of the Lion class and sank after a glorious fight. Most of her crew of 250 was saved, V-187 was bombarded by a small cruiser and ten destroyers and sank after firing till the last moment,

The Press Bureau's account of the action off Heligolond says that the Arethuse played the principal part in the battle The Arethus flying the flag of Commodore Tyrwhittled the flotillas of the first fleet. The principle of the operations was a sweeping movefrom their base and engage them at lessure in the open sea. The Arethusa heading the line was first attacked by two German cruisers and sharply engaged for 35 minutes at a range of 3,000 yards and sharply engaged for 35 minutes as a same cruisers, one She was somewhat demaged but repulsed the German cruisers, one Later of which was severely damaged by the Arethusa's 6-inch guns the Arethusa engaged two other German cruisers and with the Fearless and a light cruisers squadron helped to sink the Mainz. In these encounters the Arethusa's speed was reduced to ten knots, and many of her guns were disabled. She was about to be again attacked by two other ormsers when the British battle cruisers opportunely arrived, and they pursued and sank her assailants Arethusa's performance was highly creditable, since she has on y been in commission a few days. Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were seen to sink, most of the 18 or 20 boats rounded op were well punished and only saved themselves by scattered flight. The operations conclusively proved the superior gun power of individual British destroyers which unbesitatingly engaged the enemy's cruiters with both suns and torpedoes. Two were knocked about.

The British destroyers ran considerable risk in saving drown ing Germans. British officers saw German officers firing at their own men in the water with pistols. The destroyer Defender was saving the wounded when she was driven off by a German cruser and had to abandon two boats, but a British submarine appeared and rescued the occupants. The crews of five German ships are known to have sunk. They aggregated 1 200 All except about 300 prisone's perished. The losses of other German vessels must have been severe. The success of the operations was primarily due to the extraordinary during and enterprise of the submarine se uts in penentrating the enemy's waters.

Narratives of bluejackets who have returned to Harwich show that the fighting occurred so near Heligoland, that the forts on the island took part. The Germans put up a good light. The crew or one of the British torpedo boats saw a German cruiser sink a mass of flames, but they could not say whether it was due to an explo-sion, because the fighting at the time was very fierce. The destruction wrought aboard the German ships was appalling Steelwork was battered and twisted and the condition of the crews is best left to the imagination. The appearance of the destroyer Liberty slows the ordeal to which she was subjected. She has a hole in her forward funnel and the bridge is practically destroyed. The deck fittings have vanished. She has further tourteen ugty shot holes in her hull, An Engineer Lientenant brought her to Harwich.

Commander Rise of the destroyer Laurel was seriously wounded in the left leg and his men urged him to go below, but he shifted his weight to the other leg and continued to direct the fire against two destroyers and a cruiser, giving us good as he received

The Admiralty announces that H. M. cruiser Liverpool is returning with nine German officers and 41 men, many of whom are wounded. There is reason to believe that this is not a complete list of the German survivors of the naval engagement

The bluejackets who took part in the naval night have arrived at Harwich They were londly cheered About a score of destroyers have arrived. Only one shows signs of damage. The blue nekets relate that in a thick haze they caught the Germans mawaces. The scrap was very hot while it lasted. The movements took eight hours.

The wounded Germans were landed with the utmost care and

expressed great gratitude to their rescuers.

A communique issued in Paris, summing up the situation, says:—On the right after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retreating before us. In the sentre we had alternate success

seks but a general battle is again in progress. the Allies continues to be extremely good in spite of losses,

have been made good from depôts.

The French troops resumed the attack two days ago in the Vosges and Lorraine. This attack continues to be pressed, although slowly. Every position occupied is ummediately strengthened. That explains the alewness of our advance, which nevertheless is characterized each day by new local successes.

The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longwy have checked the Crown Prince's army in the neighbourhood of Neufchâtean and Paliseni, but en the other hand some of our troops have suffered partial shecks, which have obliged them to stare en

the Meuse.

During the last few days the enemy have been trying to orner the Mense in considerable numbers, but by vigorous sounter-attacks have been thrown back with very heavy losses. Nevertheless, the German forces advanced by Roore; A general action is taking place in this district, but at present it is impossible to feresco the final result.

The communique mentions that the falling back of the Allies from the original Dinant-Charle-or-Mons line was owing to the forcing of of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet. It also reports a newwithdrawing movement on the right German wing, where the Germans have concentrated their finest troops,

An exchange telegram says that an aeroplane dropped bombs in Paris on Sunday atternoon. Two women were wounded; there was no panie. The l'imes' military correspondent doubts the reported. withdrawal of Germans to meet Russia and opines that the German attack on the west has not yet reached its maximum of violence.

A Bill is being passed exempting from death duties the first £5,000 of the estates of these killed in the war whose property goes to the widow ar lineal descendants, and making further concession where the estate exceeds £5,000.

Paris, Sept. 1. 12-10. p. m.

The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence has been completed.

An official communique says that on the Allies' left wing a series of circumstances have favoured the Germans, and despite fortunate counter attacks the Auglo-French force has had to give ground. Nowhere have our armies been broken. Their morale is excellent, and the losses have beer made good.

London, Nept. 1 4-75, a. m.

Four of the richest men in Bolgium have gnaranteed war levly in The Germans have abandoned Aerschot. Brussels

The Russian capital has been re-named "Petrograd."

London, September 1.

German newspapers are now for midden to publish lists of casual

Alberta has centributed half a million bushels of oats to the army. Quebec has offered four million pounds of cheese which will be devoted to relieving distress. Mauritius has given two million pounds of sugar to the army and navy.

A message from Reme says that Austrians endeavoured to capture Mount Lovechon, but were repulsed leaving 100 dead and 500 wounded

Earl Kitchener has appealed to all retired non commisstoned officers to help in the training of the new aimy. He is sure that there must be many who were in service under him in the past. As far as possible they will be reinstated in their old rank, As a result of news from France four thousand men enlisted in Munchester Military enthusiasm is likewise increasing in country

Simla, Sept. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a telegram from His. Majesty the King expressing His and Her Majesty the Queen's concern at his son being wounded, trusting, however, that he will hear soon that he is making satisfactory recovery No further 2nd Lieutenant the Hon. E. C. Hardinge is details are known. 2nd serving in the 15th Hussars

London, Sept. 1.

The official list of the ensualties of the Expeditionary Force respecting one Cavalry Brigade and three Divisions less one Brigade, shows 36 officers killed, 57 wounded and 95 missing, and 127 men killed, 629 wounded and 4,183 missing. A considerable proportion of the missing men were wounded nien who had been sent down the country and regarding whom particulars were not available. The missing may include unwounded prisoners and straughers as well as casualties. Casualties are regarded as small considering the severity of the fighting and the nature of operations,

Mr. Donohoe, the Dutty Chronicle's special correspondent, gives a vivid although severely consored account of the flerce fighting which took place on Sunday and Monday 80th and 81at August, He asys the Germans regardless of enormous sagrifice of life flung their , A 3, . . .

whole weight against the British, who had been freshly reinforced by reserves, many of whom had had experience in South Africa.

The British troops advanced into the firing line cheering for France and groaning for "William the Weed," which is the Tommies' nickname for the Kniser. An overwhelming German force spent itself in a vain effort to overcome the British resistance Masses of Germans hurled themselves for hours against a British wall of steel, and after a day of most bloody fighting forced the Britishers to give ground slowly. The slight advantage obtained by the German hordes was dearly purchased.

Mosuwhile the French right and centre continued to hold their own and repulsed the enemy along the front with very heavy loss, When Mr. Donohoe's massage was despated deta Go in the wromaking a fresh onslaught on the British in a desperate endeavour to smash them. The "khaki line" is barring the road to Paris

Sir J his Hewett in a letter to the Times says the conferent of Indian troops side by side with the best troops in the will will. do more to make British rule in India popular than any other step the Government could take. He hopes that the Maharaja of Mysora a sontribution will be used to prevent har ship being experienced by Ladian officers and men.

Patriotic war demonstrations were held before the Palace, the Russian, the French and the British Embass 5 in Tokio by a crowd of thousands carrying leaterns.

The Russians contitue to attack the whole of the Austrian front. They resumed the offensive south of Lublin. They reported that the country is strewn with bodies of Austrians killed in the latter's

The sailors who tool part in the fight near Heligoland confirm the experience of the soldiers that many German shells "and to burst One destroyer has five shells in her boiler room. "We just shied them overboard," said a stocker commander of the destroyer Addressing his men before action be said. Now, lady we are all men together. There need be no saluting during this jet."

Lorden, Sept 1 The German exactions in Bru sels, threaten to some famine Only one person in a him died can afford meat or milk. One subm'r has to supply for hundred bottles of wine and another forty thousand pounds of most daily, and the bakers of Brussels centr bute seventy thousand prunds of bread

Evidence is secumulating that German brutahity towards the, population in the enemy's county is a factor in their military policy. Thur a especially indicated by the fact that this boutabity ts worst where the Germans are advancing and less marked once a district is thoroughly occupied.

A communique issued by the Off cal Press Bureau in Paris emphasises the minolity of pullishing tacts regarding German Erntalities as the panic among the unhabitants before the German advance is thus increased the fugition choking the roads and hampering the French arines on the march which is one of the elect of the German brutalities

Antwerp, La t night 100 trains tille I with German troops passed through Belgion from south west to with east transpiriting one army corps and full equipment. The movement is evidently due to the rapid advance of the Russians. The German force it. Brusselle has also been reduced to a neumam.

Louden September 2

High tributes to British bisvery are appearing in the French Press.

The South African Indians have expressed their undiated loyalty and are praying for success of British arms. They say that although they have grievances they remember the liferty and freedom they have enjoyed under the I nion Jack. A resolution approved of the formation of a corps of five ticusand Indians, Malaya, etc., for active service at home or abroad

A communque issued in Paris says the general situation is anchanged except that the Ranks of the German's have gained some ground on French left, while Frenchmen have had fresh successes In Lorraine.

A French paper says that a Granan Battery was captured by the French Cavalry after the gunners had been killed by aviators. Mumbers of aviators are proceeding to the front determined to avenge the dropping of bombs in Paris The inhabitants of Paris refuse to be disturbed by bombs which are obviously in ended to create Panic.

London, September 2 (2-0 a m.)

A German aeroplane appeared in Paris and dropped a bomb mear Gure St Lazare and another near the Opera. Guns on roofs fired on the acroplane which disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

All indications point to the determination of the Germans to invest and bombard Antwerp. An extensive movement is reported at Lierre, north-west of Malines, while other bodies are moving upon Termonde and St. Nicholas from Brussels.

According to a German socialist paper Vorwants, Germans are

recalling large numbers of troops, hoping to stem Russian advance.

A Dutchman from Bussels says that comparatively a small force of Germans remains in the city. Batteries of field and siege guns are constantly galloping through streets. Public buildings are

German soldiers are behaving well and paying for all purchases, but there is a shortage in the food supply

Brue els and its surroundings are being fortified Britons have been ordered to leave within 24 hours

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept 2. 10-55 p. m. The f llowing official statement is issued here. The Russians have met with a notable succes at Guelah, a near Lemberg, which was considered impregnable. We builed 4,700 Austrians and captured the Sag, thirty-two guns and many prisoners including a General.

The Russians have also been successful in the Waisaw district, having captured three guns, ten mitralleuses and over a thousand

The communique adds. We continued the advance on Lemberg, and the enemy gradually retired. We call tured some guins and quick-fivers of the enemy. The enemy attempted a desperate flanking attack in the duction of Halicz, but were repulsed. In the Warraw region the Russian right wing took the offensive and drove back the Austrians with heavy losses.

London, Sept. 2.

Pollowing the reductions of war risks on cargo to two guineas or cent, all risks on hulls have been reduced by half per cent. Reductions are already causing a fall in freights.

Considerable dissatistaction prevails among the German business community in consequence of the failure of the feet to protect merchantmen and prevent less of reh markets, which are gradually falling into British and American bands

London, Sept. 2. General Samson off was killed in the Grandenz region in the enack by the Germans who concentrated against two Russian Corps. Official details are lacking, but it is stat d that everything will be done to enable Russians to take the counter-offensive.

Official circles in Rome declare that Germany is continuing her efforts to pursuade. Italy to abandon her neutrality

London, Sept 2 11 25, p m. A Prench military eroplane flying over the enemy's lines at the height of 1,960 metres was strack by a shell The engine of the machine stepped and the arriplane oscillated violently. successful valplane wa made down to the French lines with valuable information regarding the positions of the Germans.

London, Sept. 2. The American Ambassador in Paris has protested to his Government against the drepping of bombs which he declares to be an inhuman violation of the Hague Convention

A dozen Dutch artists and authors have telegraphed to the Kaiser protesting against birning of Louvan and aiging that the treasures should be protected. Similar protests have been made by other conntrick

The Prince of Wales fund has reached two mulions sterling.

The death is announced of the Russian General Samsonoff.

Mr Churchilt wired the American Ambaseador at Berlin to inform Admiral von Impitz that his son was unhurt

The Arethusa belongs to a new class once described by Mr. Churciuli as descrivers of destrovers. A number of similar ships will be ready soon.

London, Sert 2.

The Japanese have occupied seven islands of Kiaochau and have sheady removed a thorsand mines,

Petrograd, Sept 2.

After a seven days' buttle east of Lemberg, the Russians seized hearily fortified positions ten miles from town and advanced on main forts. A heavy buttle ensued yesterday the Russians routing enemy's Third, Eleventh and Fourteenth Corps and other troops, making a total of two huncred thousand.

Petrograd, Sept 2 5-10 p m. A further communique announces that the Russians defeated the 15th Austrian Dramon at Zloczow, east of Lemberg, capturing a hundred officers, 6,000 mer, twenty guns and the standard of the 65th Austrian Regiment The Austrian Commander was killed

No news has been received of the result of the battle in France. and Germans the attaining every nerve to effect a repetition of Sedan of which to day is the anniversary

London, Sept. 2, 7 10 p.m

An official communiqué issued in Paris yesterday says that a German casulty corps marched on the Forest of Compregue and were engaged by the British who captured ten gons

Another German cavalry corps advanced on the sine between Soissons and Anizy le Château The enemy has shown no activity in the Meuse district.

Monday's official communiqué are coming through from Paris. Hitherto the only from news has been that the French army has defeated the Crown Prince's Army in the regions of Spincourt and Longuyon.

An official scatement sessed in Petrograd says that a battle ten miles from Lemberg concluded yesterds; The Russians defeated three Austrian Corps on whom they inflicted enormous losses. The Russians captured 150 guns

2nd September, 1-43 p. m.

A Zeppelin reappoared over Antwerp at three o'clock in the morning. It wis received with a vigorous cannonade and fusillade Details are lacking.

The principal Russian papers alopt a moderate tone. They deelars that the country must not be over elated or over-despondent No one expected a triumphant procession to Berlin and Vienna. No one will now lose heart

2nd Sept

Much anxiety prevails in Australia regarding the supply of jute bags from Calcutta owing to the reported detention in India of the usual freight steamers running between Calcutta and Australia

Mr. Kipling has published a patriotic poem entitled "For all we have and are" The poem concludes with the words — "Who stands if Freedom fall? Who dies if England live?"

The Temps learns that a report has been discreedly circulated that Germany is prepared to make peace with France on excellent terms

The Chronicle advocates the British operating from a base on the coast and being afforded the opportunity for independent operations and free play for its individual tactics

The Times' military correspondent writes in the same strain London, Sept. 3 (4-25. a m.)

The French Government has been transferred to Bordeaux

An Amsterdam telegram says that German military headquarrs at Coblentz has been removed to an unknown destination

Bumbs thrown from a Zappolin destroyed ten houses at Antwerp yesterday It appears that a shell hit the Zeppelin which dropped nine bombs simultaneously to facilita e its escape. The raid lasted ten minutes The bombs, which were filled with special bullets calculated to inflict terrible wounds, were of a type used by the notorious Bonnot robber gang to Fisnee

The Russian unlitary authorities attribute the Russian reverse in Rast Prussia to the superiority of the tatest Krupp siege-guns from Thorn and Grandenz over the horse artillery and the arrival of overwhelming German reinforcements. The affair occurred on the Soldan-Osterode line

London, Sept. 3

The Russians apparently routed four Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg. The Austrian Army totals stateen Corps Services have already badly mauled two of these

Field Marshall Sir John French, in a stirring address to his troops below hattle, said. "We are called to fight beside our gallant allies of Prance and Belgin a to uphold the nao nal honour and freedom. Have confidence in journelyes are in the knowledge of your powers, trusting to the it accounts softour cause. We will do or die for Got our king and our country."

The Press Baresu, confirming the centure by the British of tea guns, says that the Rotish have ershed suck the enemy. Fighting is in progress along almost the whole line

The Russian staff announces that the Germans in East Prosis were suddenly reinfereed and inflicted a reverse on the Russians. The engagement was purely local, the Russians being out/numbered and defeat being due to the arrival of German stege guns reinforcements have arrived

Landra, Sept 8.

patriotic meeting at Cork was attended by prominent persons of all parties. Even Extremists passed a resolution assuring the Government that Ireland would assist the Wivermoont to the ut-

most. The sprakers erged every tona to color.

The officers lefted a resear fighting include Colorel Bond and Major Vale of the Yorken's Inglit Indanary, Major Brooke, Ninth Landers, Major of Candr Bond Food Artifers, Major Pack Barosford, Wort Kont Regime it, Majir Strafford, West Ridings; Major Swetenham, Second Dr. ema, and Littlemant Harlinge, con of the Viverey, has been wounded

The Germans, resident is Bon bay, win belong to the second reserve of officers of Gordany who see to be sent to be mulitary comp as who anager have been entrained for that place. Only a few Germans have been left in Bombay. There with the exception of one or two are not hable for maidary service in their mother country.

London, Sept. 3. The Dasta Matthe correspondent records the feat of the Ninch Lancers on the Belgian frontier which recalls the famous charge of Balacture. The Regiment rode straight at a battery of eleven

guns hidden behind hayetzeks, which had been capeing havor among the British, cut down the gunners, disabled the guus and then rode back amid murderous fire from other batteries.

Lon lon. Sept. 3.

A proclamation has been used in Paris in which the French Government explains that the decision to transfer the Government to Bordesux is based on purley military reasons because Paris is becoming the rivot of operations, though the city will not necessarily be the immediate object of attack, and such attack, adds the pro-clamation seems unlikely. Armies will be maneuvring round it. The Government, therefore, deemed the transfer prodent in order to be free to exercise authority throughout the country.

London, Sept. 3.

The British exploit at Complegne, which is described as brilliant, was a cavalry affair

The Germans have recently been carefully avoiding coming into hand to-hand conflicts with the British Cavalry and have limited attacks to long range rifle and artillery fire

The military authorities in Paris feel no apprehension, since so long as German centre is held in check the right cannot continue to advance without risking separation from the main army. Germans are fighting with their eye on the hour-glass with odds against them increasing every moment

Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh of Bikaner, with his staff, arrived in Bombay. His Highness has volunteered to proceed to the seat of war and the offer has been accepted. His Highness has seen active service in the Soudan

London, Sept 3 (10.50 a. m.)
A thrilling fight in air has occurred over Paris Two French Two French aeroplanes attacked a German aeroplane which had been dropping bombs The latter, however, rose so high that it escaped later on French men hit another German zeroplane killing two Germans

President Poincare has left for Bordeaux

The Government has accepted gift of sugar from Jamaica.
Two hundred and forty-four Jews have been given commission in the Russian Array

London, Sept 8.

It is reported that Peince Lichnowsky, who was Garman Am-bassador in London at the time of the declaration of war, is in disgrace because he led the Kamer to believe that Britain would never ies irt to war

Ine Gernan Governor of Samoa has been sent to Fin with other prisoners.

The insurgents have begun to bombard Durazzo. Two proectiles have fallen near the royal patace which is still guarded by Italian sailors

London, Sept. 3.

A censored message says that the British ludia scramer "Palamcotta" has arrived at Mozambique with her Captain and most of the officers and European crew and two passengers of the "City of Winchester" The latter are Mesers. T G Cameran and Land of Calcutta The Captain reports that on the night of August oth he was held up by steamer "Koomgabing" from Dar is-Salam. An office with seven men went about this they of Vinche tir and said the ship was undermartial law the ordered the Caposin to follow "kooning being". They reached the Arabian coast next day and stenmed to Makella.

I omlon, 3 (1-45 p. m.)

A Paris proclamation adds that under the command of its eminent chief aimy will defend the capital, but war must be carried on at the same time in the root of territory. The struggle must con-None of our armies is impaired. Gaps have been immediately filled from reserves. Let us endure fight while at sea British will aid us by cutting the enemy's communication with world, and the Russians will continue to advance. We shall gain a final victory by unflagging will, endurance and tonscity.

Recruiting rush is greater than ever.

The death is announced of Colonel Harding Mathias.

Landon, Sept 3. 12-30 p. m.

It is announced that there are 5,218 additional British casual-

The Press bureau states that the reditional British casualsies ire--officers 18 killed, 78 wounded and 86 missing-inen fifty-two killed, 312 worr ded and 4,672 missing.

It is explained, however, that 2,682 men sent to base as unfit are included in missing at the also includes prisoners and stragglers.

The departure of French Government from Paris is regarded in Britain as a sound step which will give freedom of movement to the Allies' armies and guarantee their eventual success.

Admiration is expressed at the peoples' calumess whether in remaining in or leaving city.

The American Ambassador remains in Paris.

Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected Pope and has assumed the title of Benedict the Fifteenth. The new Pope was the Archbishop of

London, Sept 3.

Numbers of Indians in London are receiving Red Cross instruction with a view to torning a voluntary aid detechnient to serve Indian troops

Belfast, to-day, in patriotic speech, urged that truce must be kept in the interests of the country and the Empire. It is advice to volunteers was to go and help the country and the Empire, and win honour for Ulater and Iteland. He hoped Ulster volunteers would go under War Office as Civision with their own officers,

London, Sept 3 -8-45 p m General Galliem has assued a preclamation saying that Govern ment have lett Paus to give a fresh impulse to national defence. He "I will defend Paris to the end '

Lundon, Sept 4. The Pairs forts will keep the Germans sixteen unles from the city. The Germans have no guns capable of realing P. ris without taking the foris

The Trade Umon Congress has issued a patriotic manifesto encouraging recenting. It believes that Great Britain will rise to a supreme height of great sacrifice without whip of conscription.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has resigned the Colonel in-Chief of Seaforth Highlanders, because he says Great Britain has shamelessly fallen upon Germans

London, Sept 4 - 1 55.

A majority of Japanese parliament has decided not to oppose the Government's measures

After a long ex le in France Miss Christabel Pankhurst has returned to England to start suffragette patriotic campaign

Earl Kitchener, in reply to deluge of offers of assis acce from private individuals, says that the best way for these who are staying at home in safety can serve our men in France is by carring for their wives, children and dependants

London, Sept 4, 5 -- 20 a m A white paper has been published containing telegrams from the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Elward Grev prior to war reporting the establishment under the control of the Germ a Government of a powerful secret as seisten of manufacturers and shipowners for the purpose of influencing the foreign press particularly in South America and the Far East in the interest of the German export trade and the spread of German influence is norally,

The Ambassador described the movement as a creparation for a vast system of international blackmail

London, Sept 4. According to the narratives of the wounded men on the black Watch Regiment, the regimens travelled 24% miles in five and a half days before meeting the Germans at Mone. The enemy were "as thick as heather" and forced the Scots, back by sheer weight, but tobody finehed in spite of odds of twenty-five to one | I my kept planging away at Germana serging 'the Lass of Killieer okie

The Gorden at the report vertice saids of Patrian civilians to Germany to mather harvest by a reco belower

His Everience the Viceroy has received the filterine of the Advanship top into his M. I's ship the "Speedy" and "Innedell", a steam drift r, such vectorial by mines like two injured and aix missing

Great evodus is an process from Paris which is being encouraged by the authorities, sires it redeves the food question wait for hours outside the Railway stations, others leaving by fiver Roads leading out of Paris are toll of motor-case, farm-carts, meyele, Yet there is no panic among the people who and perembulators seem convinced that there can 'c only one and to the war whatever temporary suffering may be cuts led.

German patrols are monentally expected near Paris. Keen rivalry existation of the cavairy leaders to be the first o view Panis which, for forty year, has been a gittering lute of the l'eutonic imagination.

Dr. Ansarrand the Editor of the Comeade helde perched the following telegram to the Universities of agreety Viceroviaimed stely on the receipt of news that His Exclience had to cook a private message intimating that his eldest son had been winded -

"Please convey to His Excellency our respectful and cordial "sympath, with his enxiety owing to the legacy sustained by my eldest son. But we feel a ro that His Excellency is proud of his son's wounds received in fighting for his country and his King " We pray for his speeds and complete recovery."

The following uply has been received to the above message:--"The Viceroy sands you has grateful thanky for the measure of sympathy from yourself and Dr. Ansari. He is naturally in great "anxiety, but he cannot help feeling that it is in accordance with

"the fitness of things that when India is giving her sons to help " the Empire his own feelings should occupy a second place

"P. S. V." This message is wholly characteristic of the great man who governs India in the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and while his own feelings occupy a second place when Indians are going forth to light the battle of the Empire, India's prayers must be first for the safety of the son of her great Viceroy and then for the safety of her own sons. We trust we shall hear of his speedy and complete recovery, and we shall be grateful to His Excellency if news received a out him are supplied from time to time to the Press. Great auxiety is being felt everywhere

London, Sept 4 .- 1 a. m. An unconfirmed report from Berne states that a German army under General Diemling has entered Switzerland to evade capture by the French -Griff the

The Russians repulsed and pursued the Austrian army at Lublin capturing a thousand prisoners and eight guns

Fierce fighting continues along the whole front. The Russians in a seven-days' fighting have captured forty thousand prisoners

The Russians occupied Lemberg on Thursday. The British Recruits total 360,000.

Lundon, Sept. 4. 6-5 a. m. A Paus communique, issued at eleven o'clock last night, says the allied forces have not been in contact with the enemy in Compiègne and the Senlis region since yesterday.

London, Sept, 4. It is reported that two Czech Regiments in Vienna have mutinied, many of them being publicly shot

London, Sept 4. The Austrian debacle on the Galician front appears to be com-They have been utterly weested in two directions, first eastward of Lemberg and then southward of Lublin. The total pusoners taken in these two engagements number seventy thousand The Russian forces are now drawing round the Austrians in a semi-circle which is steadily tightening. The Austrians have no hope of receiving any considerable reinforcements, as the Servians have almost destroyed their southern simy, and the withdrawal of the remnants leave the read open to Servian advance even upon Budapest. Moreover, this frees the Rossian southern flank for the main advance on Berlin

Mr Lloyd George announces that after consultations with the leading traders and bankers arrangements have been made to promote foreign trade by assisting the acceptors of approved bills to most their liabilities

The Press Bureau says that the situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone any sanstantial change. The position of the alies is well maintained. There are indications that the German movement is developing in an eastward and south eastward

France has protested to the Powers against Germany aconduct of the car watch she says conscitutes a ne about thuman and internation of law

It is off cielly stated here that the movements of opposing aimies near Paris continued today without contact The Germans in the district of Verdun sustained some checks. The French have won some fiesh partial success in Lorraine and the Vosges

Germans bombarded Malines for two hours. Fortunately the London, Sep. 4 famous pictures were saved, having been sent to Antworp porcon of the Cachedial was destroyed

The E, such G vernment is safely installed in Bordesux where the gigantic gold reserves of the Bank of France have likewise arrived. The Spanish A abassador also remains in Paris

Among casualties are Colonel Brett and Colonel Dykes killed. and Briga is a General Scott-K is wounded

London, Sept. 4. A me sage ir in Paris states that the Duke of Westminster wen to the resone of Captain Greefell of the 9th Lasers who was wounted and cornel and salely such under heavy the

The Press Barran anneances that scorling to information from a frustworters a me seven German de frovers and forprilo boats have arrived at hed in a deniged condition. It is understood that oth reliave been such to the vicinity of the Canal

The Piess Bare a's announcement regarding the damaged German destroyers to meet ying. Winds it may be the afternath of the Heligolan Loperations, destroyers being sent to Kiel to open, some experts think that the fact that Ivid is mentioned in heate, that either desiroyers have tonied the mine-field in the Billic or the Russian fleet is becoming active.

London, Sept 4, 12 5 pm.

Military experts are not possumestic. They regard the German advance on Paris as magnificently organised, but consider that it is largely speatacniar. Unlike 1570, they will arrive there fromg the unbroken allied forces who will pivot on the double ring of the powerful forts. It is pointed on' that the Germans cannot invest the whole of Paris with the allies undefeated Paris with the allies undefeated. Their long line of aminumication will be exposed on both flanks. Many individual observers of recent fighting alleve that the Germans no longer display the same sting in

London, Sept 4

The submarine's capture was a socilare poloted by a navel be de-The Gormans were claying to the wing. removed bombs from the scaplane before miking her.

London, 4th Sept An account bound by the Russian staff in Petrogard of the Dattle mear Lemberg state that in the offen ave against the Linblin Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zavichest, Janoff, Tomascheff and Belge line A second Austrian army composed of the third, eleventh and twelith corp and five divisions of civelry gathered east of Lemburg in order to cover this operation. Russians took the effective when the Austrian e needing in was not yet completed. Topox aplical con iderations compell d the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the seventh, thinteenth and fourteenth corps, making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm. In the Louisk district the Russians crossed the frontier on the 20th August and marched on Lemberg to thwart the Austrian covering movement acting against the flank and rear. This offensive was hampered by numerous affluents of the Dniester. Moreover, the enemy possessed the Dniester series of fortifications, detending the bridges. These menaded the Russian left and communications. The Austrians in a powerful position at Kemerika and Galitch were thoroughly defeated after desperate fighting. On the lower course of the Guilalipa alone where the enemy's line was broken the Austrians lost 20,000 killed and wounded The retreat of the enemy after this defeat assumed the character of a panic. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army has now no longer any military value. The Russians expluied an enormous amount of war material at Lemberry, and the capture of the fown will enable the Russian to push forward with still greater intensity.

[FROM THE "PIONRER's CORRESPONDENC]

Lon lan Ith Sept

The Berlin papers report that on Wednesday list three quarters of a million mon were in action between Rheims and Verdun

The Military correspondent writes to the Duly Telegraph that canualties in the Coldstreams were largely due to one company's being surrounded at night their position was revealed by a German officer's firing a revolver challenging them. The company's maxim immediately opened fire and moved down many Germans, but the company suffered heavily in getting out

Despite the situation at Paris, our War Office considers

the position not unsatisfactory

## MR. ASQUITH AT THE GUILDHALL.

### A Magnificent Oration and a Magnificent Ovation.

London, Sept 1, 1-45 p m A great patriotic demonstration was hold to day in the timiduali Mr. Asquith received a magnificent exation. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. Asquith was also supported by Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, and other members of the Cabinet in I the Opposition Mr Asquith and that three and a bill years ago he addressed in On langth a gathering of citizens to celebrate and approve the joint declaration of thotwo great English speaking States, this in future any difficulties between them should be settled, if nor by agreement, at any rate after a judicial oriquity as d arbitration, but never by war. They were not sanguine enough then to think or hope that the era of war bad been altogether brought to a close Still less were they prepared to anticluste the terrible spectacle that now contronted them, a contest which for the number and importance of the l'owers engaged, the scale of their armaments and armies, the width of the theatrs of conflict, the outpouring of blood and loss of life, the mealersable toll of suffering levied upon non combtants, the material and moral losse accum during day by day, but in the highest interest of civil motion, a contest which in every one of these aspects was without precedent in the annuls of the world. They were very confident three years are in the care in relictantly and position. "We are equally confident in it to-day when reluctantly and motion and a clean conscionce, against our will, but with clear judgment and a clean conscience, we find ourselves involved with our whole strength and power in a bloody arbitration between might and right (Loud Cheers) What would have been our position to-day as a nation it we had been been enough through timidity, through perverted calculation of self interest, or through paralysis of our sense of homour and duty, to be false to our word, faithless to our friends? The British people would have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenances as we

could command while a small and unprotected State in defence of her vital liberties made a heroic stand against an overweening and overwhelming force We should have been admiring as detached spectators the stege of Large and the steady manly remarance of the small Belginn army We should have seen the occupation of their capital and the gradual torcing back of her patriotic defenders to the ramports of Antwerp, countless outrages suffered, buccaseering levies exacted from her unoffending civilen population and, finally, the greatest rime committed against civilisation and culture aince the florty Years' War, the sack of Lonvain -- a shameless holocaust of the irreproble treasures lit up by a blind barbarian vengeance. (Lond Clacia) What account would the Government and people have beautiful to the tropped of the national consequee and sense of home that defence of our plighted solemn obligations we had endured, if we had not done our best to prevent, aye, and to avenge, these intolerable wrongs Sooner than be silent and witness this tragic triumph of force over law, of brutality over freedom, I would see this country of ours blotted out of the page of history Cheers)

"The violation of Belgian neutrality was the first step in a deliberate policy of which the ultimate and not far diseast aim was to crush the and pendence and the autonomy of the tree States of Europe First Belguen, then Holland and Switzerland countries like our own, imbued with and sustained by a spirit of liberty, one after an other they were to be bent to the yoke. These ambitions were fed and tostered by a new philo ophy, by professors and learned men Free and full self development, which to those small States, to our selves, to our Dominions and to om kinsmen across the Atlantic, was the well spring and life breath of national existence was the one capital offence in the code of those who had made force their supreme divin ty and upon its alters were po pared to sacribee both the cathered fruits and political germs of that unfettered human spirit. This is not merely a material, this is also a spiritual conflict (Checis.) Untinuing Mr. Asquith said that upon its issue everything that contained the promise and the hope that led to emancipation and a fuller liberty for millions who made up the mass of mankend would be found sooner or later to depend. The Prime Minister sulogued the exertions of Sir Edward Grey in the cause or peace Had this proposal for a mediating conference between Germany, France, Italy and ourselves been ettled with homour to everybody. the whole of this terrible welter would have been avoided. With whom does the responsibility rest for the refusal, for all the channable saffering new confronting the world? With one Power and one Power only That Power is Germany (Lond Hi ses). That is the fountain and origin of this world wide catastropione In the hope of pance we had porsevere to the end, straining almost to the breaking-point our most charished friendships and obligations. but at last we reached the dividing line which made or marred a nation worth, of the name. Then and only then did we declare for war. Did any one in the whole empire blame or repent our decision?" (Lond Cries of "No")

Continuing his Guildhall speech Mr. Asqueth and Now as regards the army, there was a call for new, continuous and united effort. We had not morely to replace the wastage caused by casualties, we had to unlarge the scale of the arm, increase its numbers and multiply many times the offertireness as a fighting instrument. With spontaneous ness and manifesty unparalielled in history the self-governing Dominions have affirmed Heir brotherhood with 19 and made our cause their own Canada, Australia, New Z aland, South Africa and Newfoundland have assorted their right to contribute money material and lives of their best. India too with no less alsority has elitical her share in the common task, manicdiately after mobilisation. Earl Kitchener issued his call for a hundred thousand recruits. This has been followed by a second call. The response up to to-day gave us between 250,000 and 800,000 men (Lond cheers) No fewer than 42,000 Londoners have been accepted. We want more men of the best ughting quality and prompt provision will be made for the incorporation of all willing and able men in the fighting forces of the King. Wherever possible mon desiring to serve together will be allotted to the same Regiment or Corps. The raising of battalions by counties and municipalities will everywhere be encouraged. No less urguitly we want larger supply of ex-noncommissioned officers, men who are asked to give up their regular employment and return to the work which they alone are competent Euployers may surely assure such men of reinstalement at the end of the war (cheer ) Mr Asquith appealed also to retired Commissioned Officers to come forward and take their places in training the new army. He would only say regarding the setual progress of the work that in every direction there was abunc ant ground for pride and confidence. "We were watching the fluctuation of the early stages of a protincted struggle. We must learn to take long views and cultivate patience, endurance and atondfastness. Let us realise that we are fighting as a united Empire in a sause worthy of the highest traditions of our race. Let us keep in mind the patient indomitable seamen never relaxing for a moment their stern vigil on the lenely sees. Let us keep in mind our gallant troops who te-day after a fertaight's continuous

fighting under conditions which try the mettle of the best army that ever took the field maintain not only an undefeated but an unbroken front. (Lond Cheers) Finally, let us recall the memories of our great men of great deeds of the past. Let us not forget the dving message of the younger Put in his last public utterance in the Guildhall itrelf. 'England has saved besself by her exertions and will, as I trust, mayo Europe by her example.' The England of those days gave a noble answer to his appeal and lid not sheathe the sword until after nearly twenty years fighting the fraedom of E nope was secured. Let us go and do likewise " (Lond and prolonged cheering )

London, Sept 3 10 50 p m The following later telegram gives Mr. Asquith's eulogy of India's loyalty more fully. Referring to the Dominions, the Prime Minister said: "Our self-governing Dominions throughout the Empire without any solicitation on our part have denonstrated with a spontaneousness and unanimity unparalleled in history their determination to affirm their brotherhood with us and to make our cause their own, (Cheers) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, children of the Empire, assert not as an ob ligation but as a privilege their right and their willingness to contribute money, material and, what is better than all, the strength, sinews fortunes, and lives of their best men (Cheers) India, too, with no less alacrity, has claimed her share in the common task (cheers) Every class and creed British and Native, princes and people, Hindus and Mohammedan, vie with one another in a poble and emulous rivalry (Cheers) Two divisions of 'beir magnefletent aimy are already on the way (t hears) We welcome with appreciation and affection then proferred aid and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alice are subjects of the King-Emperor and are joint and equal costodians of our common interest and fortunes, we here hall with profound and heartfelt gratifule their association side by aide and shoulder to shoulder with Home and Dominion troops under a flag which is the symbol to all of a unity

Mr. Bonar Law, who was roudly cheered, said. This war is one of the greatest crimes in history. The head of the forman Gorenn ment had but to winsher the word of peace and there would have been no war. He did not speak that word. He has drawn the sword and may the accursed system for which he stands peach by the aword (Lond cheers, As Cromwell said to his Ironsol's, we know what we are fighting for and we love what we know. The Griman nation had allowed itself to be organised as a military ma hine which recognised no law except the law of force. It was against that that we were fighting to day. Mr. Bonat Law denounced Germany for breaking treaties and committing stricties. The destruction of Louvain proclaimed in trumpet tones whit German method, were I in But sh propiation in trumpet tones whit Gottain methods were I in Bottain people only required to realise the issue to make them fight in the spirit of their fathers. The German had called us a decident nation but they did not say that today (Loud cross of 'No") The buttle becoming at Mons gave the answer. (Loud Cross of 'No") The buttle becoming at Mons gave the answer. (Loud Cross of 'No") The buttle becoming at Mons gave the answer. (Loud Cross of the approach to the patriotism of those side to fight and these concelled to remain bound Let us as a ratio of cause our oblights as

that the world names cannot dissever or dissolve (Lond cheer)

Mr. Balten then rose in response to prilonged cries. He said the Paine Minister and Mr. Sonn Line had symbolised the unity of the Entire. I at many would produce an irresistable pressure on the course of it ever "It, which is undoubt while, we should shrink from the final usue before garning one end. then slowly but with ab ole to certainty we shall have fallen from over high satate and then be little more than subscribent vassal. to a State which knows how to create power but is utterly ignorant how to nee it." (Loud cheers)

The gathering demanded a few words from Mr Churenili whose rising was greated with great enthusiasm

He said the country could rely on the strongth and efficiency of the many which enabled us to dree the means of life and power from she utterment ends of the earth and weald give us time to create powerful military forces. You have only to go he added, right on, and at the end of the road, is short o line victory and honour (Loud cheers) A resolution supporting Mr will be found" Asquith's appeal was carried am d onthus actio cheering of the vast addence who sang the National Anthers and gave routing cheers for the King, the Army and the Natz, the cheening never ceasing till the gathering had dispersed

All papers well one Mr. Asquid's 'rumpet call to arias which demonstrates again the perfect unity of the British race in the face of unexampled dangers

London, Sept .5 A resolution is published notifying arrangements made by the of South Africa to facilitate the admission into union of wives and minor children of Indiana resident there. The scheme provides

for certificates to facilitate admission to be issued by a principal local magistrate in place in India on application of husband or father resident in South Africa

London, Sept. 5. 1 10. The Times in an acticle strongly comptaining of the scantiness of war information allowed to be given to the public, declares that whereas public intriest in the struggle requires stimulating and despening, the Government's process is chilling onthusiasm for war The journal abis that it is nore imp runt still that our overseas dominions upon which so much depends should be told all that is

London, Sept. 5.

Stirring stories have been received of the combined charge delivered by the Scots Greys and the Black Watch at St Quentin. As at Waterloo, the Highlanders held the stirrup leathers of the Greys and troopers, each accompanied by Highlanders, plunged into the ranks of the enemy. The weight or the horses carried them into the midst of the Germans When the Kilties got to work the Germans were completely taken by surprise and were ronted

Su Philip Chetwode, commanding the fifth Cavalry Brigade, says in a letter "We have been through the Uhlans like brown paper, but must have men"

Observers record the interesting fact that the German infantry when advancing fires from the ship.

1.ondon, Sept. 5 1-10 pm. The news of the German advance on Paris caused the general exodus of the population of Chantilly A large proportion was composed of Englishmen attached to the famous racing etables. Ore trainer was warned by the British soluters who advised him to hop it "He left one end of village with fourteen thorough

breds as the Gorma is entered at the other The Almiralty has taken the Crystal Palace for naval training. An official French communique says, "The enemy on our left is apparer thy neglecting Pairs and attempting to execute an outflanking move nent. They are proceeding along the west side of the Argonne tilge. The manceuvre was unsuccessful."

The Foreign Office announces that British, French and Russian Governments mutually engaged themselves not to conclude ; eace separate v during the pres at war. The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed none of the alies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of other allies.

London, Sept. 5, 8 55 p. m.

A strong German army left Brussels towards Tormonde to cut off communications between Autworp and Ostend. The Belgians opened the dykes southwest of Malines and flooded the district. The Germans were completely surprised. They, however, heroically stood in the water and tried to save their guns. The Germans suffered heavy losses from the fire from An'w up forts

The Admiralty announces that a German squadron of two cruisers and four destroyers has succeeded in sinking fitteen British fishing boats in the North S a with a quantity of fish. They captured the crews and took them to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war

London, Sept. 5 Public licuse in Loudon are closing at eleven o clock during

A manage to be Times from Poking says that two thousand Japanese were landed at hungelow, outside the leased territory of Kinochao on Thursday

Cardinal Della Chiesa's election was a surprise. He is of aristecratic descent and a friend of Carlinal Rampolla. The Pops exhibited great emotion when he performed his first bene liction

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Forrate as his Secretary of

London, Sept. 5, 5-15 a.m.

The Austrian territories conquered by Russia are being formed into a special province.

A Press cremunique stees -In view of the outbreak of war the Governor-Concret in Council has considered the steps necessary to ensure that the party peace is not endangered by the action of any persons who wishes at cos or hordle powers north seek to reru n to India with the of a consisting a disturbance of dissecrtaining facistic to bof a sistant of courseness. The fact that such persons to few does not permit of their being tynored situation as ne of chargency and exceptional action is justified by the present take of war. The Gircular General has, therefore, decited to take certain general powers of contril over all pyrsons entering India after this date. There powers will only be exercised to protect the state from the prosecution of any purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity and will be restricted to such measures as are necessary to sateguard the security of the Empire. They will not extend to the probabilion of entry An ordinance on these lines is accordingly being issued to-day

An ordinance on the lines of the above communique is published in a Gazette Extraordinary. It empowers imprisonment up to one year of persons entering British India by sea or land where the authority defined in ordinance 3 of 1914 is satisfied that this is desirable in order to protect the state from the presecution of some purpose, prejudioial to its safety, interest or tranquility

London, 8 Sept 3-5 a m

The latest news from the front, indicating decrease of German pressure on Paris, has produced a ressuring effect in Paris, although there has never been the slightest sign of panie,

The famous Paris paper Le Temps appears in Bordeaux on Monday Other papers will continue to be published in Paris nuless they are forced to leave

Sept 6, 5 55 a m

It is officially announced in Paris that the German enveloping movement on the left appears to have been definitely checked

A fierce bombardment of Manbeuge continues The place is resisting.

The Germans are evacuating Compregue and Scalis districts,

London, Sept 6, 7 20 p m. The Germans have demanded eight milling sterling from

Desputches from Vienna admit that Russians after ten days fighting completely beat the Austrians and that two Generals were

The German Army which marched out of Brussels with the object of cutting off communications between Antwerp and O tend first proseeded towards. Termondo and then urged towards Malines via Merchtem burning houses and a station at Buggenhout They cut the telegraph wires as they went. An Uhlan patrol out off the communications between Antwerp and Ghent. Then the Army was met by the approaching flood which came as a complete surprise as the Germana never expected Belgians to make such a sacrifice Antwerp and its environs present a remarkable spectacle

Sept 6, 1-45 am

The Admiralty announces that all aids to havigation on the east coast may be removed without further notice

Sanguinary fighting continues on the Lublin Kholin front where the Austrians have made fruitless attempts to pierce the Russian lines losing five thousand prisoners

Speaking at Broxburn, Earl Rosaberry was 1 "We are fighting not for an acre of territory but for the sanctity of the public law. If we go under it will be for ever. But we are going to win because all are united in a just cause." Lord Roseberry paid an elequest tribute to the generals emulation of the Dom mons

London, Sept 6 (55 a m)

The American Navy has taken possession of the cans Atlantic wireless station at Tuckerton near New York owing to complaint, of its use by the Germans. The station will henceforth be available to all nationalities on equal term, but there will be a strict censorship on war matters.

H. E. the Vicercy has received a telegram from Earl Kitchener to inform him that his son is in hospital at Le Mans severely wounded,

but progressing satisfactorily.

in the Japanese Parliament the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Japan willingly supported Great Britain in order to ensure permanent peace in the East which Germany's prowling warships and war like preparations at Kusohan had endangered.

Writing to a meeting held at Bernick, Sir Edward Grey said "The progress of the War has led the terrible memorality of Prussian militarism that will compone to for the awful sacrifices of the War

A German are oplane has been found floating sixty miles from Harwich by a British animarine. The latter rescued the acceptanist land his mechanic, and then sank the aeroplane. The Germans were lodged at Harwich

His Excellency the Vicercy has received the following "The Admiralty reports that yesterday about 20 unles from the east coast His Majesty's ship the "l'athlinder' rtruck a mine. The loss of his was probably heavy, as she sank very rapidly."

The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament begins at noon today when Parsis will meet Mahomodans

The following are respective teams

The Parsis: J. S. Waiden (Captain) B. H. Mirya, J. Clavia, Mr. D. Parekh, P. J. Chinoy, D. D. Driver, D. K. Kapadia, S. M. Chothis, and J. H. Flehidanai, H. Vajidar, P. D. Chethia, The Mahomedaus: C. M. Ali (Captain), Feroze Khan, (Cashinere), K. A. Tumboowalla (Bombay), Khan Mahomed Khan (Aligarh), Maslenddin Khan (Aligarh), P. B. Erfani (Bombay), Saleh Mahomed (Cashinere), S. A. Aziz (Bombay), S. H. Shah (Aligarh), Nacir Hasan (Austrias), Hasan (Bombay), This (Aligarh), Nazir Hasan (Amritear), Usaf Big (Ponta) This year's tournament commences with dead weight of legend of Parsi invincibility on the Bombay wicket broken last year by the placky

Mahamedans who were considered fit to take part in the contest only a year previously. Of the two contending elevens today the Mahomedans appear to stand brighter chances. The strength of the Parsi attack is almost on a par with Mahomedans, but the latter have undoubtedly superior defence, their combination having been strengthened by the inclusion of Hasan Shah, Masleuddin and Khan Mohamed from Aligarh On the other hand, the Parsis have been unfortunate in not being able to secure the services of Major K M. Mistry of Patiala and Mr Mulla, and of Dr H D Kanga who is absent in England. London, Sept. 6 4-40 p.m.

A comprehensive review of the recent fighting has been issued by the Press Bureau It says that the British troops have been fighting contingously since the battle at Cambrai on August 26th, until the brillians action at Complegne on September 1st, when the First Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade fought the Germans to standstill and captured tengins. Since then the British have not been molested. The total British casualties are 15,000, many of the missing will repair the Colours safely. The British inflicted upon the Germans three times these losses. The British drafts of 19,000 troops have acrived to fill up the gaps. The troops are in the best of spirits. During the week no new main trial of strength has occurred. There have been, indeed, battles along an immense front which in other wars would have been considered of first magnitude, but in this war are merely incidents in the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied torces which have continued since the battle at Cambrai where the British successfully guarded the left flank of the entire allied armies from adeadly turning attack. We have been supported by the Seventh and Fifth French armies. The latter at Guise secured a solid success, driving back at deorder with heavy loss three German corps Nevertheless the general retirement has The British army is now south of Marne in a line with the French forces on the right and left. The Germans appear to be marching towards Marne towards the left and centre of French lines A French corps has repulsed the Soventh German Army near Denville. It would appear that the envel ping in seement on the Anglo French left wing has been abandoned by the German either because it is no longer practicable to continue such a great extension or because they prefer a direct attack on the allied line There can be no doubt that our men have established a personal ascendency over the Germans. The shooting of the German Infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has hitherto deve-tated every attacking columns. Field Marshall Sir John French in a report dwells upon the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm. Our cavilry do as the take with the enemy until confronted by three times their number. The artiflets have never been opposed by less than three or low times their number. The statement "The short war has bitherto given opportunities to add to the reputation of the British Army and to achieve notable successes, but we must have more men to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire"

Petrograd, Sept. 6.

An official list has been issued in Petrograd giving the German cruelties committed on Russian people. It describes German conduct as being like that of the darkest period of the middle ages.

London 6 (6-5 p m)

The Times to night says that the Mayor of Boulogue is reported to have received news that General Joffre has succeeded in turning the Gorman lines and that the British have outflanked the Germans.

6.25 p. 1

It is reported in Roulogne that the Germans have hurriedly left Ialle, Valenciennes, Armentieres, Douai and Bailleul

1-40 p. m.

The success of the French and the British at St. Quentia is officially confirmed The allies brillantly drove the Germans for twenty kilometres and inflicted considerable losses

Petrograd, Seut. 6.

It is announced here that the official German accounts of the Russian reverse in East Prissia are greatly exaggerated.

The Russian Cavalry is advancing through Mazour lakes and in still in touch with the enemy

A German armoured train has been operating on the left bank of the Vistula near Nestar.

London, Sept. 6.

The Admiralty announces that the Wilson Liner "Runo" annk by a mine yesterday on the East Coast All were saved with the exception of twenty Russian refugees.

London, Sept. 6, (1-10 p. m.) Despatches received in Rome from Vienna declare that the whole Austrian army operating in Galicia has been routed and the only hope is now in the German contingent, which is congesting all railways towards the north-eastern frontier. The Austrian staff is urging the Germans to send 14-inch howitzers to Galicia.

Tokio, Sept. 8. The Naval Commander reports that two Japanese Zeppelins dropped bombs on the wireless station and barracks at Tsington. On of the Zeppelins was hit by fifteen shots, but both returned safely.

London, Sept. 7.

The Germans lost 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines.

The Montengrins have defeated the Austrians at Bolpanitza in Herzegovina, capturing all their stores. They have also captured

Cianitza. Sanguinary fighting continues

It is noteworthy that scarcely a hundred of the eight hundred patients in the Netley Hospital are suffering from shot wounds, and harily any from rifls bullets. This confirms the reports of poor shooting of the German infantry. A vast majority of cases merely have sore feet and most men will be able to return to their regiments shortly.

The Russians are still pushing torward on the offensive along the whole Austrian line, particularly in the centre. The Russians have engaged a German division marching along the Vistu's to the assistance of the Austrians. The Russian cavilry have already appeared among the passes of the Carpathians.

The papers welcome the Franco-Anglo Russian agreement as an opportune offset to German machinations

A communique' issued in Paris says that the fighting in the regions occupied by the advanced defence forces and on the fluck of the German right wing is assuming larger proportions. The lighting continues in Lorraine

Rombay, Sept. 7

Under ideal weather conditions the Quadrangular Cricket Contest began at 11-45 5 m to day in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The Parsis winning the toss elected to but. Driver and Kapadia opened to the attack of S. A. Aziz and Saleh Maliomed. The records up to one o'clock were as follows. Driver, run out, 3, Kapadia, bowled, Saleh Mahomed. Chothia, caught by Maslehuddin, b. Saleh. Muhammad, 20. Perekh, b. Saleh. Mahomed, 6. War len batting 14, Vajifdai batting 7, total up to one o'clock 72.

The Parsi scoring after lunch was as follows — Waiden 1 b.w., b. Tumboowalla 55 — Vojidar c. Shah b. Khan Mahomed, 29, P. D. Chothia, b. Khan Mahomed, 0, J. Elchidana 1 b.w., b. Khan Mahomed, O, P. J. Chunov, c. Aziz, b. J. Elaria not out 18, B. Muza c. Elaria b, Saich. Mahomed, 8. Extras 19, total 176

Bowling Analysis Salch Mahomed, 29 overs, 32 iun 13 mardens 4 wickets Aziz 11-47-1 1, Khan Mahomed 16 61 5 3, Shah 3 5 0-0, Nazir Huson 2-8 0-0, Tumboowala 2 7 0-1 Maslah ud din 1 2 0 0

Malcinedan score, 1st innings Ali (Captain) ion on 2 Percyce Khan, c. Chotis b, Muza 0 Tumboowala, c. Vijitdir, b. Elavia 0 Khan Mahciled, c. Kajadia, b. Mirza 15 Mashilodio Ishan, b. Elavia, b. Usuf Berr, c. Chinoy, b. Mirza 8 Nazi Husain, l.b.w. Elavia, 7, Eifari, b., Ilavia, 12, Sakil Muhomed, not out, 10, Aziz, c. Chinoy, c. Muza, 5 Shah, 15 w. b. 6, Elavia 7, Extras 0; total 72

Bowling Analysis --

Elavia, 9 overs 27, rans, o. maidens 5 welcots

Mirza, 9-43-1-4.

The P. and O. Company's SS "Moldavia" with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive at Bombay at 2 p m on Friday, 11th instant

His Excellency the Vicercy has received the following

"The Press Bureau states that the allied forces, acting on the offensive, have successfully checked the Germans and loved them back towards the north-east

London Sept 8, 10 p m.

The 1st German army is reported to be between La Ferté-rous-Jonaire, Essises and Veffort. The 2nd, after taking Rheims, is advancing eastward (? westward) or Chatean Thierry. The 4th is reported to be marching along the Argonne ridge between Suippes and Ville-rut-Tourbe. The German reached all these points on September 3rd. Whether the German change of plan is voluntary or enforced by the strategic situation and great strength of the Allies' armies will be rivealed by the course of events.

The statement issued by the Press Bureau shows that the British Army throughout contormed with the general movement of the French forces, and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff. The Compiegne affray was caused by a very vigorous effort by the Germans, who were not defeated until much slaughter had been inflicted on them. Our Guards Brigade hore the blunt of this creditable affair, losing 300 killed and whunded. Our losses, if heavy for so small a force, have in no way affected the spirit of the troops. The Army's sacrifice has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. Five quiet days since September 1st have been passed in filling up gaps and refitting and consolidating units. The British have fought throughout in open order on a wide front. This, with the repeated retirements, has caused large numbers of officers and men and even small parties to become separated. It is known, however, that these, which are included in the total casualties, will find their way back to their regiments.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

A BRITISH CAVALRY DIVISION consists of 4 cavalry brigades of 3 regiments each, 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops 1, signal squadron and 4 signal troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 cavalry train and 4 field ambulances; total establishment 486 officers, 9,410 other ranks, 10,195 horses and 24 guns.

A BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION consists of 8 infantry brigades of 4 battlions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzers), 1 heavy battery, 1 aumunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 divitational train, 3 field ambulances, total establishment, 598 officers, 18,075 other ranks, 6,161 horses, 26 guns

CAVALRY RESIMENT has a war establishment of 25 officers, 537 other ranks and 562 horses in 3 squadrons.

AN INFANTRY BATTALION has 29 officers and 995 other ranks it 8 companies

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES are, thus, for the following strength:-

One Cavalry Brigade (3 Regiments) Three Infantry Divisions	Officers 75 1,794	Other Ranks. 1,611 54,225
Total Less one Brizade of 4 Battalions	1,869 116	55,836 3,980
Net Total	. 1,753 or in all	51,856 53,609 men.

The easualites total 188 officers and 1,939 other ranks, or in all 5,127. They constitute a percentage of a little over 10 for officers and a little under 10 for other ranks.

ARETHUSA is an armorred British cruiser with thin Krupp armour, (Belt 3 ciches and deck 2 inches) launched at Chatham in 1913. She has a length of 110it and a beam of 39ft, with a mean draught of 14ft and a displacement of 3 600 tons. She has Exirfiel Turbine engines, has an Indicated Horse Power of 37,000 and a speed of 30 knots, and carries 2—6 inch (50 calibre) guns fore and aft. 6-4 inch (50 calibre) guns on broadside and 4—21 inch. To pedo tube, above water, in pairs on broadside.

ARLAUNE is a German third class Protected Cruiser launched at Premen in 1960, with a length between perpendiculars of 3281 ft. and wite, line of 342.5 ft, a beam of 38.7it, a mean draught of 1.8it and displacement of 2,618 time. The I H P is 7,890 and the speed 21 knots. The engines are 2 sets triple expansion. The botter are by Schulez. In her trials the Ariadne developed an I H P of 8,710 and a speed of 22.1 knots. Her amour is 2in, on dock tapering to 8in, and 3 tim on coming towers tapering to 2.7 ii. She carries 10-4 I in (40 cal.) guns and 2 Machine guas an I has 2-18in. Torpedo tubes submerged on broadside.

ARGONNE is a rocky forest clad plateau in the N E of France extending along the borders of Lorraine and Champagne and forming part of the departments of Ardennes, Meuse and Marne. The Argonne stretches it in S S F to N N W, a distance offs miles and an average breadth of 19 miles and an average height of 1,150 ft. It forms the connecting link between the plateaus of Haute Maine and the Ardennes, is bounded E by the Meuse and W, by the Ante and the Arme, which rises in its S plateau. The valleys of the Arme and other rivers traverse it longitudinally, a fact to which its importance as a bulwark of N E. France is largely due. Of the aumerous forests which clothe both slopes of the plateau, the chief is that of Argonne, which extends for 25 miles between the Aire and the Assne.

ANIZY-LE CHATEAU is a town on the line from Laon to Soissons some 10 miles to the S W, of Laon

ARMENTIERES is a town of northern France, on the Lys, 13 miles W. N. W. of Lille on the northern Railway from that city to Dunkirk. It is an important manufacturing centre.

BUGGENHOUT is a railway station between Termonde and Malines 6 miles due E of Termonde.

BORDEAUX is a city of South-Western France, capital of the department or district of Guonde, 359 miles S. S. W. of Paris by a main line of the Orleans railway. It is one of the finest, and most extensive cities of France and is situated on the left or west bank of the Garonne about 60 miles from the sea (Bay of Biscay). The population was 237,707 in 1906. It is the headquarter of the 18th Army Corp. The trade of Bordeaux, the fourth port of France, is chiefly carried on by sea. Its port, 5½ miles long and on the average 550 yds, wide, is formed by the basin of the Garonne andis divided into two portions by the Pont de Bordeaux. That to the south

is used only by small craft, that to the north is accessible to vessels drawing from 21 to 26 ft according to the state of the tide. From 1000 to 1200 vessels can be accommodated in the harbour. At the morthers, extremely of the harbour, on the left bank, there is a floating basin of 25 acres in extent, capable of receiving the largest vessels. The most important line of steamers using the port is the South American service of the Missageries Maritimes. The city is the centre of the trade of "Bordeaux" wines. The most important industry is shipbuilding and refitting. Ironclads and torpedo boats as well as merchant vessels are matructed.

BELUE or Belz is a Gahcian town some 5 or 6 miles on the Austrian side of the Russo-Austrian frontier. It lies on the railway line from Sokul to Lemberg, and is some 35 mile due N of Lemberg and some 30 miles 8 W W of Tomaschoff. The line formed by Zavichost, Janoft. Tomaschoff and Belge on which, according to a telegram of the 4th instant, the main Austrian forces had deployed when taking the offensive against the Lublin Kholm front, is practically a straight line running S W W

BOULOGNE is a fortified scaport of northern France, situated on the shore of the Engish Channel at the month of the river Liane, 157 miles N N W of Paris, and 28 miles by sea S. E of Folkestone, Kent Its population was 19,636 in 1906. Boulogne occupies the summit and slopes of a ridge of hills skirting the right lank of the Liene. The tewn consists of two parts, the Haute Ville and the Basse Ville. The former, situated on the top of the hill, is of comparatively small extent, and forms almost a parallelogram, surrounded by ramparts of the 18th century, and, outside them, there is a chateau, now used as barracks, in which Napolean III was confined after the abortive insuirection of 1840 At some distance north-west stands the well known Church of Notre Dame.

CUXHAVEN is a seaport town of Germany belonging to the state of Hamburg and situated at the extremity of the west side of the mouth of the Elbe, 71 miles by rail N.W. from Hamburg. The harbour is good and secure. A new harbour was made in 1891-96 having a depth of 26 ft, with a force port of 1000 it long by 800 it wide. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's ships arrive at and depart from here. The town dates only from 1893 having been formed by uniting the villages of Ritchuttel and Cuxhaven

COBLENTZ is a city and fortiess of Germany, capital of the Prussian Rhite Province, 57 miles S. E. of Cologic by rail situated on the left bank of the Rhine at its confluence with the Mosel, from which circumstance it derived its accient name Confluences, of which Coblents is corruption. Its defensive works are extensive and consist of strong modern fetts, crowning the hills encircling the town on the west, and of the stradel of Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine. Immediately outside the former walls, razed in 1890 to permit the expansion of the town, lies the new central railway station in which is effected a partition of the Cologic Mainz, railway with the strategical line Mezz-Berlin. The population in 1905 was 53,302. The last that we had heard of the headquarters of the Colonian army was that they had been brought to Mainz. Collectz is some 50 miles to the N. W. ci Mainz. Whether the new headquarters would be Ericsch or Berlin remains to be seen. It as we sosteet, it is Biessels or Liège or Namin it will be a significant commentary on the mensee of the Russian steam-roller. Most probably the change has been suggested by the trainfer of the Conchably the change has been

COMPIECINE, the scene of the British cavalry exploit, is a town of Figure, capital of an arrondissement (sub-district in the department (district) of Oise, 52 miles N. M. K. of Paris ex the Borthern railway be ween Paris and St. Quentin. It stands on the N. W. border of the forest of Compregnessed on the left bank of the Oise, less than one mile below its confluence with the Aisne. It is a favour te summer resurt and from a very early period in til 1870 was the occasional condence of the French Kings. It has many historic memories among which is the capture of Joan of Arc in 1430 by the English after the siege of the town. A monument to her faces the bôte' do vide. In 1814 Compregne offered a stubborn resistance to the Prossist treeps. Uncer Napolean III it was the annual resort of the court diving the hunting season. From 1870 to 1871 it was one of the headquarte at of the German Army. It ties to the south not of Laon only but also Anizy to Château and due west of Soisson, and the action shows that the Amiens-Laon Reims Chalons line has been penetrated by the enemy and the suburos of Paris are not now far from the advancing German troops.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS form the eastern wing of the great central mountain system of Europe. With the exception of the extreme southern and south-centern ramifications, which belong

to Bournasis, the Carpathians he entirely in the Austrian and. Hungarian territor. They begin on the Danube near Pressburg, surround Hungary and Transylvania in a large semi-circle, the concavity of which is towards the S. W. and end on the Danube near Orsova. The length of the Carpathians is over 800 miles and their width varies between 7,230 miles. After the Alps they are the most extensive mountains in the east of Europe. The Danube separates the Carpathians from the Alps and also from the Balkan mountains at Orsova. The Carpathians separate Hungary and Transylvania from Lower Austria, Moravia, Cylesia, Galicia, Bukovania and Roumania, while its ramifications fill the northern part of Hungary and form the quadrangular mass of the Transylvania plateau.

CAMBRAL is a town of northern France, 37 miles S. S. E. of Lille on the main line of the Northern Railway. The population in 1996 was 21,791 Cambran is situated on the right and castern bank of the Schildt and at one extremity of the canal of St. Quentin. The fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded have been for the most pact demolished. The passes have been filled up and the ramparts in part levelled. The chief industry is the weaving of muclin and other fine fabrics, and the word Cambric (name of a fine linen) is derived from "Kameryk" or "Kamerijk," the Flemish name of Cambrai.

DEFENDER, a second class British destroyer launched in 1911. Length 240ft, beam 25 5tt, draught 8 lft, displacement 750 tons, I H P 12 000, speed 27 knots, Armament 2—4in 2—3in (12 pounder) gars, Torpede tubes 2—21in

DNIESTER is a river of S. E. Europe belonging to the basin of the Black Sea. It rises on the northern slope of the Carpathian mountains in Austrian Galicia and belongs for the first 350 miles of its course to Austrian and for the remaining 550 miles to the Russian territory. It is excessively meandering and the current in most parts is decidedly rapid as compared with Russian rivers generally. The average width of the channel is from 500 to 750 feet, but in some places it attains as much as 1400 feet. The depth is various and changeable.

DOI Alisa town of Northern France, 20 miles S of Life on the Northern Railway between that city and Combrual its population in 1906 was, town, 21,679 commune, 33,247. Doual is situated in a maishy plane if the banks of the Scalpe which intersects the town from south to north and supplies water to a canal skirting it on the west. The old fortifications of which the Porte de Valenciennes is the chief survival, have been demolished to make rome for boulevards and public gardens. Its educational instancious include a lycee, training colleges, a school of mines, and an artiflery school. In addition to other iron and engineering works, Donar has a large camen four dry and an arsenal. After passing iron many hands it was captured in 1667 by Louis XIV, and was ultimately ceded to France by the treaty of Urrecht in 1713. Historically, Donar is mainly important as the centre of the political and religious propagnish of the exiled English Roman Catholics. It was here that the Donar Boote was prepared.

FEARLESS is the latest scout of the 1mg k on class launched at Pembicke in 1912. Length between perpendicular, 385 ft and over all 105 7 ft; b im, 41 5 ft; mean draught 13 5 ft; displacement 3 360 tons, I. H. P. 18,000, speed 25 knots, engines. Parsons Turbules 2 shafts. Boilers: Yarrow, Armament. 10—1 in (50 cal.) guns, 2-21-in. Torpedo, tubes above water.

GRAUDENZ, on the right bank of the Vistula is 37 miles N.-N i', of Thorn—It has a population of about 40,000, and is an important place in the German system of fortifications, and has a big garrison—The Fortness of Graudenz, which since 1973 has been used is barracks and a military depot and prison, is situated in a steep eminen—about 13 miles north of the town and outside its limits—It was completed by Frederick the Great in 1776, and was rendered famous through its gallant defence by Courbore against the French in 1807

GUISE is a town of northern France, on the Oise, 31 miles N. of Laon by rad. Its population in 1906 was 7.502. There is a chatcan dating in part from the taiddle of the 16th century.

BARWICH is a municipal borcegh and a scapert in the Harmich Parliamentary division of Essex on the extremity of a small pennsula projecting into the estuary of the Stour and Orwell, 70 miles N E by E of London. In 1901 it had a population of about 10,000—It occupies an elevated situation and a wide view is obtained from Beacon Hill at the southern end of the Esplanade. The harbour is one of the best on the east coast of England and in stormy weather is largely used for shelter. A breakwater and

sea-wall, prevent the blocking of the harbour entrance and encroschments of the sea; and there is another breakwater at Landguard Point on the opposite (Suffolk) shore of the estuary. Harwich is one of the principal English ports for continental passenger traffic, steamers regularly serving the Hook of Holland, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Eshjerg, Copenhagen and Hamburg The port is the headquarters of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. There are batteries at and opposite Harwich and modern works on Shotley Point at the fort of the two estuaries. There are also several of the Martello towers of the Napoleanic era. At Lai denard Fort there are important defence works with heavy modern guns commanding the main channel. This has been a point of coast defence since the time of James I.

HALIEZ is a town at the confluence of the Dinester and the Luckow some 20 miles to the N of Stanislau and some 70 miles by rail S. S. E of Lemberg

JANOFF or Janowis a town of Russian Poland near the Austrian frontier some 40 miles due S of Lublin and some 25 miles to the S. E. of Zavichost

KIEL is the chief naval port of Germany on the Baltic, a town of the Prussian province of Schlesnig-Holstein The population in 1905 was 163,710. It is beautifully situated at the southern and by the Kieler Busen (hay or harbour of Kiel), 170 miles by rail to E. N from Hamburg It is the seat of the Christian Albertina University and also has a library of 240,000 volumes, a zoolo real Museum, a hospital, a hotanical garden and a school of forestive. The University which is colchroted as a medical school is actended by nearly 1,000 students and bus a teaching start of over 100 professors and dozente. It has also a naval academy, a naval school and a school for engineers. The pride of Kiel is its magnificent harbour which has a comparatively uniform depth of water, averaging 40 ft, and close to the shores 20 ft. Its length is 11 miles, and its breadth varies trem | mile at the southern and to 42 miles at the mouth tis defences, which include two toris on the W and four on the E, all situated about 5 miles from the head of the harbour at the place (Priedrichson) where its shores approach one another, make it a place of great strategic strength. The Imperial Docks (five in all) and slipbulling and are on the D facing the town, between Gaarden and Ellerbeck and compuse basins capable of containing the largest warships affort. The Imperial Yards amploy 7,000 rands and another 7 000 are employed on two large private shippointing works, the Germana (Kenip's) and Howald's. The Kasser William cane, commonly called the Kiel Canal, connecting the Bullio with the North Service. Bimisboxtel, has its eastern entreace at Wick, I, roll's N of Kiel In June of each woma reget's affected by vachis from all countries, is held. This Kinder Words is the distribution of the principal social events in Core and and corresponds to the "Cowes Week" in The name of Kiel's probably drived from the Anglo-England Saxon halle a sate place tor ships. In 18 if the place has el with the rost of Shie wig Holston, to thus a Since being made a great naval arsenal. Kiel has developed in prosperity and population

KIELCIE is the capital of the Rissian for all previous of the same name, whose root or so interacts with the of the Austrian province of Galicia. Kience is between 250 to 300 miles N. W. cf. Lemberg.

KHOLM or Chila (Polsh C. A.N. a., own of Rissian P land, in the government or province of linkin, 4) and s. by rul E.S. E. of the town of Linkin. It had an 1897 s. p. p.daton of 1 1236. At the commence ment of the war the 17th Infantry Dicision was located at Kholm.

KEMENKA is probably the same place as Kamionka which lies on the river Bog some to onles N N W of Lemburg Galitch is untraceable on the maps, nor is the river dublipamentioned. The latter may be one of the branch's of the Bug running to the W and S W of the main scream to the N of Lemburg.

LEMBERG (Polish Lucius) is the capital of the Austrian arownland of Galicia, 468 miles N. W. of Vicina by rail. In 1900 the population was 159,618 of whom 50 pc were Poles, 10 pc Garmans and 8 pc. Rumanans Nearly 30 pc. of the population were dews. According to population Lemberg is the fourth city in the Austrian Empire, coming after Vienna. Prague and Trieste. It is situated on the small river Peltew, an affluent of the Bug, in a valley in the Sarmatian plateau, and surrounded by hills. It is composed of the inner town and of four subures. The inner town was formerly fortified, but the fortifications were transformed into pleasure grounds in 1811. Lemberg is the residence of the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic and Armenian Arshbishops and the contains three cathedrals.

It has some beautiful old buildings and among comparatively modern structures are the town hall, the hall of the entates, the industrial museum, the theatre, the palace of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and several educational establishments. There we many beautiful private buildings, bread and well-paved streets, numerous squares and public gardens. At the head of the educational institutions stands the University founded in 1784 by Joseph II and reorganised The Austrians have not been so cruel to their Polish subjests as the Russians who have tried to crush the Polish language and literature Since 1871 the language of instruction has been Polish. and in 1901 the University had 110 lecturers and was attended by 2,000 students Lemberz has also the National Institute founded by Count Ossolinski, which contains a library of books and manuscripts relating chiefly to the history and literature of Poland, valuable antiquarian and scientific collections of history and ethnography relating chiefly to Galicia. During the whole period of Polish supremsey it was a most important city and after the conquest of Constantinople by the Turke it greatly developed its trade with the In 1648 and 1655 it was besieged by the Cossasks and in 1672 by the Tarks | Charles XII of Sweden captured it in 1704. In 1848 it was bombarded. At the commencement of the war the 11th Army Corps and the 11th and 30th Infantry and the 4th Cavalry Divisions were located at Lemberg.

LIERRE is a town in the Province of Antwerp, 9 miles S. E. of Antwerp

LONGWY is a fortified town of N. E. France, 89 miles N. N. W. of Nancy by rail. It is situated on a plateau overlooking Chiers, a right-bank affluent of the Meuse near the frontier of Belgium and Lexemburg. It comprises an upper and a lower town; the former, on a bill, 190 fr. above the Chiers valley, commands the Lexemburg road and is strengthened by an enciente and a few outlying for incations. There is a garrison accommodation for 5,000 men and 800 horses, but the permanent garrison is small. Lengwy came into the possession of the Freich in 1678 and was at once fortified by Vanban. It was captured by the Prussians in 1792, 1815 and 1871.

LUBLIN is a text of Russian Poland, capital of the province of the same name, 173 miles by rail S.E. of Warsaw or a small tributary of the viceprz. It is the headquarters of the 14th Army Corps, and at the commencement of the War it had also the 18th Intantry Division quartered near it. It is some 54 miles from the norticen most point of the Au trian confice and some 27) miles from Lemberg.

LOVECHEN belong to Montenegro and is a some of anxiety to the Austrians for the Montenegrius have commenced to bombard from the fortunal heights of Lovechan auto the Austrian haven of Cattero the finest natural harboni of the Adriane. Cattero harboni, which could accommodate a squadron of "Dreadhoughts" complitely anceal. I from ships yes my up and down the Adriatic, 1s, however, downsited to the Black Mountains of Montenegro rising in the peak of Lovechan to cheight of 6,000 feet. The Austrian frontier line, which is strongly forthich, passed along this ridge at a height of 2,000 feet, the whole of the mass to be that line being. Montenegrin term of the higher peak accumulation with gims presented to King Nieholas by the Union of Guesia, and it is from the vantage that the Montenegrin games are now operating on the Austrian high our below.

LIFERTY is a larger type of british destroyer of the 1912 Estimates, with a length of 260tt, beam of 276ft, draught of 94ff and a displace-ment of 955 tons. Her indicated horse power is 24,500 and speed 25 knots. Her engines are. Parsons Turbines. She carries an arinament of 3. 4inch (50 calibre) guns and 4.21 inch Torpedo tubes in pairs.

LAERTES and LAUREL are also large destroyers of the same dimensions and armament as Laberty.

LION, one of the three most coverful super-Dreadnoughts completed in 1912 and 1913, with a length of 60 m in perpendiculars and 700 it over all, a beam of 88.5%, mean draught of 28it, and displacement of 26 the to 27,000 tons. The 1 H P. 14.70,000 to 75,000 and the speed 28 kness. The eigeness are Parsons turbines (4 sh ii) and they have Yairov Bolers. In the trials the Lond discloped 1 H P of 75,685 and a speed of 285 knots. They have Krupp armour, almost complete belt from 7tt, below water lime to upper deck. In samishop tapening to 4m, at ends; turrats and barbeties 9 m, commiss to or 10m, deak sloping 3m, to 1m. They carry 8—135m (45 cal.) guns in pairs on turrats, all on centre line, No. 2 fining over No. 1; 16—4in (5 cal.) guns in superstructure and 5—21m. Torpedo tubes submerged, broadside and astern.

LE MANS is a town of N. W. France, capital of the department of Sarthe, 77 miles S. W. of Chartres, on the railway from Paris to Brest

LONGIIVON is a French town a few miles to the 8 W. of Longwy, situated near the confluence of the Chiers and the Othaine

LOUTSK or Lutzk is a town of Russian Poland, the terminus of a branch of the railway line runing from Brest Latvock to Royno It is situated on the over Styr and is some 30 miles from the Austrian frontier

MAINZ and KOLU are German Protected Craisers of the second class launched at Stettin and Germania docks respectively in 1909, with a length between perpendiculars of 402ft and water line 426.5ft, beam of 16ft, mean draught of 16 4ft and displacement of 1,280 tons Their indicated horse power is 19,730 and a speed of 255 knots. Their engines are 1 sets turbines of Curtis and Zoelly respectively. They have Schultz boilers. In the trials they developed an indicated horse power of 27,750 and 28,640 and speed of 27 2 and 26 8 knots, respectively. Their armour is 2m tapering to Sin, on deck and 3 9 in conning towers, and they carry 12-4 In (40 calibre) guns and 2 Machine guns and 2-18in. Torpedo tubes submerged on broadside.

MERCHTEM is a small town in Belgium midway between Brussels and Tarmonde, some 8 miles the N. W. of Brussels.

MAUBEUGE is a town of Northern France, situated on both banks of the Sambre, 231 miles by rail E by S of Valenciennes, and about two miles from the Belgian frontier. As a fortress Manbeuge has an old enciente of bastion trace which serves as the centre of an important entrenched camp of 18 miles perimeter construsted for the most part after the war of 1870 but since modernised and angmented. It was burnt by Louis XI, by Francis I, and by Henry II, and was finally assigned to France by the treaty of Nijmwegen It was fortified by Vauban at the command of Louis XIV It was unsuccessfully beauged in 1811, but was compelled to expitulate, after a vigorous resistance, in the Hundred Days

MALINES (Flemish, Mechelen) is an ancient and important city of Belgium and the sent since 1550 of the only architeshoping in that country. The population in 1901 we 18,101. The items is supposed to be derived from mairs linear and in redicate that originally the sea came up to it. It is now saturated on the Dyle, and is in the province of Antwerp, Iving about half was between Autwerp and Brussels The chief my or suce of Malines is derived from the fact that it is in a sense the religious capital of Belgium, the archieshop being the primate of the Catholic Church in that country. The archbismon's palace has a picturesque situation and dates from the creation of the dignity. The principal building in the city is an exceedingly fine cathedral dedicated to St. Rombaut. This cathed ral was begun in the twelth and finished early in the tourseenth contury, and although modified in the fitteenth after a fire, it remains one of the most remarkable specimens of Gothas architecture in The massive tower of over 300 ft, which is described as unfinished because the original intection was to carry it to 500 ft. is its most striking external feature. Ine cathedral contains a five altar piece by Van Dyck and the pulpit is in carved oak of the 17th Century. In the Church of Notre Dame (16th century) is Ruben a master perce "the mera-ulcus draught of fishes," and in that of St. John is a fine triptych by the same master. Maines, although ne longer famous for its face, carried on a fare a trade in linen, needles, farmiture and oil, while as a junction for the one trom Glient to Louvain and Liège, as well as for that from Antwoop o Brussels and the South, its station is one of the busiest in Belgium, and this fact has contri buted to the general prosperity of the city.

MARNE is a department of north-eastern. France, made up from several districts formerly belonging to Champague, and bounded W by Seme-et-Maine and Aises, N by Ardennes, E. by Marse, and c by Hante-Marne and Asoc Its population in 13th was 13th, to: Ares, 3,167 sq nole About one half consists of Champagne Poulliouse, a menotonous and barren plain covering a bed or chalk 1,800 ft in thickness. On the west and on the cast it is commanded by two ranges of hills, the highest p dut of which, 920 feet, is on the doctreet of Rheime, which rises to the son h-west of the town of the same name. The lowest level,-164 feet -- where the Aisne leaves the department is not far distant The department belongs entirely to the Seine basin, but includes only 18 miles of that river, in the S W. The principal river is the Marne, which runs through the department for 105 miles in a great sweep concave to the S. W. Marne is also a river of northern France rising on the plateau of Langres, 3 miles S. by E. of Langres and uniting with the Seine at Charenton, an eastern suburb of Paris. The length of the Marne is 328 miles. The area tof its basin is 4,894 square miles.

NEUFCHATEAU is a town in Belgium in the province of Luxemburg, N. W. of Arlon on the line that runs from Longwy to St. Hubert and Rochefort. It is some 20 miles from Arlon and some 25 miles from Mezieres.

NETLEY, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles south-east of Southamption on the eastern shore of Southampton Water Here a Cistercian Abbey was founded in 1237 by Henry III, and its ruins are extensive. The gatehouse was transformed into a fort in the time of Henry VIII. Netley Hospital for wounded soldiers. (I. M. S. E. of the Abbey), was built in 1856 after the Crimean War vast pile giving see na edition for upwards of a thousand patients and is the principal Military Hospital in England.

OSTERODE is a town in East Prussia situated on lake Drewens 40 miles due N of Soldau and on the line that runs more or less along the Russian frontier from Nemel, through Tilsit, Insterburg and Allerstein to I sore and Posen and further south. Grandens and Thorn he to toe West of the Sold in-Osterode live as the crow flies some 50 and 70 miles distant respectively. It is 75 miles by rail N E of Thorn. It is the praction of a line to Memel, Elbing and Shousee.

PATHFINDER was a light cruiser of the Neouts class - It was launched at Birkenhead in 1904 Length: 370 ft Breadth, 38:7 ft. Dranght 14.2 ft Displacement 2,940 tons, 1 H. P., 15,500, speed 25 knots Trials—I H. P. 17,176, Speed 25 8 knots. Deck 2.5 on slopes, '6 in, on flat.

Arm muent

{9-4-in (50 calibres) guns 8-3-pounders 2-18-in Torpedo tubes above the water Complement 268

PALISEUL is a town in the same province as Neufchateau, some 10 miles to the N W W, of that place

SAMOA is an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean nearly midway between the New Rebuiles and Tabiti, 1,600 miles from Auckland in New Zealand, 2,410 from Sydney and 4,200 from San Fransisco. It consists of 11 "slands forming a she tilly corved chain. Savaii, Marono, Apolium, Up lu, Farratape, Maras, Nuntele and Nunlus belong to Germany, and Furnile, Anna, Ou, Obsenza, I'su and Rose relong to the United States of Amorea. One of the principal islands of these is Upola, 340 square index in area and having a population of 18,400. The total population of the archipelago is about 39,000, whites numbering about 500, the rest being pore Polynesians The whole group is abundantly watered and the igneous soil is marvellously fertile. The scenery of the islands in extremely neautiful. Upolu is long and narrow; it has a backbone of mount ins whose flanks are scored with lovely valleys at the foot of which are flat cultivable trasts. Of its harbours Apia and Saluafata, both on the northern coast, are most important Vaca, which overlooks Apia and Vailema, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, is his turnal place and bears a monument to his memory. Although the group of islands was first sighted by European early in the 18th century, it was not till a hundred years later that the istands, especially Upolu, began to attract American and European (mostly German , capitalist an I the Hamburg firm of J. C. Godeffrey & Son developed the trade of the island. In 1878 America obtained Pago Pago as a coaling station and made a trading treaty with the In 1879 Germany obtained the harbour Saluafata, Great Britain followed suit. On more than one occasion civil war broke out among the natives on the question of succession to the kingship in which the German and the British American residents supported rival claimants. In 1899 a conference between the three Powers was held at Beslin to settle the question, and the independence and autonomy of the islands were gamanteed, and the three Powers sonstituted themselves practically a protectorate over Samoa and provided a Chief Justice and a President of the Manacipality of Apra to be appointed by them to aid in carrying out the provisions of the treaty. At the end of 1898 another civil war, about succession broke out, a commission of the three. Powers was sent to Samoa to investigate and adjust the difficulties, and finally the so-called Berlin Treaty was abrogated, Great Britain withdrawing her claims to any portion of the t-lands and receiving compensation from Germany by concessions in other parts of the world. Under the Imperial Governor of the Samoan or Navigator Islands there is a native High Chief with a native Council The several districts are administered by the Chiefs. Justice is administered by native as well European Judges and Magnetrates There is a Government Council containing 8 nonofficial members (three of whom are British) chosen by the Governor from among the settlers. In Apia there is Central and also a District Court. The inhabitants are nomically Christians, (Protestant, Catholic and Mormon), but native superstitions are prevalent, In 1913, there were 544 white inhabitants (324 German, 132 British 1913, there were 544 white inhabitants (324 German, 132 British 1913). tish); also 1.354 Chinese and 1,003 non-native inhabitants of mixed race. There are two German Government schools with 784 pupils and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils. The revenue and expenditure for 1913 were estimated at 1,130,000 marks. The staple product is copra. Rubber trees are being planted. The imports amounting to a quarter million starling chiefly come from Australia and New Zealand. All the shippin is practically British. A wireless station has been erected at Apia.

SPEEDY is a British Torpedo Gunboat Date 1893. Builders Thornycroft, Length, 280it, Beam 27ft Draught 8:7 ft Displacement 810 tons I H P , 3,500 Speed 19.2 knots

ARMINERT

Cwo 4.7-in guns
Four 3 pounders
One Machine-gun
Cwo 18 in Torpedo Pubes

She had a complement of 85 persons. The Speedy was, like Circe, Jason of her class, and the Gossamer a Mine Sweeper

SENLIS is a French town in the department of Oise, on the right side of the Nonette, a left-hand affluent of the Oise 34 miles N. E. of Paris by the Northern railway on the branch line. Chantilly Crepy connecting the Paris-Creil and Paris-Soisson lines.

ST NICHOLAS is a town in the Province of East Flanders, about 12 miles S W of Antwerp. It is an important junction on the Breet line from Antwerp to Ghent

SPINCOURT is a French town on the fine from Nancy to Longwy, some 15 miles to the S of Longwy

ST QUENTIN is a manufacturing town of Northern France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aianc, 32 miles N N W, or Laon by rail. The population in 1906 was nearly 50,000. The town stands on the right bank of the Somme, at its junction with the St Quentin Canal (which unites the Somme with the Scheldt) and the Creaternal (which unites it with the Oise). The port estimates an active traffic in building materials, coal timber, iron sugar and agricultural produce. During the Franco German war St. Quentin repulsed. German attacks of the 8th of October in 1870, and in January 1871 it was the centre of the great battle rought of General Faidherbe against the German first army under General Ven Goeben. The French were beaten and the deceat, the list act ynology drawn out struggle, was sufficiently decisive to deny to the defenders any hope of taking the field again without an interval of rest and corganisms. The e-days later the general armistics was signed.

SOISSONS is a city of northern France, in the department of Aisne, 65 miles N. E. of Paris by the callway to 1 con. It stands on the left pank of the river Aisne. It is some 20 miles to the S. S. W. of Laon.

SOLDAU is a point a few miles on the German side of the boundary between Poland and East Provide attacked on the river Neide and on the line from Warsaw to Ucutsch-Eylan, Marienburg and Dantzig.

THORN is a foctores town situated on the right bank of the Vistula, near the point where the river enters frussian territory, 85 miles by rail N. E. of Posen, 62 miles & of Dantzig and 12 miles from the Russian Frontier at Alexandrovo. It has a population of about 45 000. Its position at a bridge head commanding the passage of the Vistula makes it a point of strategic importance. It was strongly fortified in 1818, and was conscited into a fortress of the first class in 1878. The defensive works consist of a circle of outlying forts, about 2½ miles from the centre of the town—eight on the right and five on the last bank of the river. The ancient wooden bridge, now burned down, at one time the only permanent bridge across the lower Vistula, has been succeeded by a massive iron railway viaduct 3 000 ft lease. A good deal of the trade of Thorn is carried on by passenger and freight steamers on the Vistula, which ply as far as Warsaw. The river is, however, closed by ice 84-128 days annually. The second partition of Poland (1793) conferred Thorn upon Pinesia, by the Treaty of Tilset it was assigned to the Duchy of Warsaw, but since the congress of Vienna (1815) it has again been Prussian

TOMASCHOFF or Tomaszow is a town of Russian Poland a little on the Russian side of the Russo-Austrian frontier, some 50 miles due S. of Kholm and 40 miles S. W. W. of Janoff

TERMONDE is a town in the Province of East Flanders, 25 miles S. W. of Antwerp, at the junction of the Dender and the Scheldt. It is one of the five fortified places in Belgium, although

its defences are probably not yet modernized. It was before Termonde that Louis XIV was compelled to beat an ignominious retreat through its defenders opening the dikes and flooding the country

VISTULA is one of the chief rivers of Europe, rising in Austria and flowing first through Russian and then through Prussian territory. Its source is in Austrian Silesia on the northern slopes of the West Beskiden range of the Carpathian mountains.

VALENCIENNES is a town of northern France on the Scheldt at its confluence with the Rhonelle, 30 miles S E of Lille by rail. Its population in 1906 was, to ve, 25 977, commune, 31,759 Of fortifications, dismantled in 1 92, and replaced by boulevards the Tour de la Dodenne and the citadel are the chicf remains. Valenciennes is the centre of a rich coal field, to which Anzin, an industrial town a little over a mile to the north-west has given its name. Valenciannes is said to owe its name and, foundation to one of the three Roman Emperors named Valentinian In the 16th century, it became the strenghold of Protestantism, but was conquered by the Spaniards In 1677, Louis XIV took the town from them after an eight days' siege and Vauban constructed the citadel It has since then belonged to France, though, in 1793, after forty-three days' bombardment, the garrison reduced to 3,000 men, surrendered to the allied forces numbering some 150,000 men, with 400 cannon. In 1815, it detended itself successfully

V 187 is one of 6 second class German destroyers of 1910—11 with a displacement of 689 tons and 17,760 l. H. P., built at the Vulkan vard, Danzig Her engines are Parson's Turbines and her speed is 32.5 knots. She carries two 24-pounders and 2 Machine guns and has 3 Torpedo tubes.

WARSAW is the capital of Russian Poland and the chief town of the Government of Warsaw, situated on the left bank of Vistula, 387 miles by rail cast of Beilin and 395 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. As the crow flies it is over a bundred miles from the northernmoth point of the Austrian frontier, and 350 miles from Vienna and Budapast, a longer distance, than that which separates Warsaw from Ferlin. This shows that the Austrians have penetrated very much faither into Russia the Russias into Germin, territory. Warsaw is the chief scionghold for the letence of Poland. It is connected by a very milk lines with Vienna. Kief and south western Russia, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Deozig and Berlin. The Russian Garrison numbers over 30,000 men and at the commencement of the war, at had 3 Arms Corps, 2 Infantiy and one Cavalry. Division and one independent Cavalry. Birrade located in its vicinity, in addition to the garrison of the fortress of Novogeorgieveski.

WILHELMSHAVEN is a German town and the chief naval station and war harbear of the Empire on the North Sca situated on the N W shore of the Jade Busen, a large shallow basin formed by inundations and united with the sea by the Jade, a channel 3 unles long. The ground on which it stands (4 sqr miles) was purchased by Prussia from the grand Duke of Oldenbure in 1857, when the Prussian Navy was formed. truction of the harbour and town was begun in 1855 and the former was pened in 1869. The original harbour corsists of an inner and outer bisin. To the S. W. of the inner harbour a large new harbour has been more recently constructed for war vessels in commission. The so called new harbour (170 acres in area and 2c | ft deep) is connected by means of a lock (571 ft long) with the new harbour cuttance which was completed in 1886. On the north it is connected with the filling out basin (3,882 ft long, 446ft. wide), which again is convicted by a lock (158 ft long) with the omer basin (617 ft long 110 it wide), and so with the old harbour North of this, the "third entrance" has been recently er trance constructed, with two enormous locks, one of which in an emergency could be used as an additional dock. On the west side of the fitting out basin is the ship-building basin (1,237 it long by 742 ft wide) with three div-docks (of which two ore each 453 ft. long, 85 ft wide and more than 30 ft deep, whilst the third is 304 ft long), and also with two slips of the largest size. Further new docks (each about 617 ft by 97 ft), capable of containing large battleships, were completed in 1906. A toriedo harbour lies to the ? W of the new baths ir The three entrances to the old and new harbours are sheltered by long and massive moles; and the whole complex of docks, building thips, machine shops, etc., forms the Government dockyard which is enclosed by a lofty wall with furtien iron gate. The establishment is defended by strong fortification. The commercial harbour lies on the south side of the town at the east end of the Ems-Jade Canal. It possesses depots for artillery and names, a meteorological observatory and a signalling station A battalion of marines is stationed here. Since 1900 the development of the naval establishment and of the town has been exceptionally rapid, coincident with the growth of the German

Mavy and with the shifting of political and naval activity from the Baltic to the North Ses

ZAVICHOST is a town situated on the Russian side of the Busso-Austrian frontier of Poland just beyond the northernmost Austrian possession in Galica. It has on the Vistula.

ZLOCZOW is a town midway between Lemberg and Tarnopol, more than 40 miles K of Lemberg and some 30 miles to the W of the N. E. frontier of Austria.



## Our London Letter.

London, Aug 6.
GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY AT WAR.

Was has come at last, and within a fortnight of the first appearance of the Austro-Servian war cloud on the horizon, Great Britain is at war with Germany.

It was officially announced early yesterday morning that war was declared between this country and Germany on Tuesday night. The following statement was issued from the Foreign Office at 12-15 a. w. yesterday.

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by His Majesty's Government for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. His Majesty's Ambassador in Burlin has received his passports, and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 r. M. on August 4"

This declaration followed a British ultimatum to while an answer was demanded by midnight on Tuesday

The Premier, is announcing the Government's momentous action to the House of Commons on Fusiday evening, stated that Germany had been asked earner in the day for an assurance that her demand upon foligium would not be proceeded with, and that her neutrality should be respected.

An immediate reply was asked for and a message was received from the German Foreign Secretary to the effect that no Selgian territory would be annexed, but that Germany was compelled to disregard Belgian neutrality owing to lears of a French attack through that country. New also reached London that the German Army was marching into Belgian.

Thereupon the British Government is rested its request for an assurance of Belgian neutrality on the same lines as that given by France domaining that a satisfactory reply should reach London before midnight.

This grave announcement was received with found cheers from all parts of the House.

Great Britain is prepared for war. The Navy is fully mobilised and at sea, the Army is come mobilised. Min and vicetus are flocking to the colours, and broad he age the recruiting offices

Lord Kitchener has been appeared. Secretar, of State for War, The supreme command of the Boars Pres. has been countries to Admiral Sir John Jellicos. Sir John Premi as the new Inspector-General of the Forces and, as such, is short treatment to less the British Expeditionary Force. The Admirally has erself two battleships and two societs, tailing in English yards. The boxieships belonged to Turkey and the scouts to Chili.

The British railways have been taken over by the Government for military purposes so I to notified that the ordinary services may be dislocated for some time. Public tests as to food supply are groundless. An official statement by the Cabinet shows that the supplies of sorn and meat are simple, and that there is no justification for a rise in prices.

The Prime Minister is to move in the House of Commons to-day a vote of credit for £100,000,000 for war purposes. Mr Lloyd George made an important statement yesterday as to the steps taken by the Government to meet an emergency created by the temporary dislocation of the machinery of finance. He paid a tribute to the invaluable assistance received from Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The Government has set up a committee to advise on measures necessary to deal with distress, and a national appeal for funds will be issued by the Prince of Wales.

### How NEWS OF THE DECLARATION WAS BEORIVERS

In anticipation of the receipt of Germany's reply on Tuesday night, large crowds gathered in Whitehall and outside Buckingham Palace, and extraordinary scenes of enthusiaam were witnessed. It had been intended to hold a midnight Council at the Palace, but owing to Germany's summary rejection of the British ultimatum this gathering took place earlier

It was preceded by a concentration of Ministers at 10, Downing Street, and each was loudly cheered as he entered the Premier's oficial residence

Not for years—since Mafficking night—have such crowds been seen in London; and Whitehall, the Mall, and Trafalgar Square were all packed with excited throngs

The enthusiasm culminated outside Buckingham Palace whom it became known that wir had been diclared. The word was passed round by the police that silence was necessary, masmuch as the King was holding a Council for the signing of necessary proclamations. A lady came out of the Palace and announced that war had been declared.

This was received with treme edous cheering, which grew into a deafening roar when King George, Queen Mary, and the Prince of Wales appeared on the balcony shortly after eleven o'clock. They looked down upon an extraordinary scene—a dense mass of excited people, many of whom had clambered on to the Victoria Memorial

As it by general accord, the cheers gave way to the singing of the National Anthem, which was taken up lustily by the whole throng. For tally five minutes the Royal Parry remained on the baleday. They entered anidst a perfect storm of cheering, and although the crowd subsequently began to melt away, thousands remained

They grew gradually less demonstrative, and it was noticeable that the news of the actual state of war had a substring effect on many. Mafficking gave way to distinct seriou-ness.

### THE GERMAN AUBARBADOR'S DEPARTURE.

The German Ambassador, having received his passports, will leave London to day—the wal go to Harwick direct by motor-ear and the Button Government has accommed for a special vessel to convey him and his staff

At the clock yesterday morning Prince Lacknewsky paid a brief visit to Lead Haldane at his residence in Queen wine's Cate. The Austro Hungarian Ambassador afterwards called on His Excellency, and dains the disseveral diplomatic representatives called to bettare sell to the Peace and Princess. Mrs. and Miss Asquith size visited the Embassy.

A statement laving appeared in certain papers that windows were broken at the Germon Embess on Thesday night, the Commusioner of Police has authorised the announcement that there is not a shadow of foundation for this fatement, and that no autoward incident of any description has occurred at the Embassy.

### CLOSING THE RANKS

The declaration of works been forthwith released to the eighting of all difference and a recoveries, is done thattain of and a rike Press. Not only have people for the functioning set undeall their quartels and displayers, is and findand and other nations in domes applicably but even the diversity of opinion as to whether of not Great British should be diverged into the war has already disappeared, now that the real thing has come at list

### INVALION OF BELGIUM

According to the military correspondent of the Trees the future military operations of England are to a large extent dependent upon the general naval situation when the Expeditionary Force is ready to move.

Meantime, the situation in Belgium deserves all our attention. Is has been generally supposed by those who have followed these matters with close attention that if Germany were to violate Belgian neutrality she might send from eight to nine Army Corps, and a Corps of Cavalry, to attack France through Balgium. The aggregate strength of such an Army would probably he about 400,000 men, and it may be the advance guard of this Arry, or perhaps the right flauk guard, which has come ento collision with the Belgians near Liège. This fortress holds firm, and German attempts to surprise the bridges of the Meus, and to throw others have intherto failed. It is possible, however, that the German attack on this side—and at present the fighting only amounts to advance guard affairs is designed only to invest Liego and to prevent interference with the German advance westwards south of Mouse. If these eight or nine Army Corps are to alvance through Belgium they will probably be on a lived from on the general line Luege-Luxemburg, and the duty of their advance guards will be to facilitate the advance of the main columns in rear.

The Belgian Army and Mouse tortresses must, however, be dealt with. It is impossible to predict how long Liège can hold out, as this depends on what has been done to strengthen the defences since the first alarm and upon the value of the garrison, but the place has elements of weakness. From 2 to 3 German Army Corps are meeded to deal with the Belgian Army, and it is now a question of what this latter Army should do. It must be remarked that French troops entering Belgian now come as liberators and friends. It is possible that they have already crossed the Belgian frontier between Givet and Longwy in order to succour the Belgians and to delay the German alvance, and in this case the Belgiana can either take post at Philippeville facing east along the Meuse, or remain or the giver about Huy to threaten the German flank and cover Brussela and the line of retreat towards Antwerp. The Belgian operations are now best planned in companction with the French Stuff, and by this time co-operation has probably been arranged. The great thing for the Belgians to do is to prevent their Army from being aught isolated and overwhelmed. In the circumstances the Belgian Army has become a wing of the French Aimy, and the best course for the Belgian staff to adopt is to ignore purely Belgian strategy and to act conformably with the strategy of General Joffre. The a leance of this German Army through Belgian has been long anticipated by the French Staff, and the necessary dispositions have been made to meet it

In these dispositions Pritish and has been considered. It was necessary that anything that we're ulds and should reach the zone of concentration on the French left by the 12th to 14th day of mobilization, that is to say, by August 16th. As our Army mobilization was unduly delayed, this is no longer practicable, but if embarcation orders have been given we can still arrive some three days after the scheduled time. This may mean a rope of concentration slightly more refined than before, and it may also mean the absence of British in case from the decrive action, a fact which our soldiers will deeply regret. But an energy in resistence by the Belgians, co-operating with the French, more well delay the advance sufficiently long to permit us to be in time. In the interval we might very well dispatch a low under a can stip for 1001 intention for their arrival in the theatre of war, announced and a classical everywhere in Plance and Belgiann as it would be, would have an excellent moral effect, and is to be recommended. Our delay in mobilizing was unfortunate, for time lock in war can never be regimed.

Let it be remembered, at the same time, that even if events prove that the German advance through Belgium is the decisive stroke of German strategy, the mass of the German army will still be in Lorrance, and a part of it in Alsace. The effect of an advance, or a threatened advance, through Belgium upon Fishch dispositions, will have been calculated in advance, and the Germans may hope that the French defence facing Lorrains will be thereby washened. The violation by Germany of solemn and long standing international agreements was doubtless divided upon owing to military exigencies, but it is still a question whether the gain will equal the loss. It has alreed against Germany all those who stand for law and order, and it has had the unitary consequence of bringing England into the field as well as Belgium. It only needs for Germany to violate Dutch, Duish and Swiss neutrality for her to have committed all the political mistakes open to her at the beginning of a great war.

### MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

There will be widespread sympathy with the action taken by Lord Morley, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Charles Trevelyan, who, in consequence of the declaration of war by England, have resigned

their posts in the Government. Whether men approve of that action or not it is a pleasant thing in this dark moment to have this witness to the sense of hondur and to the loyalty to conscience which it indicates. We could have wished that the long and honourable career of Lord Morley had closed in peace. He has played a great and ennobling rols in the national life of this country and in losing him the nation loses a moral force that it can ill space. He has brought distinction alike to literature and politics, and wherever he has moved he has left the impress of an elevated purpose and unsulfied character. He will be remembered as one of the finest types of English civilisation as it existed before Europe was swallowed up in the war of the nations. May the civilisation that emerges from the great ordeal produce others who may not be unworthy of comparison with him. Lord Merley's association with the India Office will for ever remain a brilliant landmark in the history of the Butish administration of India.

Mr John Burns will doubtless remain in public life. He is still in the prime of his years and as an unofficial citizen he will find again his true sphere of action. England will need his vigorous sense, his courage and his postition for democracy in the times that are upon her. Mr. Travelyan too will find abundant work in keeping vital those ideals which are at the root of liberty and which are never so needs in danger as in times of war and social disruption

### THE HALDANE " SCANDAL."

Before the appointment of Lord Kitchener as War Secretary was officially announced, a certain section of the Tory Press had launched a formidable agitation against Lord Haldane, as there were strong rumours abroad that the Lord Chancellor was about to be sent back to the War Office. The Times had started this until Lord Lord Lord Italians in certain quarters had even gone to the extent of accusing him, if not actually by assertion certainly by no concealed implication, of want of patriotism, simply because the Lord Chancellor has received part of his education in Germany and has been a strong a tvocate of Anglo-German friendship.

The Evening News which in common with the Times and Duly Mail is now under the paternal control of Lord Northelife, has even had the unreasonable andacity of describing Lord Haldane's "reversion" to the War Office as nothing less than a "scandal", when such a step on the part of the Government had not even been contemptated.

The Liberal press has naturally resented such a brutal attack on one of the most enument members of the Government, particularly during the present national crisis. "We regret," says the Star, "that the only paring note in this country has come from the Yellow Press, which is micking a savage attack upon Lord Haldane. In terms of studied insult level Haldane is attacked because the freezewed part of his education in Germany, and because "his has been constantly strongers in his efforts to promote to glo Govern freendship." There is indeed a "Haldane Secretar," and it is first wait or not applicable attack upon the greatest to creatly for Was Great Buttain over had, at a moment when all parties should be united in turing the perils that he become us by see or default."

In a leaking a 'm's that morning, however, the Times endeavours to "hake up' for its result histile attitude towards the Lord Chancellor "Misawhile," says the Times, wit has been suggested to us from more than one quarter that our references to Lord Hallane yesterlay were something less than fair, beeing they o nitted ill mention of his work at the War Office, and the public states his unitable fly rendered in organisms the touritorial forces. We asknowledge the omission and histen to repair it. It is perfectly true that the territorials are far more efficient and more valuable than the old volunteers, and, at the imment when they are about to unlarge the severest test ever imposed upon the course rolliers of Gras, rest in ample recognition should be recorded to the patient labours of their creator."

### Indian Medical Service

The companion examination for commissions in the Indian Medical Service was held from Monley to Saturday of last week. Sixteen bands is a gradified and one failed to qualify. The following is a list of the successful Indian conditions with the marks they obtained out of a possible aggregate of 5,100.

Bahmini Mohon Metra, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 3,101; Amir Chand, M. B., S. (Panjao), 2,013, N. N. Rauth Saciram Jatac, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,973; St. S. S. S. Saciram Jatac, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,601; Genoshah Bapuji Chenoy, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,709; Sadanala Bashiam Venugopal, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,697.

• The state of the

The Holy War.

For the next few months, or it may be years, some fifteen millions of then in Europe, the physically best, those who should be the fathers of the next generations, will be engaged in killing one an other, in starving the rest of the population, in stopping the production of useful and necessary things, in destroying the instruments of production, in pulling down all that has laboriously built up during a quarter of a sentury of E tropean pence. Not one of the men employed in this work of destruction wants to perform it; not one of them knows how it has come about that he is performing it; not one of them knows what object is to be served by performing it. The non-combatants are in the same case. They did not to see this, they did not want it, they did not choose it. They were never core ilted No one to Europa desires to be engaged in such work. We are same pumple. But our note are not. Why? Because we are all in the hands of some consection builtable allel Governments. Some score among the hundreds of madiens of European's. These men have willed this thing for us over our heads. No nate a na had the chains of saying No. The Resson personts ranch because the That and the part at tell them to That of come Bor equal! German Sound As in ach , equally the entirely distributes know what war means. They know what its effects must be. They hate it But they much Burne's men, knowing too, having too, watch them I arch. Working men watch them maich, and wait for starvation. All are powerless. The die has been east for them The crowned gamulers cast it, and the east was death

For what, then, are these gamblers playing I Tach says he is playing for safety. Each rays the other is playing to pow r. We English believe we are resisting aggression. We may be sure the Germans do not believe it of us. We believe they are aggressors. We may be sure they do not believe it of themselves. Behind the action of all the governments is a theory—the theory of the Balance of Power Behind the theory are passions - he passions of fear and of enpidity. Behind the pessions is the whole long, and tragic history of mankind Of all this, common monare to de The rulers play on them like pipes. And not only the rulers. Every journalist who has been sowing mistrust and hatrel between nations, every historian who has used history to glorify or apologize for war, every man who has exalted passion at the cost of reason, is an accomplice in this crime. It is thus that war has come about. What can war achieve? It is no remody for the disease it is intended to curs, it marely creates new conditions for another war. The catastrophe in which we are plunged must produce incalculable soils. It cannot produce as y good unless it should produce coingiterment. By enlightenment I man the apprehension by peoples and G vernments of a different conception of policy to that which now presals. The new one place is there, in the minds and hearte or all right-thinking and right-feeling people. It has not been able to control events, partly because peoples do not control Governments, partly because peoples have not learnt to co-operate with one another But all men hot blinded by theories know that the power to which theorements sacrifice nations is an ideal. In no real thing do the interests of nations diverge. What drives them into war is abstraction, and what gives the abstractions life is the behel in them Such abstractions are power, prestige, honour, in the sense in which nations use the word. These are ghosts of a dying age, but ghosts that are not yet laid. What is real is labor, intelligence, imagination, and the fruits of these are common to all men. But into these realities the life of passion is only beginning to flow, along the old channels, once they are opened, it flows with fatal force. Let war be declared, and every individual in a nation is roady to lay down his goods and his That is why to some noble men war appears as a noble thing. But what makes it so is the passion that is misled into its service. That passion is needed for the real things, for good instead of evil, for truth instead of les, for love instead of hate. To turn it into those channels, the friends of reason are always working. For the moment their voice will not be heard. But as this war pur suce its dreadful course, as its fatal and foreseen consequences unroll, as the fact of what we are doing begins to penetrate from our senses to our imagination, as the droadful awakening succeeds to the stunning shock, it will be for friends of reason to drive home the lesson, first and chiefest into their own heart and brain, then, if strength be given them, into the conscience of markind. That is our war—those of as who believe in reason—our eternal and holy war. In this dark hour of our defeat, let us not forget it.

-G. Lowes Dickinson in the Nation.

The Blue-Book.

Our of the most important collections of diplomatic correspondence ever made public was issued last night by the Foreign Office is the form of a Blue-book [No. 6 (1914)]. It will be laid on the table of the Heuse early to-day. Were any justification required for the course which the Government have been compelled to adopt, these desuments would supply it.

The Blue-book consists of 159 documents, beginning with dispatch from Sir, Edward Grey to the British Ambassador at Berlin, dated July 20, 1914, and ending with the British ultimatum to Germany on August 4. Every document requires careful perusal—more careful, perhaps than is possible at this hour of tense expectation.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA

On July 25 an important dispatch was received from the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg summarizing a conversation with the Russian Foreign Minister. M. Sazonoff expressed the belief that Austrian action was in reality directed against Russia. did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude would be decided by that of England. If England took her stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. Otherwise rivers of thost would flow, and England would in the end be draggod to wir. The British Ambessador argued that England could mediat more effectivity as a friend who, it her counsels of moderation were thate aided, might be converted into an ally, than it she were to death it out Ristra ally at once. M. Sazonoff repital "that, untitue els termany was caraced that she could count upon Ba isk motiality?

Or the same de, the German Pereign Secretary delated to the But h Charge d'Ad ures at Berlin that Austria-Hungary 'wished to give the Servicius a lesson," and meant to take military action. He admitted that the Service Government " could not swallow certain of the Austro Hungarian demands"

Simultaneously with this dispatch come a telegram from the British Ambassader in Rome, informing Sir Elegal Grey that nothing short of the unconditional acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia could restrain Austria-Hungary, and adding, "There is reliable information that Austria intends to seize the Salenka Rulway."

In the meantime Russia had already urged the atmost moderation on the Servian Government Sir Edward Grey communicated to the British Charge d'Aflaires at Belgrade declarations riste by the Servian Minister in London at the Foreign Office. The Servin Minister stated declarations rights by that if the results of the inquiry at Serajevo into the assassination of the Archibike -- "an inque y conducted with so much mystery and secrecy "-were to disclose the complicity of any individuals on Bervian territory, the Servian Government would give satisfaction; but that if Austria-Hungary were to transport the question on to political ground no independent State could submit to her dictation. The Minister mentioned the fact that both the assaism, of the Archduke were Austrian subjects, that one of them had been in Servia, "and that the Servian authorities, considering him subject and dangerous, had desired to expel him, but on applying to the Austrian authorities found that the latter protected him, and said that he was an unocent and harmless individual "

On July 26 the British Ambaesador in Vienna reported the confident belief of the German Ambassador, Here von Tschrischky, that Russia would keep quiet during the chastisement of Servin, because Russia would not be so imprudent as to take a step which would probably result in questions such as the Swedish, P. I sh. Ruthene, Rumanian, and Persian questions being brought into the melting pot France, too, was not at all in a condition for facing a war."
On July 27 the British Amhassador in Vienna reported him

impression, after conversation with all the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, "that the Austro Hungarian Note to Servia was so drawn up as to make war mevitable, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government are fully resolved to have war with Servia."

GERMAN OBSTRUCTION.

During this time the British Ambassadors in various capitals were discussing with the Governments to which they were accredited Sir Edward Grey's proposal for mediation by the four The German Foreign Sceretary replied that the anggested meeting of Ambassadors in London would practically amount to a court of arbitration, and could not be called together except at the request of Austria-Hungary and Russia. He could not therefore fall in with the auggestion, however much he might wish to work for the maintenance of peace. On the same day the German Ambassador, nevertheless, informed Sir Edward Grey that the German Government would accept "in principle" mediation by the four Powers, "reserving, of course, the right of Germany to belp Austria in case of attack." Sir Edward Grey answered that the Servian reply to the Austrian ultimatum went further than could have been expected to meet the Austrian demends; that Russia had evidently exercised conciliatory influence at Belgrade, and that "it was really at Vienna that moderating influence was now required."

On the same day, July 27, Sir Edmand Green waged Count Menadorff that the summerwoods of Austrian action might be incalculable, and pointed out that the British Government "had felt named to let the Fleet disperse. On July 28 the Russian Ambassador informed the Foreign Office that if direct explanations between St. Petersburg and Vieuns were to prove impossible, Russia would accept the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind that would bring about a favourable solution of the conflict. A warning had been conveyed to Austria-Hungary on the previous day by the Russian Ambassador in Vienna, that it was should break out with Servia it would be impossible to localize it, "for Russia was not prepared to give way again, as she had dore on previous occasions, especially during the annextion crisis of 1999" Novertheless Austria-Hungary declared was Coranive had temporized and declined to preach moderation at Vienna, while professing a almoss to work for the prevention of war between the Great Powers. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Balin assured the British Ambassador that ha general war was more tunikely, as Rossia neither wanted nor was in a position to make vir" "I think", added Sir Elvit Go beautiful as somether in a popular in Berlin.

Acting in this bolic Assimillingure decoral on delv 26 a Russian surges ion on to the coulders of aid to a decorate between the Russian Forcian Monster and the Austra Directly between the Russian Forcian Monster and the Austra Directly between the Russian Forcian Monster and the Austra Directly Ambassador as S. Petersbing. Research especial control would be the only means of averting an extension of this conflict Austria-Bungary, however, declined this coup, istim on the plea that the events had marched too repully? On July 29 Sir Edward Grey took an opportunity to speak has mind to the German Ambassador in Loudon. It Germany became involved in war, and then France, and Sir Elward Grey, the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests, and he did not wish the Loudly tone of the conversation to miclead the Ambassador into thanking that England would stand aside.

Wanted Hore

Hope of proventing a general was was rapidly wasner. The Greman benefit that lengthed would be out the reloced to remain neutral dominated the situation. Its performed in spire of Sie Edward Grey's warnings is explained by the assumding proposal addressed to Great Britain by the Gorman Importal Chancellor through the British Ambassader in Borlin on July 29. The unprecelented effrontery of this proposal necessitates the reproduction in extense of the British Ambassalin's dispatch — •

Sir E Goschen to Sir Elward Grey -- (Received July 29)

Be lin, July 20, 1911

I was asked to call upon the Chancetter to-uight MacDiscellency had just returned from Posselam

Dis said that should Austria be attached by Rame, a Recopean confisgration might, he teared, become more table, own to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his considered efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the coloring strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that threat British would never stard by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great British were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove deterious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned his Excellency about the Freuch solonies, and he said that he was quable to give a smaller undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, nowever, his Excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give His Majesty's devernment an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations thermany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgiam integrity would be respected if she had sided against Germany.

His Excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England; he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which, he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was of course at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which present crisis might possibly produce, would enable him to look forward to realization of his desire.

In reply to his Excellency's enquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to hind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would dealer to retain full liberty.

Our conversation upon this subject having come to an en figure 1 congratulated on the contents of your telegram of to-day to his fix sellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

Expellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

The Government had not long to wait for Sir Edward Grey's reply. It was an unconditional and indignant rejection of the German bribe, though it sill expressed the readiness of his Majesty's Government to continue to work with Germany to preserve the peace of Europe

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E Grechen.

(Telegraphic) Foreign Office, July 80, 1914.

You tolegram of 29th July

Ris Mijesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancedor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on so heteria.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to than I by while French colones are taken and France is besten so long as Komany does not take French centery as defined from the colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for Place, without turther territory in Palepe being taken from the could be soon and as to be one position as a Great Power, and become subording to to Great point.

Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrees for us to make this hargan with Germany stathe expense of France, a disgress from words the good name of the country would never recover.

The Chancellor also in effect asks us to be given away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that baryon either

Having and so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future given I neutrality agreement between England and German, edical positive alvantages sufficient to compensate us for tring our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circum these may seem to us to repure in any such unfavourable and registrable development of the present case as the Chancellor contimplates.

You should speak to the Canactor in the above sense and add most carnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England on Germany is that they should continue to work for their to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed at this object, the mutual relation of Germany and England will, I believe, being offer to capaived and strengthened. For that object this Majesty's Government will work with all sincerity and goodwall.

And I will say this. If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the pre-interests safely passed, my own en leavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Go many could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or beside policy would be parsued against her or her allied by frames, Raisia, and conselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Bulkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding of pot, on. Plations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of delimits proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the Powers than has been possible hitherto.

The German Imperial Chancellor received this communication without comment, and remarked only that he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer. Meanwhile the German Ambassador in London informed Sir Edward Grey that as a result of singgestions by the German Government a conversation had taken place at Vienua between the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador, and that the Austro Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to converse with the Russian Foreign Minister. In a dispatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg Sir Elward Grey expressed his great satisfaction at the resumption of these dispatchs and instructed the Ambassador to tell M. Sazonoff that England earnestly hoped he would encourage them

AN EXTREME PROPOSAL.

Following up this dispatch, Sir Edward Grey sent the following elegram to the British Ambassador at Berlin. It showed the extreme lengths to which England was prepared to go for the sake of peace—even to the length of cutting herself loose from Russia and France in case those Powers should prove intractable. The telegram ran.—

Sir Edward Grey to Sir Geschen

(Telegraphic ) Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I hope that the conversation which are now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia. It has occurred to me that, in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and St. Petersburg, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would.

handertake to sound St. Petersburgh, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them Russia might be informed by the four l'owers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demand going the length of impairing Bersian sovereignty and integrity All Powers would of course suspend further military operation or preparations.

You may sound the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about

this proposal.

I said to German Ambassad r this morning that if Germany could et any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Orrmany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it. I would suppore it at St. Petersburgh and Paris, and go the length of saying that it Ru sia and France would not accept it His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences: but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

You can add this when sounding Chancellor or Minister for

Foreign Affairs as to proposal above
The German reply to this appeal is contained in a dispatch
from Sir Edward Goschen on July 31. The German Secretary of State declared that it was impossible for the Imperial Gov-

of State declared that it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received answer from Russia to the German ultimatum Russia, as was inevitable, rejected the ultimatum, and Germany declared war.

The remainder of the Blue-book is mainly a documentary catalogue of events too recent to need recapitulation. One process in a dispatch of August 1, from the British Ambassador at Vienna, states that the German Ambassador at Vienna, desired war from the first, and that this strong personal bias probable coloured his actions. Among the concluding documents bably coloured his actions. Among the concluding documents none is more important than a telegram on August 4 from Sir Edward. Grey to the British Minister at Brussels, instructing him to inform the Belgian Government "that if prossure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his Majesty's Government expect that they will resist by any means in their power, and that his Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that his Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join R issue and France, if desired, in offering to the Bolgian Overnment at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to manitain their sudependence and integrity in future yours."

# Verse.

Forward! Forward, gullant band! Forward, over sea and land Where, upon a forcione strand, Beckons Death or Victory! Love and Faith and Duty call: England's honour summons all, By her side to stand or fall Makers of her history i Let the Western foemen trace In your heart and in your face Manhood of the Arvan race And its pristine chivalry! Let your dauntless deeds attest, Nobly, proudly to the West That within the Eastern breast Throbs a heart as proud and free. By you, at Britanma's side Be the banded world defied! Yours the glory, yours the pride There to conquer or to die. Honour lives from age to age Bright on Time's recorded page.

Be your sons' the heritage Of your dauntless memory! Forward | forward, gallant band,

Forward, over sea and land, Where, upon a foreign strand, Beckons Death or Victory!

To Our Indian Troops going to the War.



12th September

A SPECIAL edition of the German official Gazette, issued at Berlin on the 1st August, takes great care to prove that Germany's Gormany did her utinost to maintain peace Explanation and that she was dragged into war against

her will. According to the Berlin correspondent of the Standard, it is first pointed out that Austria-Hungary was justified in taking drastic steps to protect her own integrity from the sections agitation fostered by Servia. On Tuesday, the German Government received information that Ruseia was making military proparations of such a far-reaching character as to suggest that war on a big scale was intended. Inquities were made in St. Petersturg, but the Russian Government gave a definite assurance that no order for mobilisation had been issued and that no single reservist had been called to the colours. The information received by the German Government did not agree with this declaration, and renewed inquiries were made in St. Petersburg on Wednesday, the 29th July, Russian Government then still denied that any military preparations were being made although Germany had definite information that mobilisation was going on in the immediate vicinity of the German frontier. It was at this stage of affairs that the Czar sent a telegram to the German Emperor containing an urgent request that the Kai er would use his influence to prevent the mistortune of a European war and to restrain Austria-Hungary from going too far. The Czar stated that Russia desired to enter into direct conversation with Austria-Hungary, but that the Dual Monaichy refused to do so. On the same day the German Emperor despatched to the Czar a telegram, in which he a cepted the proposal that he should mediate between Vienna and St Petersburg. Germany immediately Germany immediately urged Austria-Hungary to resume direct conversion with Russia, this advice was not accepted in Vienns. The German Government in consequence sent the following instructions to its Ambassador in "All tree ly there is a misunderstanding which I beg you to case up. Yo cannot expect Austin-Hongary to negotiate with Servia, with ulth the is in a state of war. The refusal, however, to exchange views with St. Peterslurg would be a crave mistake. We are underd ready to futfil our duty. as an ally we must, he word, it has to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice. Your Excellency will express this to Count Berchtoll with all complains and great seriousness." But while Germany was endertaking these efforts for peace more information reached Berlin that the mobilisation of the Russian aim was proceeding with feverish baste. The German Emperor, therefore, sent another telegram to the Crar saying that he could not maintain peace if Russia persisted in making preparations obviously intended for war. The Czar's response to this telegram was an order for the mobilisation of the entire army and navy of Russia. When this news reached Berlin the German Emperor sent a third telegram to the Czar declaring that he had gone to the utmost frants in an endeasour to maintain peace, and that if the Osar persisted in mobilising he (the Czar) must bear the responsibility for the consequence. The hancer recalled his long and faithful friendship both for the Czar personally and the Russian people as a nation, and added that Germany could not abstain from defensive measures if Russia menaced the safety of the German Empire by general mobilisation. The feeling in Berlin is that the Czar committed an act of trewbery by ordering mobilisation after appealing to the German Emperor to mediate for the purpose of maintaining peace. It is Germany's intention to place all these facts, together wit documentary evidence, before the Governments of friendly countries.

Tan Russian Government issued in St. Petersburg statements The justifying the position of Russis and Russis Rejoinder. throwing the blame for the War on Gormany and Austris. A manifesto by the Tear was published, which declared: "To-day it is not only the protection of the country related to us and unjustic states and the protection of the country related to us and unjustic states and the country related to us and unjustic states and the country related to us and unjustic states and the country related to us and unjustic states and the country related to us and unjustic states and the country related to us and unjustic states are consistent and the country related to us and unjustic states are consistent and unique to the country related to use the country related to use

must be carried out, but we must also safeguard the honour, dignity and integrity of Russia and her position among the Great Powers. ... Russia rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy." The St. Petersburg semi-official agency, ac ording to Renter, published a communication in reply to the var-ion given by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the event's preceding the onthreak of war. After describing the German version as quite misleading, the communication said:—It is not we but Germanication said:—It is not we but Germanication. many who describes our protection of the Slave as meaning the same as the destruction of her allies. To renounce the protection of our brothers and co-religioussts in the face of Austrian machina tions and intrigues would imply for Russia a renunciation of herself and of her past. The London Cabinet knows that when Russia consented to a conference in London of the four Powers not directly interested, Germany urged her ally to decline any such scheme But when Germany began to display efforts which seemed sincere, it was too late because Austria, giving up pourparlers, went on to action bringing about a fixed denousment. From the outset Fron the outset Germany did not comprehend the gravity of the dispute, at perhaps she was not willing or able to exercise adequate influence on her Russia can say with a clear conscience that she has ally. . done everything to avoid bloodshed Pow parlers continued, indeed, but with the same lack of success, while Belgrade was furiously bombarded by Austria Fearing that fruitless pour parters would cause a delay which would only be of service to Austrian interests and would give her the possibility of destroying Servis, Russia realised that as a measure of prudence a general mobilisation of the army and navy was necessary. At the same time a solemn declara-tion was given that so long as pourpailers with Russia continued Russia would maintain an expectant attitude

MR. DUDLEY WARD, late correspondent of the Manchester Quardian in Berlin, gives his impressions of the state of mob feeling on the eve of his departure from Feeling in Berlin. Germany and says that on the night after the declaration there is no doubt that the Berlin crowd ran amore but stready by the next day both crowd and police had begun to receive the balance, and appeals to the public as peared in most of the morning papers to remem'er the degnity of German, and to avoid the molestation of Eaglish people left in Berlin "It is po sible that later the Englishmen in the city may be put under still struter control, .. is very probable that they will be impounded to help in gathering in harvests. but measures of this kind do not entail danger to bie and limb Far more important than this is the destitution of so many wretched tourists, especially women, strended in Germony. For them the outlook is dark mole. im no liste me were sie taken it England The American Archaseador in Birthi, who has charge of English subjects, has already worked wonder. but the finds at his disposal are small and the need enormon. In addition the ears some thousand stranfed Americans who need habe'p. The immediate necessity is that money whold be and to Gormany through the agency of the American Ambassador " Holland or Dormark to that the needs of tiese a chiled women can be once ded for. When this is done linglish to ple beis car, I am on them, teel that cheir friends and chetron in Germany we sate. It's themans are not the nation of House and barberias by he e no a pain of here Il's tirmans are not during the living days in our and extensed do pass. In of sidenee and arrelal to were performed do in one institution of the carmot be excused, his carmot be excused, his carmot be excused, his carmot be excused. perhaps to explained by the nort that the Garman nation - whether through their iwn fault or not a besile the out -were placed at that moment under a strain greater than that to which say people in mo lern times has been subjected. They and wen their backs against the wall, and or the moment their o tre and their broke down. But the moment of criers is passed."

The Paris correspondent of the Mr. chester Gunder working in the situation in the French capital immediately feeling in Paris.

after the outbreak of the war para a warm tribute to the sober resolve of Franca and contrasts it with the wild hysteria of 1870. He says—"I have always loved and admired the Franch people but asver have I admired them so much as to-lay. M. Anatole France who remembers 1870, says that the contrast between them and now uses extinor linary that it beggars description. In 1870 the bonleverds were filled with yelling crowds, shouther "A Berlin" ("To Berlin") and waving flags; the reservists went off drunk, declarant that they would be back in a few weeks after having conquered Germany. This time the whole people has preserved an attitude of remarkable coolness and dignity. Not once since the beginning of the crisis has there been a demonstration against any nation. The men who are going to the front are neither depressed nor braggart; they are part calm and mesolved to do their best. The morals of the army is perfect. There is, indeed, a new France, but it is not the new France of which we have beard so much; it is the France that has been a side by the similar schools that we owe to Jules Ferry. I wish that the

people who talk so glibly about the decadence and corruption of France had been here during the last week; they would have changed their minds. It was said that the war of 1870 was won by the terman schoolmasters; if France wins this time, she will owe her victory in large measure to the teachers in public elementary schools. Even the passers-by who cheer the soldiers do so in a way which shows that they realise the gravity of the situation. There are no fronzied ories, no denunciations of Germany; the people call out 'Good-bye and good luck to you Come back as soon as possible' The only Lallicose remark that There is the Theory of the Theo occasions, 'Put ten bullets into William', if there is any bitterness, it is against the German Emperor, not against the German people. For people here feel that the German Emperor has tricked and deceived them , that he has been preparing for war with peace on his lips, that he has been trying to provoke France into aggressive action. It is remarkable how the public distinguished between the German Government and the German people A friend told me that he was outside the German Embassy on the night of the German Ambassador's departure There was a fairly large crowd, which did not demonstrate in any way, and all the people, mostly of the working classes, were saying that the war was not the fault of the German people ; "Ce sont des braves gens," they said At Jaurès's funeral the remark that was most loudly and generally cheered was that of a Syndicalist speaker who said that the Gorman Government, not the German people, was responsible for the war. Equally remarkable is the appreciation of the present and future situation. A man sitting opposite to me in a small restaurant that I frequent and to me yesterday 'Our children or grandchildren may have to fight to protect Germany against Russia' He added that Russia was likely to become as great a danger to Europe as Germany is now, and that his hope was that Germany would be defeated and that the defeat would lead to a revolution and the expulsion of the Hohenzoilerus I il " " ho said, 'we can have an understanding between France, Paguard, and Germany, which is impossible so long sa Germany remains under the heel of the Hohenzollern, who threaten the liberty of every other country' I judged him to be a superior artisan or small tradesman. He expressed what is a very general but not yet formulated opinion."

Even before Japan declared war on Germany, the English Press

had ground for believing that Japan contemplated an attack on Kiao-Chau, and The Japanese the belof caused considerable misgivings. Intervention Japan's contemplated action was spoken of in come quarters as though it were a valuable piece of assistance offered by her to her ally But the wed informed section of the Press including the Times itself were not quies pleased with the prospect and were naturally forced to look further shead and see the real inwardness of the dapaness move. It was penerally asked (1) what right in itled or obligation compelled Japan to attack Kino-Claim and (2) what were likely to be the consequences both for Grent Butain and for China if Japan established herself in Germany's place. England has a great stree in China, and few Towers not proto reasons to desire the minimistance of her integrity and independence. Jupan for her offer of a wholly uncalledto "assistance" can plead only the Anglo Japanese treaty are - a) The engolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the expens of Eaten Am and of India (b). The preservation of the common accrets of all Powers in China by insering the in lependence and integrity of the Chinese I'm are and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and addisting of all in theirs in China. (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the much a nincting parties in the princips of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests to the said regions". The articles of the treaty which bear on the present position are the two heat, which read .- "It is agreed that whenever, in one or mon of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in joop a tv, the two Governments will communicate with on another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights and interests. If by reason of any unprovoked attack of aggressive notion, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers either contracting party should be involved to war in defence of its territorial rights or special interest mentioned in the presimble of this agreement, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make perco in mutual agreement with it." N w, so far, no attack has been made on British territory or British happing in the Fir East, and, the Germans would have naturally done nothing that could have given Japan an excuse to intercene against them with her overwhelming power, enscially since they could in no case do serious injury to British interests in the East But, further, since it is England that is at wer with Germany, it is England who ought to dispossess Germany of Kiau-Chau if any foreign Power is to de so. Japan's assistance will be

dearly bought if, under the pretext of aid which is not necessary, chary sought if, under the present of all which is not becomenly, the seizes the important position to which, if Germany less it, Ching alone is entitled. It speaks elequently of Japanese methods that when her uthmatum was delivered in Berlin, the Japanese Embassy in London authorised Reuter to state "that they have no knowledge whatever concerning the report that an ultimatum has been issued in Tokio and that they regard it as fulse. The coup seems to have been deliberately planned only to profit out of the European attention. According to the Pimes correspondent the Japaness Press, before the declaration of war, was impatient that "the Japanese were apparently playing a subordinate part Asahi wrote strongly in favour of war, and, after quoting the first article of the Anglo-Japan's Alinece, and :--" The question of the necessity of Japan's help depends on the interpretation of this article, and British territory in the Orient being already in peopardy, the time has arrived for Japan to a t. But yart from our tion to Great Britain it is importance that we should realise that the crims is already bein? The Asabi represented Germany as already h ving invaled I sland, and proceeded to picture the future of the rich Dutch Ind , under the Gorman fies! We can not but feel a cortain kind of admiration for this apt pupil of the European school of imperadic n who seems to be no spin at the old game of diplomacy, Japan's avowed intention to restore Kino Cheu to China after driving out the Germans seems to have maps all it is conadence in Pekin, where Japaness Importal ambittions have never consed to evoke the level and apprehensions. And who could have torgotten the fate of Egypt the administration of which was to be morely supported against its "rebellous" army a generation ago. From the time of her Chinese war in 1893 4 onwards Japan has aimed at increasing her territorial interests in China. As a result of that war she secured Formosa; by defeating the Russians she secured Korea, the Fort Arthur peninsula and son hern Manchuria -thus threatening Pokin from the north. Only rescutly the entered two some secret bargain with Russia for the partition of Mongolia. It how she obtains possescion of Kiso-Chan, she would in all likelihood keep it and will be in a much atronger position to act against. Pekin both by land and sea. The interest of England is to keep. China united, undiscurbed by foreign aggrandisement and open to the commence of all nations en equal terms. Can it be said with any confidence that these are the objects of the Japanese policy? We hope that if she does not go as a "bailiff" of the world's bankers, one will soon proclaim herself as the Policemen among the powers with a mi sam to prevent Germany's pirate cruisers from prowling in the East

How Germany came
to Kiao-Chau.

How Germany came
to Chineso in the Province of Shantone,
and in November the Germana avenged

missioners blood by demanding an indemnity, mining and railway privileges, the erection of a m marsl church, and permission to occupy Kiso Chan, which, in any case, she did for with In December Prince Henry of Picess a left Kiel for China on the famous mission of the "Mailed Fist"; in the January following the Chinese "leased" Kiso Chan Bay to the Germans for ninety-nine years, and in April Prince Henry formally took possession of it. This seizure was the signal for a general a ramile among all the Powers to seize any part of China, or anything in China, where could be wrong ont of the fears of the Chinese Obvernment. Russus served Port Arthur, and England obtained the leave of Wei Hai-Wei, and Japan (no uptly near to make preparations for the war against Russia, which came to 1994. The discares tave this further count against Germany, that in 1894, at the close of the Chino-Japanese War, it was Germany who took the lead in forcing them to abandon Port Arthur, which the Univese were willing to surremer to them as the price of victory dapan, we man to sire, wield not be sorry to square accounts with Germany. It is interesting to add here an explanation which was published in Germany seven years ago as to the way in which Kiao Chan was picked out as the place to be seized. A historical work pullished at toat time stated that a certain musicipary German bishop had suggested the occupation of Kian-Chan. The Emperor made a marginal correction against this statement to the to be said, effect - "Wrong I selected Kiap-Chan after I had had Sa u-sa Bar and Wet Hat-Wet reconscitted. Both were reported to me as wholly unsuitable. I thereupon took Baron von Richthofen's back and a map of China and after reading his chapter on Shantnag I decided for the port of Kiao-Chau, as Baron von Richthofen's opinion of the hinterland was so remarkably favourable. Bishop Auzer had nothing to do with the decision."

Tun German Legation at the Hagne issued the following statement on Sunday, the 8th August, to dispel A German Statement "erroneous rumours concerning German ill-luck":—"The Russian troops on the frontier have been driven back. The Russian cavalar brigade at Soldau was defeated, and a Russian division

at Insterburg destroyed. East Prussis is free of the enemy. The German losses are negligible. Szentstochan, Kalisch, Wielun, and Kibarty, and other Russian frontier stations are in the heads of Germany. The Polish people greet the German troops with rejoicing. The Russians are leaving Russian Poland. Russian Poland is in riot. The German fleet till now has suffered no losses, and threatens the eastern seaboard of Russia. Libsu and Bons have been hombarded successfully. The cruiser Gothen has destroyed the French tran port has a in Bons, and devastated Philippeville. The modern strong for trees of Libge has been captured after therty-six hours' storning. Brief, in France, has been occupied."

THE Press Bureau, owing perhaps to the surpassing interest now centring in the campaign in France, has 'forgotten to regard the tate of Linge, and it is The Fall of Liege. culy through indirect inforences that one is led to assume that the forts of Liège must have fallen in German hands at lead not later than the full of Namus According, however, to a Router's message of 8th August it appears that Berlin was celebrating the follow Logo on 7th August Reuter's Austerdam correspondent harmonical a romarkable account of the Berlin celebrations and it was stated that the news of the fall of Lidge spread with lightming like rapility throughout Berlin and created boundless enthumasm. The Emperor sout an aide do camp out to the crowds before the Casile to give the news, and policemen on buyones dashed along Unter den minden with the joyful tidings, which soon became known throughout the city. The I up rin! Chancellor drove to the Castle throughout the city. The lap risk Chancellor drove to the C to congratulate the Emperor, and was en businetically cheered. tension with which the first news was awaited was changed into an unmense by the morning, and although it is kn wn that hes have been circa's ed in foreign countries about a German defeat near Liège, it is expected that they will soon disappear before the facts. The Lokalanzuger said -" All hearts are trembling under this first feat of arms by our valuant army It confirms our confidence that we can calculy await coming events. It is the prelude to deeds which will be spoten of as long as men live on earth. In this supreme moment we are quite sure of 1, and our enemies will surely stready to-day be persuaded that even together they are not strong enough to crush us, as was then ratention from the beginning." Another new paper said - When our soldiers in the field learn of the surrender of Lugo they will rejuce not only for the victors of our arms, but because they will knew our forward much on North France is assured. Our enemies will see that its old. German warner spirit is most yet excinguished. The repidity of the operations tells a tale of resolution, believed in second unwearing persoverance of attack." As regards the attempt on the part of the Uhlans to raid the Belgian Headquarters at Liege and bill cleaned for the immander of the Belgi in forces there, an so-witness gave the ion many remarks of the affair to the E gole Belge - The General was in his office in the Rue Santo For when saddenly there was a great uproar. Officers shouted. The Germans are here, and in a moment a volley was fired and Major Marchand fell. Two Prassian officers and six soldiers then appeared in front of the house, platels in hand. Give me a revolver, quickly said the General, but an officer shouted to him not to expose himself and helped him over a wall, which he also jumped houself. Afterwards they found themselves in a foundry yard, whence they were pulled up from neighbouring windows and obtained retage in a workman's dwelling. Other officers and gendarmes of the General's escert killed the two officers and six Gorman soldiers. Two Belgian gendarmes were also killed."

GENERAL JOSVER, the Commander-in Chief of the Alied forces in France, on whose capacity, energy and skill depends so much, is a Republican, but is anivers-General loffre ally known as a soldier whose sense of duty to impervious to political considerations. He is said to he something m re than a soldier of high professional integrity. He is also first class military scientist, worthily sustaining the great tradition of the Found engineering and organizing genius, of the men like Vanban and Lazare, Carnot and Napoleau himself Sparing in words, rather bluff, and massive in build, he unites knowledge with imagination. His exact calibre can only be proved by experience, but it is noteworthy that his appointment three years ago to the past of the Chief of the General Staff, carrying with it the eventual supreme command of the army in time of war, was the result of the muanimous decision of the Cabinet and did not meet with a single word of disapproval Only the Monarchists would have preferred General Pan to him, and that only on political grounds. It may be suspected that it was also for this reason that General Joffre's advancement was for a long time very slow. He entered the Ecole Polytechsique two years before the war with Pressis, when he was only 16 years old, did active service with a buttery during the slage of Paris, went back to school after the end of the war, and then joined a regiment of engineers. It was not until 1885 that he was made captain and received the Legion d'Honneur during the Tonking campaign. It took him afterwards nine years of hard service in the French Sudan and in the campaign which ended in the capture of



Timbuktu to attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and it was only in 1905, when General André, the Republican Minister of War, put an end to Clericalist patronage, that Josse obtained the epaulettes of a brigadier-general. His appointment to the General Staff found him in command of the Second Army Corps at Amiens.

WE give below some extracts from General F. von Bernhardi's
"Germany and the Next War," which
A German View possess an unusual degree of interest at diss
time as giving the views of an extreme
Prussian melitarist on the pact which the

German fleet might play in a naval war against England—
The plan might be formed of anticipating the enemy by a sudden attack, instead of waring passible for him to attack first, and of epening the war as the Japanese did before Polt Arthur. In this way the English fleet might be badly damage is at the outset of the real hostifities, its superiority might be lessened, and the beginning of its effective blockede delayed in least for a rhort time. It is not unthought that such an attempt will be made. Such as undertaking, however, dees not seem to me to promes any profit success.

The war against the English commercial may be boldly

The war against the English commerce and be boldly and energetically pro-ecated, and should start manxperiodly. The primes which fall into our bands must be r morselessly destroyed, since it will esually be impossible, owing to the great English superiority suit the few bases we have abrea , to bring hem back to safety without exp sing our vessels to great tasks. The sharpest measures must be taken against neutral ships Indea with contributed.

Under these circumstances nothing would be left for us but to retire with our war fleet under the gins of the coast fortifications, and by the use of numes to protect our own shores and make them dangerous to English versels. Mines are only an effective hindrance to attack if they be defended. But they can cause considerable damage if the enemy has no knowledge of their existence. We should at first earry on a defensive war, and would

therefore have to reckon on a clockade of our coal's if no surged in repelling the probable Euglish attack Close blockade offers various possibilities of dimaging the enemy if the roast fortifications are so constructed with a view to the offersive that the fleet may tally under their protection and thus gain an opportunity of advancing from their stations for offensive operations. Such possibilities ex ston our north coast and our efforts must be tur-ed towards making the most viried use of them. We must a leavour by renewed and unexpected attacks, especially by night, parily with submittees and torpado boats, parily with battleships, to give the blockeding thet no breathing time, and to cause it as much less as possible. We must not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible it sen to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the core can with draw from the effect of the enemy's guns. An e. g gement once begun must be fought out to the and It mist certainly be practicable, by successful reconnecting, to attack the semy repeatedly at times when he is weakened in one place or another. demands naturally a cortain division of forces, and to battle fleet of the attacking party, which is supposed to be bound the farthest lines

of blockade and observation, cannot always held the high seas or full strength. The forces of the defending party however, its in

nale ancherages, ready to sally out and hight.

Every attacking fice from the German north coast will be ushesi tatingly attacked on the flank from Ro vib and Sicerness, and cot off from its line of retreat. It is thus almost unpossible, owing to the English superiority, to inflict any serious damage on the blockading fleet on this line, and the only course left is to advance from the Baltie against the north-eastern part of the blockading line. Here we should have a tolerably secure retreat. This acceptuates once more the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all coats, the supreme through the Sound and the Great Belt. The summand the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt. of these straits will not only a cure the Baltie basin for us, but also keep open the saily ports for our offensive operations against the English blocksding fleet. . . Our ships, it must be the English blockeding fleet. Our sings, it must be remembered, can only act effectively so long as our coast fortine the new coast remembered, can only act effectively so long as our coast forther insheld out. . . . The numerical superiority of the English crussers is so great that we shall probably only be able to guarantee rapid and trustworthy "scouting" by the help of the air-fleet. The importance of the air-fleet must not therefore be undervalued; and steps must be taken to repel the enemy's airships, either by employing specially contribed cannons or by attacking them directly. If it is possible to employ airships for offensive purposes also, they would support our own fleet in for offensive purposes also, they would support our own ficet in their contest with the superior English force by dropping explosives en the enemy's ships, and might thus contribute towards gradually entering the equilibrium of the opposing forces. These possibilities, restoring the equilibrium of the opposing forces. however, are vague. . . . the boldest spirit of attack and the most reckless audacity must go hand in hand with the employment of every means which mechanical skill and the science of naval construction and fortification can supply. This is the only way by which we may hope so to weaken our proud opponent that we may in the end challenge him to a decisive engagement on the spen see. In this war we must conquer, or at my rate not allow enracives to be defeated, for it will decide whether we can attain a position as a world Power by the side of and in spite of, England." We published in our last issue the Government of India communique

on Moslem education and expressed our

The Grant to the
Islamia College,
Lahore.

on Moslem education and expressed our
gratification at the prompt and liberal manner
in which the Government was trying to give
effect to the proposals embodied in its grouler

with a view to improve the educational position of Mussalmans We noted with particular pleasure the allowance of a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Islamia College, Lahore. It of pears, however, that this grant is hedged round with con litions whice, to say the least, are wholly novel and may not commend themselves to the governing body of the college, if it is at all jealous of its freedom of mitiative. The Government is said to have intimated that "in the count of a recurring grant being sunctioned for the improvement of the college, His H nour is of opinion not only that the college accounts should be an life las had been suggested in the concluding portion of the letter, but that the appointment of new staff should be subject to the approval of Government. The later condition is an alteraine to the suggestion that two officers of the Indian E lucation I Service might be lent to the College as is being arranged in the case of the Khalsa College, and while the offer might be kept open in the event of a utable officers being available, His Honour is of opinion that the condition requiring the approval of Government to the appointment of new staff will meet the case for the present. His Honour would further propose that the recurring grant should be limited in the first instance to a term of three years, and that its periodic renewal should be subject to the working of the college being proved to be sair factory not only as regards educational results. but also in respect of the tone in ! discipline of the institution with Irawal of the grant would of comes be subject to due notice." We have nothing to say against the condition requiring satisfactory an lit of accounts. Government has every right to see that the sums given to help an institution out of the public funds are properly and usefully spent. As regards educational results and tone and discipline of the college, it is, of course, to the interests of the insitution to have a watchful eye on the ematters, but this is a function not of Government but of the Panish University Universities are a med with ample powers to compel colleges within their juri-dictions to main un a certain level of educational efficiency and keep their atmospheres free from unwhole-ome and deteriorating influences. The stipulation about tone, discipline and results seems to is, then fore, to be whilly unnecessary, unless, indeed, we are to up bestand that G comment intends to create a new machinery to judge these matters wholly independent of the existing agency of the University If at late there e, it would be an innovation of an inquisitor al character and would little serve the true interests of education But the chief thing that takes the grace out of the gift is the trees ence of Givernment or its section on unqual fied veto on the appointment of rew staff or on the a good, as an alternatire, by the college ambournes of two professors recommended by Hovernment from amongst the numbers of the Indian Educational Se vice The latter Aternative is fully calculated toundermine discipline, and name sure no responsible gor uning body of a private institution can accept it without stulislying itself. As regards approval by Government of all new appointments to the college staff, we recent the wicely novel proposal, and as tar as we are aware in no other case it has accompanied a grant-meald. We fail to understand the need and wisdom of such a departure Bednoed to its naked essence, the proposal means that Government no touger thats the governing bodies of private institutions as competent to choose priper men for the education of Indian youths. If that is e , why enforce a duality of control and initiative which is likely to breed arritation and even suspicion in the public mind. It would be tar be er to place a total embargo on private enterprise in Indian education. If Indians are dill unfit to run educational existence mainly to the educational malique y of Siace controlled schools and colleges, then why perpetuate the farce? We think the Istuma College authorities would not barter away their responsibility and treedom for a Government grant-in-aid, however large. That institution has been built up by the innumerable sacrifices of Punjab Moslems, often of the poorer classes, and they would, we trust, be prepared for still greater sacrifices to carry it on without liberal grants in-aid rather than consent to the undoing of the magnificent work of a whole generation. May we not hope that Government would reconsider its counit one and see the wisdom of rendering them less diastic in the interest of the real educational progress of the Mussal many which it seems so anxious to promote?

Week's News in to discontinue in future the publication of the week's news of the war and thus set free our pages for selections from the corrooms mass of interesting material bearing on the war which the English, mail brings every week. Most of our readers must have duily papers within their reach and the few that depend for their information on the summary of stale naws in a weekly would do well to subscribe for our War-Bulltin. In any case, our weekly review of the campaign is as far as possible exhaustive enough and should meet their needs.

JAMIA LIBRART, JAMII VILLIA ISLAMIA,

# The Comrade.

### British Opinion and the War.

WE have already given our own estimate of the factors that have plunged Europe into war, and frankly stated what seemed to us to be the real motives that have driven the combatants into the greatest and most devastating struggle known to history We have said nothing since then about the reneral causes of the war, and of the moral responsibility of each of the b lingerents, for that is the business of the historian and the moralist who would no doubt come, not singly but in buttalions, after the mid conflict has wrought red ruin and devastation in Europe, to weigh cause and motive and determine the individual share of blood-guiltiness. Our chief concern has been to record the progress of the war in its various phases and explain the significance of all notable incidents in the various theatres of the enormous conflict. It is, however, necessary to note that England, with whose fortunes the interests of India are bound up to such an extent, has by no means been unauthous in the interpretation of her duty in regard to the err is in Europe There has been a marked diver ity of opinion among Englishmen themselves, and we propose to recapitulate here some of the reasons which influential organs and leaders of thought and opinion have urged for and against England's participation in the war

Sir Edward Grey in his famous statement in the House of commons dealt with British position and responsibility from the points of view of British honour and British interests. While his arguments have been supported and amplified with considerable skill and force by the Tory Press and particularly by the Times, which had devoted a remarkable series of articles to working up a peculiarly unrelenting Germanophobia amongst the British public, they have been traversed with no less force and pertinency by the majority of the Liberal papers and other organs of British opinion

We first take some of the opinions expressed in support of Sir

Edward Grey. The Times in a passionate article says -

"The House of Commons was at its best on Monday It rose to the height of the curs which has been forced upon the nation and the Enpus with the sagacity and the dignity that at historic moments belong to the Mother of Parliaments The Foreign Secretary rose to make his statement -a state ment destined to remain memorrible in the history of the world He has sought peace and ensured it with an uniw rooms or I which has gained for him the respect and the regard of all Powers-even of those Powers which now seem tent on war Wat does honour, what dies interest in these elemastances call in in us to do? Su Edward his had no doubts. It has given France the written assurance that, if he German Flot comes into the Channel written assurance that, it he terms is the comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to use all her our Flort shall protect her to the atternest. The premise was made subject expressly to the approval of Parliament. That approval has now been shown? I had we stand back, did no hesistic, did we desert Relgions, Holland would soon share her fate, and, after Holland, Dennark, add, the times. The whole of the shores over against us, from whatever new border might be assessed to a defeated and almost d I make to tue finitie, we did be in the hancs of the greatest military Pewer to Dat que, with a Photh of their or her ambition to make superior train on a Where there would be our greatness, and where wor'd be our substy? We can no more have German at the "All and or Antworp than we could have had Narobern. Her may so hat a we are concerned, would be his as her pelive and her methods are the same. A tainst these aims the people, of the Empire will also with the resolution and the unan unity which the goat counted of the nation displayed yesterday."

that war is possible ever the question of a Servian part, or even over the larger issues which are end to be bound it, said the Times at the time of the fast l'alkan Wir. "Yet that is wither the nations are bloody distinct, "Who, then, makes was? The answer is to be found in the Circ ellarge of Livons, among the men who have too ling play d with human lives as pawns in a game of chess, who have become so enmeshed in the formulas and the jurgon of dil many that they have ceased to be conscious of the pompant realities vith which they trifles. And thus will have entitions to be made until the great masses who are the sport of professional schem is and disanters say the word which will be by not sternal peace, for that is impossible, lift a determination that wars shall be fought only in a just and righte-

ous and vital cause."

of the have undertaken," says the Pall Mall, "to maintain the exasts of France inviolate against attack; to aid her with our whole atrength; to repel the attempt to lay her in the dust; to protect the independence and the integrity of Belgium and Holland,

and, by so doing, to protect the independence and integrity of all the lesser States of Europe against the domination of a single Power. In laying this course for themselves, his Majesty's Government have proved themselves true to the traditions of the greater periods of British statesmanship, from Elizabeth to Chatham and William Pitt. In quietness and confidence shall be her strongth, and, whatever the issue, there will be no shame."

"We have shruid from the thought of this war," says Daily Telegraph "We have painted as vividly as our powers permitted the suffering to which it would doom the unhappy peoples of Europe. We have gone farther than some in admitting the propriety of Germany's action up to the point at which it suddenly changed to a course of unprincipled violence and deliberate provocation. To-day we say with calm conviction, and with as full a consciousness as one can have of what this conflict must involve, that anything would be better for this country—anything!—than to slink away like a fightened cur from the menace of the Prussian jackboot, and risk the imposition upon Europe, of which we are a part, of the absolute dominance of a Power which can act as Germany has acted in this cuisis."

"That is the path of rigot — to beware of entrance to a quarrel and to think deeply or the justice of the cause—to think it out," says the Morning Post. "Sie Edward Grey has thought it out, with how much searching of heart his speech shows in every line. The lead having been given, the response was prompt. Thus Eegland enters reluctantly upon the greatest of wars, united and resolved to do her duty. What the people of these islands now want is their orders."

"It is indeed a tragic irony that an inelastic chain of such a character should entail the collision of two Governments and two nations, who after years of barron extrangement had come so genuinely and trutfally to but a relative to "save the Chronicle". If we go to war, we shall go without hatrod. We shall go because our honour and self-respect, the intengible out in inspensable element of a nation's greatness, combine with a variety of interest to constrain us. We shall go to fight alongside our triends. But we shall go testing that those we represent a problems our triends, and be no less our fellow-workers in the rebuilting of shiftered Europe."

"There seem to be no limits to the mid hoste with which Germany pursues her intemperate course," says the Telegraph "On Bunday we learnt that the independence of Luxemburg had been ruthlessly set as he. Next it became the turn of Belgran. A cone note evened ultimatum preceded the inditary measures—long since prepared—by which Belgian neutrality was violated." "An effer was innie, with a demand for an almost immediate answer, that if B beam a lowed the passage of German to ope through her territor, the should have all the advantages of an entire with her endacious for. The proposal stood on all fours with an equally concell off r mode to the British Government, promising that if we condonal German procedures we should have the attisfaction of knowledge for the wire was over some compensation for any breach of regularly should be used to the violated king to a Triance-disease as a matual bather account adjugate of was refusal to the form the organism of example of that in him ed too buse which we re learning to say or a with the Telegraph of the short of a residual and the form with his contempt of the short of Constituting," adds the Telegraph.

"Great Britain's obligations in the event of a Continental war are limited," and a writer to the become state the profession of Belgian neutrally and of the states quo in the North Seather latter a remote conting uny—and that six Asparable statement of March 26, 1913 (since backed by Sir Edward Grey's of June 11, 1914), disposes of the idea that any unpublished commitments have been entered into by our Government. The fact that any violation of either agreement would inevitably bring the British Fleet, and publishly the expeditionary force, into the conflict, and that nothing else is likely to do so, affords a very strong guarantee of the safety of the miner. States of Western and Northern Europe. The commercial and working classes in this country are just as friendly to Germany as to France; and they will almost unan-mondy reject the idea of helping Russia to extend its empire in Europe and Asia. By keeping clear of the war we shall be able to assist the small Powers and neutral countries—Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, to maintains their integrity, their neutrality, and their independence."

The Hestminster Gazette, the Liberal Ministeralist organ, ingeniously quotes Luther's famous soying: "Here we stand, we can do no other," and says:—

"Germans will recognize that famous plurase and understand us when we say that it expresses the feelings of the vast majority of the British people. We have strained every nerve for peace; till the last minute of the eleventh hour

we have placed and remonstrated with the beligerent Govern-sments, and employed every device that goodwill and ingenuity can suggest to provide honourable alternatives for nations has on war. That effort has failed, so far as our neighbours are concerned, and now the time comes to define our own position. By stating in clear and unambiguous language what we must do, if certain threatened possibilities become facts, Sir Edward Grey affords the last and best hope of limiting the area of conflict, while pledging this country to do its duty if it is called upon."

As regards the volume of opinion against England's participation in the war, we take the following extra to show how far it was strong and representative :-

War and Peace-the Norman Angell Magazine-put forward these seven reasons in favour of a policy of "no intervention

1. We have no direct interest in the war,

2. We have a direct interest in lumiting its area, for our trade and welfare depend on order and security in other countries.

3 We are unlir no obligation to support France except against an upp ovoked attack

4 There is no object is preserving the Balance of Power unless it secures power. This it has failed to do

5. We have no interest in helping Russia to dominate the Continent of Entore

6. Interference could only increase interputional rivalry and armament competition after the war

7. To take just in such a wir would set lack our progress at least a deende and could bring as nother himour nor profit

The Neantrality Leange, 12, St. Bride Street, E. C., put forward these four reasons why England should not go to war:-

\*1. If we took sides with Lusia and France, the balance of mower would be uport as it has never been before. It would make the military Russian Empire of 160,000,000 the dominant Power of Europe. You know the kind of country Ru sia is.

"2. We are not bound to join in a general European war to be found the neutrality of Rationary Construction of Country Russian Construction of Rationary Constructio

defend the neutrality of Belgiam Our treaties expressly stipulate hat our obligations under the a shall not compol us to take part ma general European war in order to fulfil them. And if we are to fight for the neutrality of Belgium, we must be prepared to to fight France as well as Germany

"3, The Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey have both emshatically and solemaly declared in the House of Commons that no undertaking whatever, written or spoken, to go to mar for France. We discharged our obligations in the Morocco affair. The Entente Cordiale was a pact of peace and not an alliance for war.

"4. If Germany did attempt to annex any part of Belgium, Bolland, or Normandy—and there is no reason to suppose that she would attempt such a thing—she would be weaker than she he new, for she would have to use all her forces for holding her conquest down. She would have so many difficulties like those arising out of Alsace that she would have to leave other nations alose as much as possible. But we do not know in the least that the would do these things. It would be monstrous to drag this

Mr. H. W Massingham, Elitor of the Nation, put the case

against intervention thus in the Times: -

"1. That the largest and most difficult problems of Imperial

selier forbid us to promote the aggrandisation of Russia.

"2. That with repard to the immediate situation the first fatal act, tavelving danger to thermany on all her frontiers, was taken by Russin.

"3. That our treaty obligation to Belgium is not, in essence, s savolved in a strategic passage of German troops through that conn-A farther consideration, which prevailed in the case of A farther consideration, without provideration to make war in execution should be a fact that the obligation to make war in execution when of a joint guarantee exists in the case of a single guarantor, when other guarantors releain from such action.

" "4. That any grave change in the equilibrium of European ies to the disadvantage of France can best be averted by our holding our hands and reserving the immensely powerful weapon

our Fleet.

We advise Englishmen that they have no sympathy to spare for Europe," says the Marchester Guardian. "Let them keep the themselves, and think first of all fer England, for English Ropper and English interests. Being free as regards Europe we are and free as regards our own people, but must decide in favour of controlly. For if we decide differently, then we violate dezens promises made to our own people—the promises to seek peace, to finetest the prove to husband the resources of the country, to and If they are broken, then not only are our interests secrifieed, the her harque is firmished. We have a completely white about More mer on article we are free to write anothing or nothing so the mer spinishes with European Powers are concerned. But Correspond it not free as regards to own people. Of the

anpopularity of war in Manchester there is no question, and prevailing note seems to be an indignant incredulity

The Labour Leader gives prominence to an article by the Milita headed "The war must be stopped, and we must stop it."

says:—"A very grave responsibility rests upon the Socialist and
Labour movement of Europe at this moment. Our movement is the guardian of peace. It is fifty millions strong, and if it will only ast unitedly, it can make war impossible. If the organised workers with demonstrate with sufficient force, a European war can be made" absolutely impossible. We have the power to stop it. de so How? By demonstrating in such numbers and with ferrour all over Europe that the various Governments will be made to realise and fear the strength of the anti-war party. The in-ternational Socialist Bureau should act im nediately. In Austria. Russia, Gormany, France, Italy, and Great Britain the workers should gather in the r thousands and declare that they will not have war. N w is the time to strike this blow for posce. The delay of oven a few days would be fatal, "

At a special meeting of the executive conacil of the South Wales. Miners' Poderation, hell at Cardiff, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to common iss position of nantiality, and tovse all its praction the at each to limit the area of the present conflict and the speedy term nation. The resolution continued: Further, that, as the fatornational Mirera' Congress have at their meeting adopted a resolution confuguatory of war botween? the nations represented, we think the present coment opportune for the minors of Europe to make an order our to enforce their views upon the Governments map cated in this conflict and the panding chapications And to this end the Green Secretary shall at once get in o communication with the President and Secretary, of the International Miners' Organ stron, requesting that an intesnational conterence of miners shall be immediately convened to consider the attitude to be adopted by the affiliated miners in the present crisis

"The working class of Great Britain and Ireland must insist in, no uncertain voice that this country shall not be dragged into war, says the Daly Herald. "No amount of special pleading can'in any way justify the firing of a single shot by a British soldier." or the explosion of a solitary torpado by a naval ship, For this country to become involved would be the crime of the century, Shall we then consent to allow our brothers to give their lives: by the hundred thousand in order that the rate of interest shall be maintained? Are our sisters to be willowed in order that the great financiors may float loans with more security? We declare a though times, No! Shall it be said that British Trade Unionists fall behind

and callously sevent to brutal warf. The miners, the rallwaymen, the transport workers, will they become partners in a orimel"

"If the British (tovernment allows itself to be dragged into the conflict at the heels of France and Russis, it may conceivably be adopting the only course which, under the circumstances, is ppen to it; but it is no use to pretend that it will have any sort of national mandate behind it, " says the States nan. " If, therefore, in tage of a completely pacific British public opinion they (Mr. Asquis and Sir Edward Grey) decide to take an active park in Buropeau conflict, their personal responsibility will be as give as any that English statesmen have ever in unit.

"No man with a sense of responsed lity can conseal from, biuself the fact that the decision taken by the Government is of the most momentous nature," says the Daily News. "Itof the most momentous nature," says the Daily News. "It., our be justified, if at all, only by arguments of corresponding strength. Sir Edward Grey's speech was a ungularly effective performance. It carried the overwhelming majority of the House with him by its combination of argument and rhetoric, and it may: be accepted as the best emposition which could be made of the policy it advocated. But precisely because of the supremit importance of the assues involved it is the duty of every one it is the duty ... ulmost sare, and with no in due, We are of us to examine it with the ulmost ears, and with no desire to deny conviction where it is due. We are so we are, not so the result of the events of the last weak or the last month, but as the result of ten years of diplomany, Just as their allianers have brought France and Russia into clash with Garmany and Austria, so the entente with an edge and sector: corollaries has brought us into war. When we departed from the traditional policy of aplendid isolation we committed ourselves to the path which led to the precipies,"

Sir Edward Gray indicated in the House of Commons that the great decision as to peace or war was to to left to an unlettered. Parliament. As a matter of fact," says the Daily Citizen, him speech embodied the decision of the Cabinet, which was for war. To say that Pulicaent was to devile win to may that which was incorract. The die was already east when Sie Elwird Grey came? down to the House. Let us have no mignederstanding on that point. We are asked to imperil gravely our existence as a national of this country without being able to protend that we have a goneral with any European Power." ro are asked to bring famine, suffering, and death to the hound

and ourselves by remaining the one Pewer in Europe that has not fielded to the war madness. This, I believe," says Mr Angell, "will be found to be the firm conviction of the overwhelming majority of the English people. A nation's first duty is to its own people. We are asked to intervene in the continental war because unless we do no we shall be "isolated." The isolation which will result for us if we keep out of this war is that, while other nations are torn and weakened by war, we shall not be, and by that fast might conceivably for a long time be the strongest. Power in Europe, and, by virtue of our strength and isolation, its arbiter, perhaps, to useful ends. The object and effect of que entering into this war would be to ensure the victory of Rass and her Slavonic allies. Will a dominant Slavonic federation of, say, 210,000,000 autocratically governed people, with a very rulimantary civilisation, but heavily equipped for military aggression, be a less dangerous factor in Europe than a dominant Germany of 65,000,000 highly civilised and mainly given to the arts of trade and commerce? On several occasions for Edward Grey has selemnly declared that we are not bound by any agreement to support France, and there is," concludes Mr Angell, "certainly no moral obligation on the part of the English people so to do."

Mr. Augell, in the Daily Mail, sets out the ideal which he has before him, "What is a matter of simple fact is this," he says "that the one hope of escaping from a welter and chars in which civil-sation itself may be submerged, or set back, it may be, for a generation, is that Europe may give its support to the ideal which I indicate, gather than to the conceptions of those who at times s, bitterly derids it. The chaos which has been procepitated upon the Stock Exchanges of the world during the last few days, the many failures reported, the paralysis of trade over very wide areas, stoppage of the means of livelihood for many milieus of men and women, have been pretty generally accepted as confirming certain principles to which a little group of us in this and other countries have of late been trying to draw attention. The importance of the facts which we have attempted to make plain does not lis in their bearing on these things, but precisely in their bearing upon the moral and iteal ends which are supposed as motives of resultance or aggression to underlie this war We are told that in the last analysis this war is a struggle of Slav against Teuton, that each is threatened in its nationality, its aspirations and ideals by the domination of the other; that, for instance, our ewn special conceptions of constitutionalism and freedom would be greenally enlargered if the fearon should prove victorious. Now all these developments, of which the Stock Exchange panies are morely the outward and visible sign-the essential enonemic inter-dependence of the modern world, the closeness and somplexity of our contacts, the unpossibility o confiscating the wealth of a vanquished people and so depriving them of the mana of livelihood, all tendescies which, whether we like it or not, the ordinary bread-winning efforts of every one of us intensify -- all this windd render this war futile as a mesus of imposing or defending a moral or ideal object. We may go to war to ensure the victory of Russia and the defeat of that Teutonic civilisation with which we have such glose and ancient racial and moral affinity, but if, after the war, Russia desires to extend her railways, boro her oil wells, develop her country for the benefit of her people, she will, however victorious, be compelled to allow the normal economic life of Germany-as of the rest of Europe-te go on as before, which means that German industry and competition, brains, culture and class will occupy about the place that they would in any case. Because the conqueror must, by reason of the osonomic pressure of his own useds, leave the vanquished their material possessions he is by that fact compelled to leave them their moral and spiritual possessions. The real importance of economic interdependence—our rehance upon markets, credit, conflience, law-enforced contracts, and the rest-is that it has conferred it impossible to push home military force with the old rathlessness for the purpose of destroying the nationality of others. If all the proponderance of force which men of small nationalities, like the Alestians or the link or the Finns, have had to face has faile the its object (so it has), it is certain that the destruction of France, for matanas is impossible of socomplisment. Whatever may be the future place of the Slave, Tontons, Franch, or English in the world, this war is not going to settle it or seriously to affect it, except to render the condition of all more barbarie. We may inflict or beat atrocious suffering, but when it is all over we shall see that it is as fathle to settle problems of nationality and racial culture by war as an earlier generation found it fulls to settle religious rivalries by that meass."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in a vigorous article in the Labour Leader makes a trendiant reply to Sir Edward Grey and traces the factors that have forced the Liberal Government into war. We shall reproduce this article in our next, but we take one passage from it which, if we recognise that it is based on facts, places Sir Edward Grey's efforts for peace in an entirely new perspective. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says:—

"The country had been so helplessly committed to fight for France and Rassia that Sir Elward Grey had to refuse point blank every overture made by Germany to keep us out of the conflict. That is why, when reporting the negatiations to the House of Commons, he found it impossible to tell the whole truth and to put impartially what he chose to tell us. He scoffed at the German guarantee to Belgium on the ground that it only secured the "integrity" of the country but not its independence was secured as well. And that it not the worst The White Paper contains several offers which were made to us by Germany aimed at securing our neutrality. None were quite satisfactory in their form and Sir Elvard Grey left the mapression that these unsatisfactory proposals were all that Germany made. Later on the Prime Minister did the same. Both withheld the full truth from us. The German Ambassalor saw Sir Edward Grey, according to the White Paper, on August 1—and this is our Foreigen Minister's note of the conversation:

The Amba eader present no as to whether I could not formulate conditions upon which we could remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her Colonies might be guaranteed.

"Sr Edward Grey declined to consider neutrality on any conditions and refrained from reporting this conversation to the House. Why? it was the most important proposal that Germany made. Had this been teld to us by Sir Edward Grey his speech could not have worked up a war sentiment. The haid, immovable fact was that Sir Edward Grey had so pledged the country's honour without the country's knowledge to fight for France or Russia that he was not in a position even to discuss neutrality."

### The Campaign-IV.

I .- PRINCIPLES OF FORTIFICATION

In our last issue we gave further details of the fortifications at Liège, the views of its designer, General Brialmont, and the criticism of those views led in England by Lord Sydenham in 1890 In view of the importance attached to the forts of Liege and Namur, the possibility of the sieges of Paris and Antworp and the recent effort of the Germans to break the chain of French fortifications from Belfort to Verdun, it will not be out of place to discuss in some detail some of the recognised principles of fortification. We would, therefore, add to our previous observate me that European military opinion is generally more or less agreed that important slaces should be defended by fortresses Their girdle of forts must be far enough out to prevent the hombardment of the place. An enceinte is desirable but need not be claborate. A few gars, called "safety armament," should be in the forts, and these must be protected by armour. The bulk of the artiflery of the defence about the outside the forts, the direct-fire gans preferably in capolas, the hewitzers in concealed positions. The fort should be connected by lines or en'renched positions. infantry positions and obstacles, pormanent bomb proof shelters being provided for the infantity. There should be ample communications, radial and peripheral, between the place and the forts both by road and rail Special lines of communications, such as mountain passes, should be closed by barrier forts.

The objects of fortifications are various. The vast enceintes of Minevel and Babylon were planned so that in time of war they might give shelter to the whole population of the country except the field mmy, with their flocks and herds and household goods. In the middle ages fendal lords built castles for accority against the attack of their neighbours and also to watch over towns or bridges or fords from which they drew revenue; while rich towns were surrounded with walls, and smaller places in India occasionally with a girdle of bambeo hedge, merely for the protection of their own inhabitants and property. The feudal castles of Europe lest their importance when the art of canon founding was fairly developed, but in the leisurely wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, whom roads were very had and few, a swarm of fortified towns, large and small, played a great part in delaying the march of the victorious armies Leaving out of consideration at present the strategic use of groups of fortresses, the places which are intrinsically worth being defended as fortresses are, (a) centres of national, industrial or military resources; (b) places which may serve as a point d'appui (point of support or base) for mancauvres; (c) points of inter-section of important railreals; (d) bridges over considerable vivers, and (c) certain lines of communications across the frontier. Example of (c) are Paris. Antwerp, Lyons, Verdun. Mets may serve as an example of both (a) and (b), for it is a base of supplies and a point d'appui for one flank. Strassburg is a bridge-head giving the Cormane a secure retreat across the Rhine if beaten in the plains of Aleace, and an opportunity of resuming the offensive when they have reformed behind the river.

Liège and Namur fully deserved to be fertified because both are important bridge-heads on the western bank of the Medee as Huy-is en the eastern bank. Both protect important railway lines from the German frontier to Brussels and Antwerp; and with Huy fortified to some extent they made the Belgian frontier from Aix-is-Chapelle to Givet as secure as fertifications

4. . .

alohe could make it. Unlike the fortifications at Paris and Antwerp, the fortresses of Liege and Namur were meant less for the protection of the defenders from the enemy's missiles than as obstacles to revent him from coming to close quarters and delay him under the fire. This is an important difference and we may with advantage dwell a little longer on the subject. The obstacle may consist of anything which will impede the enemy's advance and prevent him from coming to close quarters. In the earliest form of fortification the protecting wall was also an obstacle, or it may be a wet or dry ditch, an entanglement, a swamp, a thorn hedge, a spike, palisade or some temporary expelient The besieged must be able to detend the obstacle from their protected positions, otherwise it can be suimounted or destroyed at leisure But a close connection is no longer essential. The effect of modern fire-arms permits of great elasticity in the di position of the obstacle, and this simplifies some of the problems of defence. While protestion must be arranged mainly with reference to the enemy's method of. attack and the weapons he uses, the obstacle should be of such a natureas to bring out the best effects of the defender's weapons. It follows from this that while a well armed force operating against a badly armed, uncivilised enamy may use with advantage very simple old-fashioned methods of protection, or even dispense with it altogether if the obstacle is a good one, the importance of protection is very great when the assailant has modern wespons. In fact, it may be said that in proportion as missile weapons have grown more effective, the importance of prefection and the difficulty of providing it have increased, while the necessity for a monumental physical obstacle has decreased.

### 11. -THE CITE WALL.

The desirability of the enceinte, such as Paris and Antwerp still possess, but Liege and Namun have not, is almost universally allowed, but often it is more as a concession to tradition than any solid reason. Now it is the "detached fort" which consider the importance than the enceinte. But these who still consider the enseinte desirable have the idea that behind the line of forts, which is the main defensive position, and favourable points that exist should be provisionally fortified to assist in "a step by step" defence, and behind these again the body of the place should be bur rounded by a last line of defence so that the garrison may resist to the last moment. It may be remarked that apart from the additional expense of an enceinte, such a position would not, under modern conditions, be the most favourable for the last chages of a defence. Again, there is the difficulty that it is practically innesible to shut in a large modern town by a continuous escenints. Is has been proposed to construct the encerate in front of the salient portions of the place. This system, of course, abandoned several of the chief advantages claimed for an encounte. In actual practice enceintes have been constructed since 1870 in France and other countries, consisting of a single wall 10 of 12 ft high with a banquette and loopholes at intervals. This, of course, can only be looked upon as a measure of policy. For wer purposes, in face of modern artillery, it is a reductio at about dum.

### III.-Tun Ring-Fortruss.

Turning new to the ring of deteched forts such as Liege and Manur have, the defence of detached torts from the place depends on the range of the siege artillery and the distance at which it can usually be established from the forts, and is variously given by continental writers at from 4 to 9 kilometres (4,500 to 10,000 yards). The distances of the Lidge forts from the town, as the diagram published in the issue of 12th August must have made clear, fell within these limits. We do not know the exact distances from Namur of its 9 forts, beginning on the left bank of the Mouse and ending on the right bank in the following order: St. Heribert, Malonne, Staride, Emines, Ongacies, Gelbressee, Maizeret, Audey and Dave. But these forts are constructed at a distance of 3 to 5 miles from each other round the town and the perimeter of the ring is about 80 miles. The distance of the forts from the town would, therefore, on an average be about 5 miles which is within the above-man-Sibned limits The bombarding range of siege howitzers with heavy shells is considered to be about 8,000 yards, and if it is possible for thom to be emplaced within, say, 2,000 yards of the forts, this would give a minimum distance of 6,000 yards from the forts to the body of the place. Some writers extend the minimum distance to 7 kilometres or nearly 8,000 yards. In practice, however, it must happen that the position of the for a is determined to a very large extent by the lie a the ground. Thus some good positions for forts may be found within 4,000 or 3,000 yards of the place, and no others suitable on these me front within 15,000 yards. In that case the question of expanse might necessitate choosing the nearer positions. Some dramples of the actual distances of forts are at Bucharest (7 to 10 kilometres), Lyons (8 to 10), Copenhagen (7 to 8), and Paris (14 to 17). Strategic pivots are in a different entegory from other fortresses. While not necessarily protected from bombar lment, they may yet have one or two forts thrown out from 8 to 12 kilometres, to get the advantage of the ground. Such are Langres, Epinal and Belfort. IV .- PERMANENT PS. TEMPORARY FORTIFICATIONS.

We have already casually referred to "safety armament". To go into some details, if the bulk of the artillery is to be placed in positions prepared on the outbreak of war, it is considered very necessary that a few heavy long-range guns should be permanently in position ready at any moment to keep an enemy at a distance, forcing him to open his first batteries at long range and ohecking the advance of his investment line. Such guns would naturally be in secure positions inside the forts, and if they are to be worked from such positions they must have armour to shield them from the concentrated tice of the na nerous field artiflery that a besieger could bring to bear from the first. Artillery outside the forts constitutes the most important part of the defence, and there is room for much discussion as to whether it should have positions prepared for it beforehand or should be placed in positions selected as the attack develops itself. On the one hand, the preparation of the position beforehand, which in many cases means the use of armour and concrete, increases very largely the initial expense of the defence, and ties the defender somewhat in the special dispositions that become desirable once the attack has taken shape. Moreover, such expenditure must be incurred on all the fronts of the fortress, whereas the result would only be realized on the front or fronts actually attacked. On the other hand, much time and labour are involved in emplacing heavy an I medium artillary with extemporised protection, and this becomes a serious consideration when one remembers how much work of all kin is no essary in preparing a fortress against attack. Again, to a militie danger of a sure seful attack on the intervals between the forts before their defences have been fully completed, the fire of the guns in the intermediate positions might be urgently required as now in the case of L ege. The solution in any given case would no doubt depend on the importance of the place. In most cases a certain amount of compromise will come in, some preparation being made for batteries, without their being completed. Armoured batteries of whatever kind must in any case be prepared in peace time. It should not be overlooked that, whatever theories may exist about successive lines of defence, as the onus of the defence will now lie on the fact line, just as it formerly did on the encounter, so that line should be fully prepared and should not have to commence its fight in a position of inequality. The frontal firs of the batteries in the intervals and the flanking tea of some of the gans in the forts will play an important part out the main reliance should be on infantry defence A fully prepared fortress would have practically a complete chain of infantry fighting positions and obstacles between the forts, at all events on the fronts likely to be seriously attacked. The positions would consist targely of fire-transfies with good communications, by a to partty generally secognised that there must be some points d'apper in the shape of redoubts or infantry forts, and also bomb-proof shelter for men ammunition and stores near the fight-This is usually included in the redoubts in they are to resist the beavious shell, such shelter must be built in peace time. V.—COMMINICATIONS.

Omnouncations are of the first importance, not merely to facilitate the movement of the enormous stores of ammunition and materials required in the fighting line, but also that defenders may fully utilise the advantage of "acting on interior lines." They should include both radways and roads staining from the centre of the place to the different sections of defence, and all round, in rear of the line of forts also ample severed approaches to the fighting line. Concealment is essential, and where the lie of the ground does not halp, it must be get from earth parapets or plantations Liège and Namir had excellent communications from the town to the forts and from one fort to another round the whole of the inner periphery, both by road and rail

### VI .-- BARRIER FORTS.

The principal use of barrier torts is in country where the necessary line of communication cannot easily be diverted. For instance, in a comparatively flat country a barrier fort commanding a road or radway is of little use because roads may be found passing round it, or a line of radway may be diverted for some unless to avoid it. But in mountainous country where such diversion is impossible, it will be necessary for the enemy to capture the fort before he can advance, and the impossibility of surrounding it, the few positions from which siege artillery can be brought into play, and the fact that there is practically only one road of approach to be denied, make these positions peculiarly suitable for first with arm used batteries. Itsly makes considerable use of suc a forts for the defence of frontier passes.

### VII.-THE LIMITS OF FORTIFICATIONS.

But one thing in ist never be forgotten. Fortresses do not decide the issue of the sampaign; they can only influence it. It is better, therefore, in most cases to put all the money the fortress would cost, and all the man power that its maintenance implies into the nuclease and the equipment of the active army. For the fite of the fortress must depend ultimately on the result of the operation of the active army. If we assume that two nations opposed to each other have equal resources, it means that the

the smaller scilve army and has therefore condemned itself beforehand to a defensive rôle. This general negation is only useful as a corrective to the tendency to over-fortify. In practice there will always be escaled for some use of fortification. A mountain range may lend stelf when economically defended by a few men and some inexpensive barrier forts. A nation may have close to its frontier an important strategic centre, such as a railway junction or a town of the first manufacturing importance which must be protected. In such a case it may be necessary to guard against accidents by means of a fortress, Again, if one nation is admittedly slower in mobilisation than the other, as for example France and Russia as compared with Germany, it may be desirable to guard one portion of the frontier by fortresses so as to force invasion into a district where concentration against it is easier or the terrain into which the enemy would have to deploy is favourable to defence, as has been done by the Franch in the case of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier between France and Germany.

As for the defence of a capital, this cannot become necessary if it stands at a reasonable distance from the frontier until the active armies have arrived at some result. If the fighting strength of the country have practically been destroyed, as was the case of France at Sedan in the France Prus ton war of 1870-71, it is not of much use to stand a siege in the equical. There can be but one end, and it is better, as business in a say, to cut losses. If the fighting strength is not entirely dos noted and can be recruited within reasonable time, say two or three booths, then it appears that under modern conditions the capital might be held for that time by means of extemporal d detences. The case of a weak country with powerful and agressive neighbours such as Belgium is in a different category. If she stands alone she will be even up in time, fortifications or no fortifications; but if she can recken on assistance from outside, it may be worth while to expend most of the national resources on permanent defences.

IX —The Rampart and the Man.

Hitherto we have dwelt chiefly on the material means of defence. The human element has had to be almost ignored. But here comes in the paradox, that the material means are after all the least imporant element of defence. Certainly it is inconceivable that the designer of a fortress should not try to make it as strong as is consistent with the object in view and the means at his disposal. And yet while angineers in all ages have sought eagerly for strength and refinement of strength, the fact remains that the best defences recorded in instory ewed little to the builder's art. The very weight of the order against them sometimes calls out the best qualities of the defenders; and the man when at his best is worth many times more than the rampart behind which he fights. But it would be a poor dependence deliberately to make a place weak in order to evoke these qualities. One cannot be sure that the garrison will rise to the occasion, and the weakness of the place has very often been found an excuse for giving the specific particular and the strength little or no resistence.

X .- FRANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS Although European epinion has lost faith in any but a very moderate amount of permanent fortications chiefly since the epveriment made with heavy charges of high explosives against Fort Mahanson in 1986, all but the French began to distrust them since the Franco-Prussian War alteen years earlier. Napolean had always shown his contempt for fortifications, and never paid fortresses the compliment of spending a single day before them while there was yet an unlestes army in the Sold, although it is said that some 300,000 Fronchmen returned to France who had, till the conclusion of peace at Fontainbleau in 1814, been holding fortresses in Napolean's name all over Europe. But after his return from Elba is 1815, Napolean became une atricter in practice also. Yet the strategy of the Fictish in 1870 control round fortified places and the Military Correspondent of the Times, writing on what he calls the Fortress Incubus, points out how as a consequence "one French army was shut up in Metz and segrendered. A second attempted to relieve it and was captured. A third was shut up in Paris by an investing force of half its "strongth. A fourth, endeavouring to relieve Belfort, was driven sinto Switzerland and interned. The French fortiesses played an "lisportant part in the rain of their country, while the attempt to reeffere Paris, engineered by the enthusiastic tribute Cambetta, broke eto pieces the young levies before they had been given time to become disaster, the French, so far from detecting in this reliance on earthworks a cause of roin, proceeded literally to sow Fennes with The Fronch anginear General de Rivières put forfortifications. ward plans for the defence of the frontiers which have cost \$23,000,000 in fortifications and \$44,000,000 in a maments. By 1882 France personal 600 works of permanent fortifications (the more enumeration of which fills 13 pages of Pierron's book) and over 500,000 men (or about half the French lat line armies) were sarmarked for their passive defence. Then in 1886 came the experiments of Fort Malmaison, consequent on the invention of the "obus torpille", and the reconsideration by the French of the

whole question of fertifications. The result of several commissions-appointed to inquire into the subject was the abandonness of ellarge number of forts and the placing of a number of others in the second class and the retention of only five places in France: as first class fortresses.

We are indebted for these perticulars to an obviously well' informed writer who is contributing a very instructive and interesting series of articles to the Statesman. General Pierron believes that most of the fortifications of France are utterly useless if not dangerona; but General Bernhardi believes that in certain cases they are of eminent use. From the very fact that Germany did not knock at the doors of France exposite to her ewn gateway over the Rhine but broke into the house of her enemy by jumping over the comparatively lower walls of the intervening house of their common neighbours. Belgium and Luxemburg, it is evident that the 150 miles long chain of fort and fortress, mountain and hattery from Bolfort to Verdon has so far I roved eminently useful to France in the present war New that a large number of the Germans have already got inside the 'once, they are attempting a comparatively easier task of lifting the lifely inside from the centrally situated Nancy and Landville in order to let in their companions in this enterprise who are still waiting at the door between Metz and Strassburg. We have already shown in the case of most of the French fortie ses on the German frontier in what way they were nece Biry for France. But their main object was to permit the undisturbed mobilization and concentration of French trings when war broke out. For some resean or other, France is comparatively shower in mobilizing her forces than Germany, and had not France taken the precaution of putting up these obstacles against German advance across the Rhine, Germany would probably have marched very far into French territory before France had concentrated her troops at Neufchâteau.

### XI .- BREGIUM AND FORTIFICATIONS.

But if a powerful and numerous nation like the French was in need of fortresses to shield it for a time, how much greater in comparison must have been the need of a small nation like the Belgian. In applying to Liège and Namur the principles of fortifications which we have discussed in detail with the assistance of Lt. Col. Jackson, R. E., Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works in our War Office, we repeat what we have already said before, that both places deserved to be amply fortified. Belgium could never hope to stem by itself the flood of a German invasion, but both France and England were certain to assist her, in the one case, if Belgium was to be incorporated in the German Empire and the pistol of Antwerp placed against England's head, and in the other, even if Belgium's neutrality were to be temporarily violated in order to obtain an easier access into French territory. In any case, Liège and Famur were bound to give to Belgium some at least of the time which she needed for the concentration of her troops somewhere to the east of Brussels.

### XII .- WHAT OF LIROR ?

Now what part these forts have played in the present war can be understood only when we know definitely the length of time during which the Germann were kept kneeding at the two gater. If we are to accept, as we do accept in other cases, the news supplied by Router, we are bound to form a very different view of the value of Liege from that which we would be included to form if we relied upon news ebtained from German and other sources. have already referred in our last issue to the telegram from Paris, dated the 6th August, announcing the ellencing of two Liege forter The Times Own Correspondent had significantly added that "the works which are 80 years old were only intended to delay the ence and that "the entrenched camp of Namur still; blooks tierman advance." The Germans were reported to be passing through the gap formed by the forced inactivity if not actual capture of the two forts, and the Duly Mul's Special Correspondent referred on the same day to "a false report that Liege had been sakes" based on the facts that since the night of the 5th August, 100,000 is vaders had censclosely attucked the forts, that a patrol of Unlang had tried to presente to the military headquarters at lines in order to capture General Leeman, the Commandant—an attempt that: had failed but was reported in three different versions in as meny linglish newspapers—and that another putrol of Uhlams had managed to grainto the town of Lucge on the 6th instant, although it had, been cap tured. An Amsterdam telegram, dated the 8th August, was published by the Times referring to the rejoicings in Berlin over the fall of Lidge accompanied by a Ben-sels message of the 9th August that the sporting to official information, Lidge had been one off from all communications with the rest of the world. It has been been all communications with the rest of the world. explained how nows have since beed received to the effect that all the forts were intact. The hast English Mark has brought mempapers upto the 22od August, but there is no admission at where up to that date that the Liege forts had fallow may had Regier wired to us of their full since that date. 

XIII.-LIEGE AND FOREIGN REPORTS.

But if we turn to the news published in the various German papers extracts from which have been reprinted by the Fines almost every day, we discover a remarkable German insistence on the fact that the forte had fallen into German hands. News from the Wolff (German), Italian and Ottoman Agencies published in Terkish papers was to the effect that all the forts had been captured by the Germans very early in the campaign. A Sofia telegram of the 6th August of the Italian Agency stated that it had been officially confirmed that Liege had fallen into German hands after a stubborn opposition the battle lasting two days and the Germans being compelled to attack a sain and again. A Zurich telegram of the 7th August gave details of the capture, stating that the general attack had been directed in the beginning towards the forts of Chaud Fontaine, Boncelles and Flemalle, both sides losing 8,000 in the struggle. A Berlin telegram of the Wolff Agency, dated 9th August, stated that Luege was entirely in German hands. The next day, another message from the same Agency stated that French newspapers and official journals still denied the capture of Liège and pretended that German troops in Belgium had not been aufficiently provided with food in expectation of a rapid German anocess. The telegram went on to say that both statements were entirely untrue and that they proved what value to attach to French official statements. A Bukharest message of the 10th stated that the Legation of a neutral Power had received an official communication confirming the news of the capture. Further confirmation was supplied by the Ottoman Agency. We must point out that the telegrams we have just queted do not refer to the town of Liege, but in many cases clearly state that all the forts were on those dates in German hands.

XIV .- LIEGE AND GERMAN REPORTS.

The Times itself publishes a Berlin telegram in the course of which it is stated that a message from the Quartermaster-General

The following statement was also usued on the 15th August --

What have we achieved thus ter? The rit h feared Russyan cavalry attack was broken in pieces by our troops protecting the frontier. Even the Landwehr was sufficient in some case to disviback the intruders. What has become of the schemes to destroy important works of construction? Nothing his happened. Nothing has been able to ariest in the smallest degree or to confuse the advance of our troops, which has proceeded with mechanical precision. How things look with the enemy is a subject upon which much perhaps might be said, but it is unnecessary to discuss it. Enough—on our side everything is working wonderfully, and with that we can be content. The first cannot list has appeared. It will be found perhaps to be rather heavy even so early so this. Bit what is our return for the price paid? The profession of our Prussian provinces. How great would our loses have been in board and treasure it has an had encered the country? And I loge? We have bettered with the losses which the greatly of the a relitative at the interest of the last interest of the first perfect with the losses which the greatly of the area latter as a second with the losses which is still absolutely for dealsh. Had a megaboen measure, we should not have escaped to charge.

The Deutsche Tagesteiting, the organ of the Arrarian and the Conservative party, rublished the colow.nr. mmen' :-

The capture of Libre is not only an important, in latery and relationly success, but no let median conditions to must be regarded as a quite extraordinary event that a great fortress should be taken on the sixth day of monlikation.

The Recliner Tugeblatt wrote:

Ouly think what an effect this sews will have in Parra and in the French provinces—the news that, but a few days after the declaration of wat, a German army is, at most, 10 muches distant trom the French capital

At Mets the Rongomaster hoisted a stag on the town hall, and bad the "Emperor's bull" rung in the eathedral tower. At Hanover the news was read to an enthusiastic growd by Fran you Emmich, the wife of the general commanding the 10th Army Corps who had seceived the order Pour le mêret for having taken Lie e.

What is most ourous is that even when the Manstrecht correspundent of the Nisuwe Retterdameche Courant stated definitely that dishout exception all the forts at Liega were in the hands of the Germans, the Times, while reproducing this message in its usene of Blat August, added that the Press Bureau had no information to comfirm this report. And yet the Times', Special Correspondent at Press had wired on the 9th Arignet, as follows. Is is officially stated that Lidge, is now completely invested by " the Germans and that all communication with the nater world is cut "off.". We never learnt subsequently of a reasungtion of communications

at Liege, but on more than one occasion the Times, while referring to the rumours of the capture of Lièze forts, contradicted them authoritatively as if it was all the time in touch with Liege.

### XV .- THE FIGHTING AT LIEGE.

Practically the last that we hear I in the way of details of the fighting at Liege was the graphic account supplied by the Times Special Correspondents at Brussels on the 8th, which had been obtained by piecing together the many reports which had been received. They described the German assailants as a sullen samy. The Germans attacked along a very wide front stretching north to the small town of Visé and to the south a considerable distance below Liège. The attack opened with a general advance on the forts, covered by artillery fire. But the artillery was not heavy enough. There appear to have been no big siege-guns and German accounts confirm this The formation of the attacking force, according to the Times Correspondent, was "impossible" He writes:-

Times Correspondent, was "impossible" He writes:—

Incredible as it may seem, there appears to be no doubt that these unhappy German soldiers were marched to death almost shoulder to shoulder Just as Napolean won some of his victories by the sudden application on ma many so the German generals, who are certainly not of the Napoleanie 'ype, apparently hoped to sate the gread of the gains in the forts by a holocaust of victims. The result of their disastion, policy was terrible. Upon these closely-knit ranks, these men who according to some accounts, were being driven forward by their offictrs—terror dividing itself betwirk discipline and death—the mighty fusillade was opened, "Avenues," according to a very graphic account, "were opened up in the German front" Masses of dead began to accumulate in the fields before the forts. "It was death in hayspacks," a Belgian soldier and in describing the spectacle. soldier said in describing the spectacle.

### XVI .- RIVAL STRATEGIES: ANALOGY AND CONTRACT.

This accounttallies with what anyone acquainted with the theories of the Germans of attacking fortified places must have anticipated. We have noted in some quarters a disposition to accuse the German generals of inhumanity in forgetting the man in unhing their rigid machine of war. But this was exactly what even Napolean, whose strategy, however, the Germans do not profess to follow, did in order to win innumerable victories. It is well known that Napolean used to send out a strong advanced guard, at least one-fourth of his command, with the object of engaging and fixing the enemy's attention, inducwith the object of engiging and uxing the enemy a attention, inducing him prematitely to use up his reserves, and when the battle was "tipe", to use his own expression, the great blow was delivered with overwhelming suddenness by his extraordinarily large reserve of fresh troops which he always had in hand, giving him a three-to-one superiority at the decisive point. But the whole of his action depended essentially on an exact appreciation of the endurance of his troops first engaged at the cost of whom his reserves were saved up. Well could his advanced-grard troops on setting out on their all but fatal task have said to their popular leader. "Nos montune te salutamus" ("We who are about to die salute thee '). The Germans follow the strategy of Clausewitz, as the French follow Jomini, the Swiss, who had been attached by Napelean to the staff, where he served under Ney for some seven years, and then deserted to the allow, being attached by the Emperor Alexander. and remaining in the Russian service until his death in 1869, But both Clausewitz and Napolean, the precepteur of the French strategists, recognised the analogy between the attack on a fortress and the confluct of a battle, and it was on this that Napolean's teacher, do beil, had based the dictum on which Napolean soted throughout his ex ser, namely, concentration of the destructive elements on the dec e re point. A battle is but an abbreviated siege, and a segs a prolonged battle. In the former, the object is to purchase time at the cost of mon's lives, in the latter to concenise men by expenditure of time. But in both the final step is the same, namely, the creation of a breach of continuity in the enemy's defence through which the assaulting columns can penetrate to the heart of his position. Thanks to the increased mobility in the field artillery and skill in handling it-the evolution of artillery given to Napolean the weapon he required to realize his itealwas possible in his days, once the aim of the enemy's unfantry had becausiteadied, to bring up masses of girs to caire's transe and to breach the living rampart of the defence. Through the gap thus created, sufantry or cavalry, or both combined, were possed by Napolean to overwhe'm the last reserves beyond.

This led Joning to develop the theory of "interior lines"-a phrase he invested to because a methol which was almost as old as war itself. From this system, Jonini deduced its opposite, "exterior lines", and a wiele sequence of others. As we shall often some across these phrases in discussing the strategy of this war, we may just as well at a here, even at the risk of digression, what they really mean. If an army A stands in a central position relayingly to two other aroles B and O, converging upon it, then if it moves against each in succession and beats them both, it is said to act on "interior lines," while B and O, act on "exterior lines." Much has been and recently in praise of Napolean's strategy as developed in a mass of theory in which selient and re-entering angles, with which military correspondents and historians so freely belog their pages, occur frequently. But, taking the example of the three armies just given to illustrate the different systems, what A is said to do when at the first shock B beats it out of existence the theorists in books and newspaper paragraphs have failed to tell us.

XVII -- INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LINES.

Since the object of all strategy is to bring the greatest possible force to but against the decisive point, it is obvious to ask why aimies should not always beconcentrated and why they should ever divide. The answer is that a given district and a single rold will only subjust a exitain adulter of men, a number which in practice is found to be about 60,000 with their requisite gain and House an army, say of 120,000 men, not only cannot subject on single line or road, but was a avil 1 into two equal parts, and soparated only by a short day's murch, is really more ready for instant action than a army of 93,000 on one towl. Separation, therefore, when large numbers are in question, as in the case of Germany, is a necessity of existence, not a matter of free chains. But when it is thus forced upon a commander, he regulates the rate of his march, so that his separate columns cannot be attacked singly before the heads of both are within supporting distance of one another. If he does not do so, it will be the case of the lone woman and the dacoits, each of whom thrust his head into the window of her house and had it chopped off and his body dragged in as he came to see why the dacoit who had gone before him had not returned, till not one was left alive, all been we the window was not within the night of the accomplices in that wicked but easy Had the Liege army of Germany commanded by von Emmich arrived at the tryst before the centre, which is said to be commanded by the Crown Pinco, had sirived within supporting distance of it, after marching through the defficult country known as the Belgian Ardennes, Germany would have suffered a heavy loss was, inspite of Lidge, it is Germany's right wing that had arrived within striking distance of Paris. In addition to the main reason, namely the desire to secure access into France between Verdan and Belfort. and thus shorten the mordinately long line of communications through Belgium, which was open to an attack from the rear from Antwerp and from the right flank by an English, Frenc's or -- if we can believe in the Russian coup from the White Ser-a Russian landing at Ostend, one of the reasons for the retreat of the German right during the last few days appears to be a desire not to be too far in a f-ance of the centre. The German bew was bent a little too much by reason of the right wing's extraordinarily rapid advance, the comparative slowners of the centre and the immobility of the left, and very probably The front is theref ue not only conthis was realized just in time tracted, but also withdrawn in order to be in line with the centre.

What Germany attempted was action on 'extensor lines'. The

jams of the erackets were closing on the nut, and in such eases, unless the nut proves harder than the cracker, the nut is crushed ease, it is clear from the despatches of Sir John French that the nut managed to slip out of the jaws of the ecacker. Success in an enveloping movement such as Germany attempted requires a calculation based on an accurate knowledge of the marching powers of the adversary, and Napoleau's success in, acting on "interior lines" was due to the taulty calculations of his enemies about his mobility Accustomed only to their own deliberate met of they were quite mable to imagine Napplean's lightning-like rapidity Marching 25 miles in a day, his whole army would hard itself on one of the columns while the other was still too far off to come to its aid, or if they had already approached so close that mutual co-operation was imminent, he would send a detachment against one to purchase time by the sacrifice of his men's lives just as ruthlessly as those who have recently been using the German "machine" at Liego and elsewhere, and would then strike at the other with the bulk of his force a united. In this form, Napaloan won most of his earlier sim yearen, but a little reflection would show that the mothed depended essentially upon his superior mobility and the willingness of his esemy to fight or the raverse It is possible that General Klack recently underestimated the mobility of the Affres left

XVIII. -- ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

If, on the other hand, the commander of the central army under-estimates his opponent's marching powers, its doom is sealed. For both his flanks are furned in advance and he comes nuder a concentrated fire to which it can only eppose a divergent one. This difference is more marked now than formerly; and stated in its extreme form, for rifle tire only, it really means that every bullet fired from the circumference stands a tenfold better chance of hitting some thing valuerable than those directed from the centre towards the circumference. The only salvation for an army thus situated is to move by a lateral march, if it can manage it, outside the jaws of the cracker, and no praise can be too high for Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien who extricated his army corps with great skill when it had become almost impossible to disengage himself from an enemy that was rushing on with all the momentum of an avalanche

An army standing on "Interior lines," therefore, oedapies a position of advantage or the reverse according to the skill of its leader and its own inherent fighting capa ity, and this whether its position arises from operations during the actual course of hostilities, as in the case of Napolean in his Russian campaign, or from circomstances already pre-existent in times of peace, such as the configuration of frontier. In the case of France opposing the enemy coming from the Belgian side it was the latter that imposed on her the strategy of "interior lines" just as much as it, I gether with their superiority in numbers, imposed on Germany the strategy of "exterior lines". If an army acts on "interior lines", it exposes at the same time its own communicitions with any place lying directly behind its point of departime. If it suffers only from slowness, but is really superior in fighting power this risk may be lightly taken. Victory settles all things. In proportion, however, as the result of collision is doubtful, alternative lines of retreat or supply would be advantage-In proportion, however, as the result of collision is ous. Hence a road, if possible a concave or re-entering, base or stailing line is of great importance, and, since as an invader pinetrates into the enemy's country his base becomes salient, whilst that or the defender becomes re-enterant, we have here a compounding arrangement, which, under giren conditions of country, equipment and the like, fixes the striking radius of an aggressor. Lydoutly the forces of the allies which retreated from the Sambre towards Paris and oven places to the south-east of Paris with great rapidity secured safety for themselves by getting out of the striking radius of the Germans and expended the forces of Germany to all the risks of a base which had become sairent. Even if the Germans cannot secure a concave or to entering have, they evidently desire to have en alternative line of retreat or supply between points on French territory and their own bases on the Rhine, besides shortening their anduly long and risky line of communication through Belgium and Luxemburg.

this by way of illustration But it must be borne in min! that Germany's large forces and the configuration of the French frontier, no less than the teaching of her strategists like Clausewitz, have amposed on lor the "rectice of envelopment," while the French system, the "tactics of penetration," is no less imposed by the smaller number of the French and the form of their frentier than by the example of Napolean and the theories of Jomini. The German plan is extraordinacily simple. There is little strategy in it and its ancress depends on numbers, hard fighting and determination on the port of all ranks to wir Comage, sense of duty and readiness are the moral factors on which Chansewitz relied, and so long as the Germana do not fail to these, their position will not become preearling for some mouths to done. The French system, on the other hand, requires a great ded from the one man who is its Commandor-in-Chief He must be a strategist of the highest order, and, as in the ease of Napolean, his unerring instinct must reveal to him the weak point in the enemy's lar against which the extraordinarily large seserve is to be lurled. The German General Staff, however, contends that it is not safe to count on a Napolean coming to the fore; that epportunites for the penatration of the front will generally be so fleeting that with the enurmous fronts that we now have, it will be impossible even for a Napolean to know when the critical moment has arrived; and that the large reserve held back to deal the knock-out blow will often end by being ignominiously used to cover a retreat. On the other hand, the advent of the aeroplane has in practice diminished the force of the argument about enermous fronts, and there is the obvious disadvantage of the German tactics of envelopment that once the Commander-in-Chief has set his army in motion he loses control of the operations and the instinue passes into the hands of his subordinate, making so-ordination difficult and condemning the whole army to adhere to a plan previously settled although freeh and valuable information may be received which suggests a modification of the original programme.

XIX.- THE GREMAN OBJECTIVE AT LIEUR.

Now to revert to Liège and German tactics, the Germans had the advantage not only of numbers but also They have recognised ever since the day of of readinses. Clausewitz that time and place are the underlying conditions of all strategical calculation, and that time could only be bought at the cost of men's lives. They know that the side which starts with a pronounce I superiority, such as that due to more perfect organisation, will generally gain the lead from the entset. The German, therefore, did not evidently wait in the case of Liège for the arrival of their siege howitsers with the enormous 11.2 in calibre but hurled themselves in close fermation at the living as well as the dead walls of Liège with the supreme desire of affecting a breach through which they could enter the city, not stopping to enquire whether such a formation was possible or impossible. If victory settles all things, then you Esnulch's sacrifice of his men round Liège in the atterque brusqué has so far been sutirely justified, for he ortainly resched the

trysting place quite in time for the German centre slowly deploying across the Meuse, after debouching through five or six narrow roads in the Belgian Ardennes and Luxemburg, even though he way not have been punctual to the minute with reference to the much mentioned "time-table". Nevertheless, in struggles such as these it is the campaign that counts and not the battle, and even though time could be purchased at the cost of men's lives, these calculations must inevitably be upset if the enemy possesses the power of destroying men faster than experience led one to expect. The undependent The "independent "will-power"—the most scream of all the many indeterminate factors, as Clausowitz himself formulatel, with words a compander is called up in to deal -of one's own army might in such a cue be destroyed in an attempt to destroye that of one's opponent. The superiority with which an army may start at the cutset of hostileties can be maintained only so long as the forcer suffice for the amount of the work to be done. Then we get back to haid fighting pure and simple, in which the iron resolution of the commanderand the army ultimately decides the issue of cripts. But the German system depends more on the iron resolution of the army and of the comparatively independent Generals, while the French system depends more on the iron resolution of the one great wan who commands in-chief, and since a human being con only ju' out a certain quantity of nervous energy or will-power or a given time, of two men of equal character that one will succeed tirst upon whom the necessity for rapid decision is most frequently enforced.

XX .—The Currain Drops on Light.

From accounts spannodically received of the fighting round Lidge, it is clear that even if General Brialmont's ramparts, supplies and casemates of steel and concrete remained intact, the living rampart of the Belgians could not prevent for long the rush of the Germans, and the letter soon tilletted themselves on the townspeople of Enege According to the Times Military Concession lant, the weakness of Liego lay in the wide intervals between the works and in a garnson too weak for the large permanent of 38 miles to be defended. But on the 2nd of August, 3),000 names under military direction began to work like bees, as the Contespordent says, upon the intervals, digging dep trenches and preparing obstacles, besides cutting down woods and destroying buildings which interfered with the fire of the defenders. The 22,000 metawhich, according to this Correspondent, held up for two days some 88,000 Germans were not long afterwards reinforced by some 20,000 troops from the field arms at Louvain. The 3rd Belgian division had according to him marched 80 miles from Diest to Liege in 48 hours, and was total to have been largely responsible for the detect of the German attack. But the fact that after August 8th we get no details under the head-lines. "The Attack Day by Day", selegraphed by the Special Corre pondents of the Tu e at Brussels, while the Sed Belgian Division had, according to in Times Military Correspondent, been apparently withdrawn to join the main Belgian army, and that there was no news that any other division had replaced it, which in heated that Liège was left without any mobile defence, confirmed the fear that Liego forts had been andered orders a considerable time before the Gorman army fought at the Sambre This is further confirmed by the fact that the town of Lidge was held by a very large German force which would obviously have prevented the communications from the centre along the radii and easily interrupted the still more important line of communection running along the inner pemphery of the ring-fortress. This was bound to confine each fort to its own resources, and the fact that General Leeman had himself taken charge of one of these indicated clearly that it had become impossible to co-ordinate their resistance. Under such circumstances the forts could not have remained intact for so many weeks, and we may take it that, if all had not fallen into German hands within a week of mubilization, some at least had been rendered useless or captured before General Lucinan was wounled ontside one of the forts that he had defended with such heroism and skill.

Locking at the matter from another point of view also, it appears that these forts must have fallen not much later than a week of the German attack on Bolgium. The writer in the Statesman to whom we have already referred writes as follows:—

We shall, at any rate, be within the limits of reasonableness if we suppose General Emmich was summoned by General von Moltke. Chief of the Great General Staff, and instructed as follows—"You are is command of the Third Army of three or four army corps (i.e., those always kept ready on the frontier). It will take us vis., the remainder of the Griman army, 11 days to mobilise and concentrate on our frontier. It will take us an average of another five days to get through the Ardennes on the line Givet-Longwy—total 16 days. You will cross the Menso and you must be on the French frontier, Givet-Maubeuge or Valenciennes, ready to advance from there in line with the rost of us, on the 17th day from now. Incidentally you will take the forts on the Menso, and, if you have time, you may take Brussels on the way." In other words, he tells him he does not much care what he does as long as he is in position on the French frontier from Givet to Maubeuge or Valenciennes, ready to move, forward, by the 17th day after the commencement

of operations. To-day, the 19th August, is the 17th day after the commencement of the war. So that Emmids has up to to-day in which to get his troops on to the above line. If he fails in this, then the success of the Beggins is to be measured, not in the number of thermons they have killed, but in the number of days by which they can insk. Emmich fail in his appointment, that is, by the number of days by which they delay the advance and thereby upset the whole German army.

Now we know that the German right engaged the Allies on the Samble on the 22nd of August and had pushed them back beyond the Belgo-French frontier all along the line Givet to Lille by the 26 h. This means that Logo had altered the German time table by no more than a week at the very outside which tallies fairly with the German contention that they were masters of the Logo forts within a week of the commencement of operations.

### XXI,-WHAT LIEGE HAS DONE.

At any rate, faege did not detain the troops of Emmich sufficiently long to make them behind-hand in their time-table beyont a week, and although it enabled a smaller number of tripps to check the advance of a much larger number—some 40,000 Belgins (not 22,000 as at first believed) against 120,000 -- we are inclined to agree with the estimate of the value of Lodge as given by the writer in the Stitesmin. He says that Lice dil it; duty by belgion masmuch as it detained the army sufficiently long to enable the Belgian army to mobilize and concentrate its field army of at least 150,000 men based on Antwerp, which awaited General Jeffre's orders to throw its whole weight against the Germans lines of communication. That the Belgian army interned at Autwerp has not been able to save Belgium is due to that army's size, but Loge has done its duty Now with regard to the question, what did Lege do for the Allies, the writer is inclined to the opinion that the resistence it offered did practically nothing towar's the upsetting of or interfering with the German plan of campingn. Lage, no doubt, proved a source of annovance and a cause of considerable loss to General Emmich's army The Germans host possibly 20,000 men in their rash attacks on that factices, but the garrisons of the forts probably equalled a strength thus numbered and they are now either capualties or prisoners in the hands of the Germans, so that the loss to either side to effectives is possibly about the same. He concludes:

The German had to be deer the Mense at several places, but as the main German Army was not mobilized and therefore not ready to use these birds as till about the tenth day of the war, the fact that the 1-bye creators were not evaluable could have caused trouble only and not, to any erest exemt, loss of time. The delay in one may the example on the breach trouble its data in the writer's go mon, to the broad days' nich that the troops on the outer flock of the reason to the bull of make before reasoning the positions recovered them south of Bright and the trouble that the five positions are considered.

In any case, if Inexe had ramparts that could hold back the tearmens effectively General Legisian with a min behind the ramparts who could use his gives equally effectively to hairmer the Germans as they harled them elves in close formation on those forts with a reckless during that speaks volumes for them whether consider as muchines or merely men. B. the the attack on Liege and dis defence will rank as great efforts in the history of multiary operations, and for the men of both Emmich and Leeman this is enough.



## The Editor's Apology: A "Lame" Excuse.

The Elite regrets the incidinate delay in the issue of the last few numbers and particularly in the present issue. He has been bed-radded now for a month, and if no untoward incident occurs he expects to be able to attend to his editorial duties in another week in better health than he has recently enjoyed. Unfortunately the editorial staff of the Connado consists entirely of "first line" men- even it we may not call them "regulars"—and cannot be reinforced by reservists, Landwehr or Landsturm. If another good man is undone by marriage—and we have recently seemed a "Captain's Captain", the Sub-Editor being, like Othello "almost damned in a fair wife"—and the Editor becomes he de combat with a damaged toe-nail, to which Diabotes denies the vis nutural medicatria, the Comrade relapses not alleging as disconcenting as the fog of war, and friends and foc, all alike rush to oh, such awful conclusions. To cut the matter short, as the doctors did in the case of the toe-nail, we beg to announce that we are still alive and—no, not "kicking," for the toe-nail does not permit such liveliness. But we have realized that it is not only the man with an illegible handwriting that has to reluse a commission as a writer when his foot and not his hand is paining. And has not Sa'di said.

چو عضوسیے بدرد آورد روزگار پیدیگر حضو هارا نماند قرار

# War and Peace.

We specially commend to the British Nation, no less renowned for the victories of peace than for those of war, the following poem sent to us by our distinguished contributor Nawab Nizamat Juny, of Hyderabad, whose loyal tribute of verse to Great Britain will, we feel sure, be no less welcome to her than other offerings from India's dutiful sons.—Editor.]

A nundred toilsome years have rolled in vain Since one proud eagle drooped his shattered wings:

Another rises—and the welkin rings
With the mad cry "For Glory" once again 1

And legions rush through carnage to attain Some fancied good that blood-stained Conquest brings.

Is this the boast of Councils and of Kings,
O God I to triumph over millions' pain?
Guardians of Good I Yo Nations of the West!
Shall mind still worship brute Force deified?
'Tis Mind not Force doth Nations' worth attest:
Force died with Rome—high Thought bath outlived Greece!

Be thine O England I thine the nobler pride To win true Glory with the arts of Peace I

NIZAMAT JUNG.

### Wanted

A suitable Mohammedan Graduate with F. A. degree for the post of Leadmaster, Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbalpore, O. P. Salary Rs. 110 rising to Rs. 175 by annual increments of Rs. 10 subject to good work.

Applications should reach by the 25th September to the President, Anjuman Islamia, Jubbalpore.

# Philip's Daily Mail "Map of War."

Of all the countries of Europe showing the theatre of war, fortifications, indways, rivers, comparative towers of the Triple Enterte and Triple Alliance, and the full details of all information required recarmy, navy and sary equipments. Itselfy a first rate map I ico As. Six only. Apply to:---

THE GENERAL NEWS AS ENCY Delei.

### Al-Bayan

An introduction to the commentary on the Holy Quran by Shameul Uelma Mauly: Ahu Muhan ed Aldul Haq, Principal, Midrasa Alia, Calcutta, Price Rs. 10/8. Apply for abstract of contents to:—

THE GENERAL NEWS AGENCY

DELIII.

### Try Your Luck.

Rs. 100,000, Rs. 50,000 and so on. For two rurers only.

For details a pply to the Renorary Scorctary, Prins Distribution Committee, Dielpere (Regunana).

# Map of Paris.

We are preparing a Map of Paris, with its environs and fortifications, at a great cost of time and labour. A full description of the fortifications and other places skirting Paris, whence the German attack on Paris is likely to be made, will also accompany it. The price of the Map, including the above description, is fixed at Re. 1. As only a limited number of the maps are being printed intending purchasers should apply for it as soon as possible. Orders will be executed in accordance with their priority.

# "CALPACK"

# Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment

To-S. F. Chishti, & Co.,

Near Delhi & London Bank, DELHI.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbonches, C a , and ... Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all thes. Neat clean, consenental, convenient and cheap Lests all season blade of metal (annot spill or traction. Will not no literate anything distracted effective for protection from infectious disease and for combine in the hot or rains season in your bouse and carap Price he If- Post tree

### **OPINION**

Gwallor, 24-VII-11 I have seen your Fix Killers, they are so nice Please send Two per V P P useently and oblige.

(8d) V O Horr, Indr. L M. S.

The Fast & West I ading Co., Delhi.

### H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker Copper, Zink Plate und Stone Engraver, Monegianust Manufacturer of Brus Budges and Seals, etc. Deslevof all Stemping Requestes and Robber Head Proses.

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

### Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam." the leading

daily of Bombay, in the is-so of the 30th January 1919, write : "The well-known rates physicien, Dr. bank's Mirani a Rajkot, has obtained numerous certain of fine in our constitute baye stood a successful test to discuss pertuning both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Giver nent amongst which, the Royal Yakut! Abanga Vilis, the best vic, has been very attractive inasmuch as it makes fresh and athful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to go one manhood removing all disease of the body. We had an occoron of giving a trial to a tim of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pil . made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from dobility."

### THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YARUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from ful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Italias, Maharajas and many of our esteemed curtemers. But we have ventured to give it publiestion simply with a view to place it buto. o the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to exprinte mon the magical qualities of this our invaluable med inc. would not like to blow the Finnch hirn as in the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to gnard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and resinventies the emaciated, and it is enough to say that musk is that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragmade of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rapeas 13s. 4d. Postage erira. No Parhes necessary. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India. ton only 13s. 4d.



## A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamiit, i.e., nectar of children.

> (Sd) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Ann is 12 per buttle. Postage Annas 4.

K. T DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

# The Resources of India's Foremost Sport House How They Benefit Every Sportsman.

HERE are low athletic nonanywhere and certainly none i Indiathat privile sports gen of such stilling value as that made and recommen tod by ourselves

THE extraordinary quality and mode are price of all we sell is due to our manufacturing and importing resources.

OUR modern Factory at SIALKO I is not only the largest in India, but amongst the transition limite he rently epupped in the world.

IT is controlled by UNGLISH experts who guide not only the administrative out the manufacturing side of the entire business.

SPORIS gear made by Uberer Ltd is in every way equal to that made as Home -and it is at least from ten to thirty per cent cheaper .

FOR twenty-five years we have concentrated on making sports gene as well as thoroughly skilled no kunnship and efficient machinery will pernat-making and selling in such quantities that have reduced manufacturing and ectling prices to an absolute minimum.

We want you to INNESTRACE, the marit of the goods we sell, we will gladly sen I a selection per, V. P. P. ON APPROVAL.

Send To pay for a copy of cir illustrated sports catalogue—it ın free.

UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT & CALCUTTA.



# Turn Your Leisure Moments into MONEY.

Work at Home at your leisure and earn more money. Inexperience no draw-back—distance immaterial—if you want to augment your income we can help you to do it. As much as Rs. 3 a day can be earned by deligent workers—anywhere—of any caste, creed, or Nationality. Thousands are already turning their leisure moments into moneythen WHY NOT YOU?

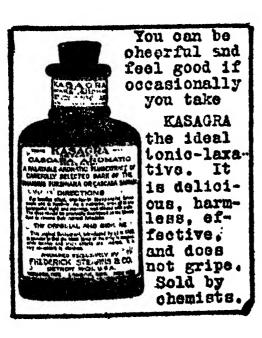
Ask For Prospectus—Don't put it off—Write To-day! SATISFIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE READ WHAT THEY SAY.

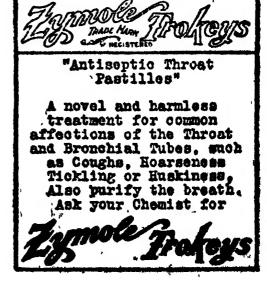
Jhayar Dt. Rohtak, 26th Sept. 1918.
I am in receipt of all your communations for which I am much obliged. Herewith I send you two dozons of Gent's socks, knitted exact myour kind instructions and trust these will meet with your kind approval. Will you please allow me to add that after a long and continued forbegrance and obedience I have now been in a position to offer to sincere thanks for your kind treatment, and shall be glad to recommend you to any of the enquirers, andmy you may rest assured to refer me to your new constituents. I am also ready to teach and give every possible help in my power to those who might stand in need of it. Thankmg you in anterpation of the same.

(Sd.) R S. ASGHAR HASAN (Alig.)

GENZ, WHEELER & CO., (Dept. 36) 11 2, Lindsay Street, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA.





# Weekly Journal.

# Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may whare. Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JANTA LIBRARY; JAN . HILLIA ISLAMIA, JAMES V CIR, NEW DELES.

- Morris

Vol. 8.

No. 13 & 14.

Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, 10th October, 1914.

Annual Subscription

ladian Re 12. Foreign Al

### CONTENTS

Kaplanatory Notes	248	The London Mostem League	
"The Sword of Peace"	245	and the War	267
The War of the Mind	24.3	Turkey a Intentions	267
Replies to Mr Well's Nation"		Turkey and Balgaria	267
A 4 = 9	247	The Defences of Antworp	268
Mr. Well's Reply	249	German Socialists and the War	26H
Vernon Lee's Reply to Mr.	İ	Germany's Feeling Towards	
Wells	249 i	France	¥68
Mr Ramsay MacDonald & Reply		France Franch Opinion Germany's Plan of Naval	260
to Mr. Wells	250		
	- 1	Artack Big Gun Talk	368
Mr. Keir Hardie's Reply to	260	Big Gun Talk	269
Mr. Wells	251	The War through German	
"Fighting for Existence"	251	Spectacles	469
Are We Liberat ng Europe !	252	Counting their Chickens	269
Thoughts in Adversity	258	The German Advince and	
Mr. Church.ll and the Issue	254	Frem h Losses	•270
Alleged Germus Barbasism	255	The Reonciale Position in	
Belgians' Address to the bing	355	Germany	279
French Government's Manifesto	256	War Conditions in Russia	270
German Change of Front	257	Profes or Marnack and the	
Boesses in Large	258	War	270
Corman Siege Guns	255	Teutonism in Russia	271
Thrilling Story of the Gordons	258	A German Ir vigue in Tripoli	271
The Emden's Exploits	209	As in a Dream	271
"Komagata'a" Return	200	How the Jerman Soldier	
The War Ihrough German	259	Matches	272
Spectacles	261	The Lahar Islamin College	
False News	201	and the Government	
TETE A TETE	1	Gran'	272
Offers of Assistance to the		The Moslem University Asso-	
Impens) Relief Fund	266	ratum and an Elegality	273
"Palse" News	246	Leading Articles	
The Extrames	267	indeligi to on the Final Issue	874
Dreyfus Again	207	The Campanyon V.	2%
The Abolition of the Capi-		"THE COMBADE WAR BULLETIN"	231
Title Withit the and could be	807	ADVERTISEMENTS 280-	. ::84

### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

ALLENSTEIN is a garrison town of Germany in the province of East Prinsia, on the river Alle, about 100 miles by rail N.E. from Thorn and about 80 miles from Russian frontier. Its population in 1910 was 51,918.

ANORE is the most important affinest of the Somme and runs morth-cust by way of Aibert and Carbie.

AUGUSTOFF is a city on the horder between Russian North Poland and East Prussia. It is situated nome thirty miles south of Suwalki.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA consists of a large area on the passingland (including the Uganda Protectorate) together with the hands of Zanaibar and Pemba. The British defence forces were in 如此

(1) Bast Africa Protectorate:—21 officers, 750 men of the datalien of the King's African Rifles and 13 officers 200 men of lat battalion. There are 1,785 policities with the European

(2.) Uganda Protectorate .- One battalion of King's African Rifles 983 rank and file, and 1,077 armed constabulatory, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers There is also a volunteer reserve of 101 Europeans.

Zangibar .-- The Military force in the island consist of 2 companies of the King's African Rifles.

BAKLARJEVO (Baklarzow) is a town on the Russo-German border about 10 miles south of Philipsw.

FORT DE WAELHEM is a fort in Belgium about 15 miles south of Antwerp Is is one of the outer circle of forts round Antwerp.

FORT DE WAVRE is a fort in Belgium some ten miles south-east of Antwerp. It is situated between Fort de Waelkem on its west and Koninos Hoyekt on its east. It is one of the cuter circle of forts and redoubts with batteries round Antwerp and its inner circle of forts It protects the railway that runs from Brussels to Antwerp

FILIPPOW is a town on the Russo-German border, situated about 20 nules north of Augustow.

GHENT is the capital of East Flanders, Belgium. It is situated at the junction of the Scheldt and the Lys (Ley), and is about 30 miles east of Antwerp. In 1904 its population numbered 162,482. It is one the most historic cities of Belgium.

GERMAN NEW GUINKA, so-called after the island which contributes the greatest area, comprehends besides Kaiser Wilhelm's land, the islands which are now commonly called the Bimarck Archipelago-viz., New Pomerant, New Mocklenburg, with New Hanover and the Admiralty Islands and the Soloman Islands (Bongainville and Buka). There are besides nearly 200 smaller islands and islats scattered among their greatest neighbours. These all are the Pacific Protectorates of Germany. In 1884 New Guinea was absolutely wild, not a single white man living on what is now the German part. On the islands of New Pomerania and Miako only two trading firms had their establishments; the Lauenburg and Wesleyans had each a mission station After the annexation, commercial enterprise set in at once, hand in hand with political administration. Now, on the mainland and in the islands plantation have been established and tobacco and cotton have been successfully grown Three German mission societies formed settlements in New Guinea with a branch one on the Gazelle Peninsula The protectorate is included in the universal postal union; each harbour has its post office, also a leading official with a number of assistants to control the natives and the revenue. It is divided into two districts with separate administration, New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago; over both presides an Imperial Governor, the seat of Government being Herbertshohe in New Pomerania. A line of steamers piles between New Gurnes, the Bismarck Archipelago and Singapore. A special silver coin of rapes value had been introduced. The area of Kaises Wilhelm's lend is approximately 70,000 sqr. miles, and the whole population in 1813 numbered 581,000 natives and 288 Germans. A small police force has been formed of the natives there. The New Guinea administration was transferred to the Government in 1897 for which the company of owners was to receive £70,000. The chief harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen and Konstantifihalen. Nusa, Matupi, Kaweing, Namatain and Kieta In 1912, 980 merchant vessels of 848,182 tons visited the port of Kaiser Wilhelm land and the islands. The estimated revenues and expenditure (for all the lands, except of the Samaon island) in 1913 was 8,410,000 marks, including 1,650,000 marks of Imperial subvention. Gold has recently been found in Bismark islands.

GAMBIA—The most northerly of the British West African dependencies. It consists of a stretch of land on both sides of the river Gambia—It has an area of about 1,000 sq. m. and a population officially estimated in 1907, st. 163,000—It is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On the last named body nominated unofficial members have seats. The colony is self-supporting and has no debts.

ILTIS is a German gunboat of the R. class
Its length is 208 ft.
Beam ... 299 ft.
and Draught ... 108 ft.

Its displacement is 886 tons, and its Indicated Horse Power 1832. It has an average speed of 14 knots an hour.

Armament ... 1 3 1 nuches (16 pounders).
6-1 pounders.

2 Machine gons. It has a complement of 125.

KIELCE district is in the south-west of Russian Poland and is surrounded by the Governments of Piotrkow and Radone and Austrian Galicia. Its area is about 3,896 agr miles and its population in 1912, was 992,500. By religion 88 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. It is an agricultural district and exports grain.

LIERRE and MOLLI -Towns in the province of Autwerp, Belgium. Lierre (Lier) is situated about 10 miles south of Antwerp and Molli (Moll) about 30 miles East of Autwerp.

LUDERITZ BAY in the German South-West Africa is situated about 150 miles north of the mouth of river Oringe.

MASUREN LAKES (Mrosen)—They are in the south of East Prussia near Lyck

MALINES is an ancient and important city of Belgium. It is situated on the Dyle and is in the province of Antwerp lying about half way between Antwerp and Brussele. The chief importance of Malines is derived from the fact that it is in a sense the religious capital of Belgium—the archbishop being the primate of the Catholic Church in that country. In the wais of the 17th and 18th centuries it was besieged many times and espitical by the French, Dutch and English. The French finally removed the fortifications in 1804, since which year it has been an open town.

NIEMAN or Memel is a river tunning along the border of Russian Poland. It passes though the north corner of East Prussia and discharges into the Gulf of Courland

OEKERMOGOE (Okermera) is a town in Upper Hungary. The attuation of the district is near Blismics mountains which form part of the Carpathian range towards the east end.

OSSOVETZ (Ossowice) is in Russian Poland — It is situated on the river Robr and is about midway letween Augustowa and Lomes.

()SS()WITZ (Ossovets) is a third class Russian fortress, situated near the Russian German frontier in the Vilna district.

OSTEND is a Belgian town in the province of west Flanders. Its population in 1904 was 41,181. It is the most seaside resort of the kingdom. Situated on the North Sea, it forms almost the centre point of the Belgian coast. It is breetly connected by railway with Brussels, Cologne and Berlin.

PETROKOGY (Piotrkow) district is in the hands of the Government of the same name in Russian Poland. Its geographical position is in the south-west of Russian Poland. The town Piotrkow is its capital and is s.tuated 90 miles by rail south-west of Warsaw. The population of the district in 1912 was 2,018, 600, It is the most thickly populated Government in the whole Russian Empire.

RIVER SENNE is in Belgium. I: takes its source from the mountains near Mons and after passing through Brussels joins the rivers Dyle and the Nenth near Malines. The Senne is about 50 miles in length Malines is a fort about 15 miles south of Antwerp.

RIVER NETHE is in Belgium. It takes its source from the mountains near Wychmael which is a town in the north of Limburg. The Nethe is about 45 miles long and after passing through Lierre joins the Dyle and the Senne off Malines.

SOMME is a river in North France. It rises to the N. N. E. of St Quentin in the department of Aisne where it has a course of about 25 miles, it traverses the department of Samme from the South East to the North West for a distance of about 125 miles through a marshy valley and discharges into the English Channel. Commanded by Ham, Peromme, Americand Abbeville, this valley forms a Northern line of defence for Paris.

SEMLIN—An Austrian town in Croatia Slavonia in the county of Symria, situated beside the south bank of Danube on a tongue of land between that river and the Save. It is about 20 miles North-West of Belgrade. Its population in 1900 was about 15,079,—mostly Roman Catholics. It communicates with Vienna and Black Sea by the Danube, with Sissek by the Save and with Belgrade by the steam ferry and a bridge over the Save.

SCHEVENIGEN is a tishing port and watering place of Holland on the North Sea in the province of South Holland about 2 miles north of the Hague, with which it is connected by tramway The town has a rapidly growing population of about 23,000.

SELZAETE (Selsacte) is a Belgish town in the north of East Flanders. It is situated on the Beljo-Holland border, about 10 miles north of the town Ghent.

S. 126 .—A German Destroyer of smaller type. Length 210 it.; beam 23 ft Draught 7-6 it. Displacement 479, Indicated Horse Power 6,415, Speed 28 knots per hour.

of which it occupies the N E corner, extending to the north between East Prussia and the Russian Governments of Vilna and Groduo, with the Government of Kovno on the north. Its area is 4.846 sqr index. It includes the east of the low Baltic swelling 800 to 1.000 it, above the sea and is studded with lakes. The Niemen forms its eastern and northern boundary. The population in 1906 was estimated at 638,900. The majority are Linthians mostly in the north. There are 21 per cent. Poles chiefly in the towns, 16 Jews, 5 German, and 4 Russians. The Government is divided into seven chief towns which are Suwelki, Angustowo, Mariampol, Seiny, Wilkowiszki and Władisławow.

ISAVA is a town in British East Africa. It is situated on the river Tsava, and is about 80 miles east of Kilima Njavo which is a German post on the Anglo-German border in East Africa.

UZSOK PASS is through the Carpathian mountains which separates North of Hungary from Poland. The pass is situated some ten miles south of the source of river San.

VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS, a town of north-eastern France, on the right bank of the Marne, 20 miles S.E. of Châlons, on the railway from Paris to Strassburg. Population in 1906, 7,985. The Marne-Rhine canal, the Haute-Marne canal and the lateral canal of the Marne unite at Vitry.

VERMAND is a town N. N. E. of St. Quentin at a distance of about six miles from that city.

VISHEGRAD or Visegrad is a town of Bosnia E. S. E. of Serajevo. It is situated on the river Drina. It is about 40 miles from Serajevo and 3 miles from the nearest point on the Servian frontier.

VILLE-SUR-TOURBE is a village situated on the river Aisne. It is at a distance of about 30 miles from Reims which hes to its west. In its cast is Verdun at about the same distance.

WINDAU.—A Seaport and Sea-bathing resort of western Russia is in the Government of Courland. On its north is the Baltic Sea, and it is situated 110 miles north-west of Riga (on the Gulf of Riga). Population in 1897 numbered 7,132. It has a castle and its harbour 20 and 25 feet deep is free from ice all the year round.

### "The Sword of Peace."

### A Reply to H. G. 'Wells.

### By VERNON LER.

[Vernon Lee, the will known suther or "Vital Lies," the "Go-pel of Anarchy," and other works, has asked for an opportunity to express in the "Labour Leader" the opinions of these Labourless who at present are retused publication in Laboral papers. Gladly we provide that opportunity I

As prophet and planner of those Socialistic Utopies which have consoled and inspired as 'many of us in our poor little daily fight against "Blad sover" and "Villation," it has been part of Mr. H. G. Wells' mission to make us realise the atrocooms preposterousness of war. "My right hand, so, my right hand," his mutilated soldier sobs out symbolically in the "World Sot Free." "You can say what you like, it didn't ought ever to 'ave begun, ' sums up the illiterate survivor of a wrecked civilisation at the end of his "War in the Air."

#### THE APOSTACY OF MR. WHILE.

It is because Mr. Wells has thus hitherto been in the forefront of the denounces of war that I, his admirer, deciple, and occasionally his defender, in the past, now feel it my duty to warn the readers of the "Labour Leader" and the Radicais who, like myssli, will cally to it, against Mr. Wells' present utterances on the subject of war, against his apostacy which is all the worse because it is sincere; against his advocacy which is only more efficaciously militarist because ostensibly undertaken against militarism in the name of future peace. I, therefore, wish to draw the attention of the readers of the "Labour Leader" to an article of Mr. Wells, dated August S, and published in the Duily Chronicle of August 7, because it gives the key to everything close he goes on writing; and also because many people who have never read or even heard of that first article of Mr. Wells are now repeating the phrases and arguments, and are posoning themselves and others with the spirit, of which that first article of his was probably the first self-righteous expression in this country. That article, endowed with the microbian fertility of all appeals to projudice and passion, was entitled, "The Sword of Peace," and it carried the large type sub title, "Every sword that is drawn against Germany now is a sword drawn for peace"

### WHAT BIBMAROK RELIED UPON.

Why the fourfold coalition (to which is to lay added Japan) now engaged in exterionating Germany and bringing her and Europe under Russia's predominance—why that coalition should be the egword of Peace," Mr. Wells is continuing to explain in every (formerly faheral and pacific) paper. Here is his sarliest version in that Daily Chronals article, with non-August 8:

"The monstrous vanity that was bozotten by the easy victories

"The monstrous vanity that was borotten by the easy victories of '70, an i '71 has challenged the world, and Germany prepares to resp the barver Besmarck sowed. That trampling, drilling afoolers in the n art of E trope, that has arrested civilisation and darkened the hopes of mankind for forty years, German imperialisms "German militatism, has struck its inevitable blow. The victory of "Germany will mean the permanent enthionement of the war god giver all human affairs. The defeat of Germany may open the way to disarinament and peace throughout the earth. To those who alove peace there can be no other hose in the present conflict than this defeat, the utter dissipatiting of the German bayend, the ending afor good and all of the wagging leutonic Explination and all either original sham efficiency that can red in Berlin. Never has any efficient in the world so elemented for punishment."

Whether "flaguagging" Kiplingism is inknown to England which has produced Kipling binacif. I leave the reader of the "Labour Leader" to think over. As regards Kinpp, the Socialists who have published Mr. Saowden's and Mr. Newbold's species and pamphlets, and have read Mr. Perris's "War Traders' will answer Mr. Wells that Krupp is not only connected by business overlappings with our own international amazinent trusts, but has its exact equivalent in firms which hear English and not German names. This much in passing. What I want to point out at that Bismarck, of whom Mr. Wells speaks as the "source of all this harrest of war," did not rely solely upon "B'ool and Iron," but also upon something which women as necessary, also, for efficacious warfare: the deliceron that oneself is right, that the adversary is a tyrant or a lumatic, that the war one is wagner has been brought about solely by that also many, brothy that the Every sword that is drawn for X. F. Z. is a sword drawn for peace."

I have replaced the name Germany in the quatable not by France, which was the name need by Busmarck himself, but by that diagrammatic X Y. Z., because I want to draw attention to the first that this formula is a black one, equally adaptable by every mation, equally employed at every moment of history, and possessing

the purely emotional cogency of a strain of music which makes mea much equally, whether the words are those of the "Marseillaise," which sent France devastating Europe under the Directory and Consulate, or of "Good Save the King," with which England answered under Pitt and Nelson; or of the patrioto hymns with which Arnot and Korner spaced on the Germans crushed by Nipoleon at Jena to become the Germans crushing him at Leipzig

### MR. While SECOND FORMULA.

"By cry sword that is drawn against X. Y. Z. is a sword drawn for poace." Remember the formula, for it is wonderfully efficience in getting old of all doubts and self-searchings; in uniting all parties, however legitimately opposed, in making every nation unanimous to slaughter or main millions of men, waste milliards of men, waste milliards of wealth, and spread in every individual soul myriads of germs of injustice, hatted, credulity, and falsehood. For with that formula goes its correlative one, which Mr Wells has not tailed to luring a "Never has any State in the world so clamoured for punishment." That was exactly what Bismarck and old pious William proclaimed about France in 1870; that is precisely what the Holy Alliance of England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia repeated when it sent Napoleon to St. Helena and handed back France and Naples to the Bourbous and Lombard; to the Austrians. That is what Napoleon said in every proclaimation against England. That is what Louis AIV, said, or got his Court preacher to say, when he dragooned the Protestants or reduced Western Germany to a heap of ruins. "Never has any State (or nation, or King, according to the taste of the moment) so elamoured for punishment." That is what every State, nation, or King has always and everywhere said when trying to destroy an adversary. And that is what every one of the present belligerents is at this present moment saying

### THE GREEN H. C. WELLERS.

I have before me a letter from a German Liberal, almost a Socialist, written August 17, in which that termula of resistance to tyrannous and perfidious aggression is repeated in words more somewful and modest, but not loss convinced than Mr. Wells. Only the X. Y. Z. is in this case replaced by Russia; it is against Russia—Russia, which strangled Finland and progressed Jews and sent its Duma to Siberia—that the most anti-Prussian South German Liberals and the Socialists, crushed by Police-Director Von Jagow, are now uniting like one man.

We linglish have to fight now for the food and the scentity which we should be quietly enjoying had there been in England a few less prophets of peace in the future and a few more supporters of peace in the present. We have to fight now, as they all have to fight. So, since we are all fighting with sorrow in our hearts, and that is but a helf-hearted way of fighting, let the drums and fifee and buyles drown our last doubts and regrets. And let Mr. H. G. Wellis and all the other H. G. Wellses, French, German, Austrian, Russian, Japanese, strike up that old soul-stirring tune, 'The sword now drown against I. Y. Z. in a sword drawn for peace.'—The Labour Leader.

# The War of the Mind.

And the realities of this war are things of the mind. This is a conflict or outtiers, and nothing else in the world. All the world-wide he and weariness, fear and anxieties, the bloodshed and destruction, the innumericable ten bodies of men and horses, the stench of putrefaction, the missing of hundreds of millions of human beings, the waste of markind are but the material consequences of a false philosophy and foolish thinking. We fight not to destroy a nation, but a nest of evil ideas.

We hight because a whole nation has become observed by pride, by the eart of cynnoism and the vanity of violence, by the earl suggestion of such third-rate writers as Gobinean and Brewart Chamberlain, that they were a people of peopliar excellence destined to dominate the earth, or the base offer of advantage in canning and treachery held out by such men as Delbruck and Bernhardi, by the theatricalism of the Kaiser, and by two stirring songs about Deutschland and the Ruine. This or things, inter-weaving with the tradesmen's activities of the airm mints truit and the orimmon vanity and weaknesses of unthinking men base been sufficient to it leave disaster—we do not begin to measure the magnitude of the disaster. On the back of it all, spoiring it on, are the idea-mongers, the lase-spirited writing men, potentials hide professors in freek ceats, scribiling colonis. They are the idea. They pointed the way and whispered "Gol" They ride the well-thow to estastrophe. It is as if God in a moment of wild home that lend has swhirlwhilds for an outror to be a dezen fleas.

And the real task he'der marked is quite beyond the husmess of the lighting line, the sample, awful business of discrediting and discouraging these stupdities, by battleship, artillery, rifle, and the bleed courage of seven million men. The real task of mankind is to get better sense into the heads of these Germans, and therewith and thereby into the heads of humanity generally, and to end not simply a war, but the idea of war. What printing and writing and talking have done, printing and writing and talking can undo. Let no man be fooled by bulk and matter. Rifles do but kill men, and fresh men are born to follow them. Our business is to kill ideas. The ultimate purpose of the war is propaganda, the destruction of certain teliefs, and the greation of others. It is to this propaganda that reasonable men must address themselves.

And when I write propagands, I do not for a moment mean the propaganda with which the name of Mr. Norman Augell is associated: this great modern gospel that war does not " pay" I hat is indeed the only decent and attractive thing that can still be said for war. Nothing that is really worth having in life dees pay. Mun live in order that they may pay for the unpaying things. Love does not pay, art does not pay, happiness does not pay, honesty is not the best policy, generosity invites the ingratitude of the mean; what is the good of this buckster's argument? It revolts all honorable men But war, whether it pay or not, is an atrociousy ugly thing, cruel, destroying countless beauties. Wno cares whether was pays or does not ray, when one thinks of some obstinate Belgian peasant woman being interrogated and not by a hectoring interman officer, or of the weakly whinspering meas of some poor hovel with little children in it, struck by a shell ! Even if war paid twelve and a half per cent, per annum for ever on every pound it cost to wage, would it be any the less a sickening abordination to every decent soul? And, moreover, it is a hore. It is an unendurable bore. War and the preparation for war, the taxes, the drilling, the interference with every free activity. the arrest and suffening up of life, the obedience to third-rate people in uniform, of which Berlin struck Germans have been the implanable exponents, have become an unbearable unisance to all humanity. Nother Belgium nor France nor Britain is fighting now for glory or advantage, I do not believe Russian is doing so; we are all, I believe fighting in a fury of assentiment because at last after years of waste and worsy to prevent a, we have been obliged to do so. Our greenance of every decent life-loving German, of every German mother and aweetheart who watched her man go off under his moompetent leaders to hardship and mutilations and death And our propaganda against the Prus-iau idea has to be no vile argument to the pocket but an appeal to the commonsense and common feeling of humanity. We have to cl T the heads of the Germans, and keep the heads of our own people clear about this war. Particu larly is there need to dissuade out prople against the dream of profit-fiching, the "War against German Trade" We have to resterate over and over again that we light, resolved that at the cod as nationality shall oppress any nationality or language again in Europe for ever, and by way of illustration, we want not those ing mous arrangements of figures that touch the Angelema ignation, but photographs of the Kaiser in his glory at a review, and photographs of the long, unintelligent sidelong face of the Grown Prince his son, photographs of that great original Krupp taking his pleasures at t airi and, to set beside these photographs p tilessly showing men killed and horribly torn upon the battlefield, and mon crippled and a mon and mon murdered and homes hard and, to the verge of indecency, ad the peculiar Sithiness of war. And the case that has thus to bestated has to be brought before the minds of the Germans, of Americans, of French people, and English people, of Swedes and Russians and Italians as our nominon avil which, though it be at the expense of exercil Governments, we have to and.

Now, how is this liberature to be spread? How are we to reach the common people of the Western European countries with these explanations, these assurances, these sanguestions that are necessary for the proper ending of this war ? I could wish we had a Government capable of comothing more articulate than " Wait and See" Gevernment that dured confess a pational intention to all the world. For what a Government says is and ble to all the world. King George, too, has the ear of a thousand million people. If he saw fit to may simply and clearly what it is we fight for and what we seek, his voice would be heard universally, through Germany, through all America. No other there has non penetration. He is, he has told us, watching the war with interest but that is not enough. We could have gressed that, knowing his spirit. As a notion, we need expression that shall much the other side. But our Government is, I fore, one of shose that may necessary; it is only very reluctantly creative; it resis, theref re, with us who, o saide all formal government, represent the national will end intention, to take this work into our hands. By means of a propagan is of books, newspaper artielse, leaflote, treats, in English, Franch, German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Chirose and Japanese we have to spread this ides, repeat the idea and 'impose upon this war" the idea that this nar must end war. We have to create a wide common conception of a re mapped and pacified Europe, released from the about mable dangers of a private trade in armaments,

largely disarmed and pledged to mutual protection. This conception has sprung up in a number of minds, and there have been proposals at once most extraordinary feasible for its realization, projects of aeroplanes scattering leaflets aeross Germany, of armies distributing tracts as they advance, of prisoners of war much afflicated by such literature. These ideas have the absurdity of novelty, but otherwise they are by no mean absurd. They will strike many soldiers as being indecent, but the world is in revolt against the standards of soldiering.

Never before has the world seen clearly as it now sees clearly, the "role" of thought in the making of war. This new conception carries with it the corollary of an entirely new campaign.

How can we get at the minds of our enemies? How can we make explanation more powerful than armies and fleets? Fa ling an articulate voice at the head of our country we must needs look for the resonating appeal we need in other quarters. We look to the Church that takes for its purposes the name of the Prince of Peace. In England, except for the smallest, meakest protest against war any sort of war, on the part of a handrel of Quakers, Christianity is allent. Its universally present organization speaks no coherent counsels. Its workers for the most part are buried in the loyal manufacture of fannel garments and an coordinate quantity of bed-secks for the wounded It is an extraordinary thing to go now and look at one's parish church and note the pulpit, the orderly arrangements for the hearers, the proclamations on the doors to sit awhile on the stone wall about the graves and survey the comfortable vicarage, and to reflect this is just the local representation of a universally present organization for the communication of ideas, that all over Europe there are such pulpits, such possibilities of gathering and saying, and that it gathers nothing and has nothing to say. Pacific, patriotic sentiment it afters perhaps, but nothing that anyone can set upon, nothing to draw together, will, and make an end. It is strange to sit alive in the sunshine and realize that, and to think of how tragically that same realization came to another mind in Europe.

Several things have happened during the past few weeks with the intensest symbolical quality; the murder of Jaures, for example, but aurely nothing has occurred so wonderful and touching as the death of the Pope, that faithful, honest, simple old man. The war and the perplexity of the war darkened his last hours. "Once the Church could have stopped this thing," he said, with a sense of threads missed and controls that have slipped away—it may be with a sense of vivifying help discouraged and refused. The "Tribuna" tells a story that, if not five, is marvellously invented, of the Austrian impresentative coming to ask him for a blessing on the Austrian arms. He feigued not to hear, or perhaps be did not hear. The Austrian asked again, and again there was silence. Then, at the third request, when he could be rilent no longer, he broke out: "No! Bless peace?" As the temperature of his weary body rose, his last clear moments were spent in attempts to word telegrams that should have some arresting hold upon the gigantic crash that was coming, and in his last delirium he lamented war and the respotence of the Church.

intellect without taith is the devil but faith without intellect in a negligent angel with easty weapons. This European catastrophe is the tragedy of the weak though righteous Christian will. We begin to see that to be right and indolent, or right and abstinent from the conflict is to be wrong. Righteousness has need to be as clear and efficient and to do things as seducously in the right way as any evil doer. There is no measure in the Christianity of a Christian who is now a propagandist for peace, who is not new also a politician. There is no faith in the Liberalism that merely carps at the manner of our entanglement in a struggle that must after all the world for ever. We need not only to call for peace, but to seek and show and organize the way of peace.

One thinks of Governments and the Church and the Press, and then turning about for some other source of mental control, we recall the organizations, the really quite opulers organization that are professedly devoted to the premotion of peace. There is no voice from The Hagne. The so-called peace movement in our world has consumed movey enough and service enough to be something better than a weak little grumble at the existence of war. What is this movement sud its organizations doing now? Ninety-nine people in Europe out of every hundred are complaining of war now. It needs no specially endowed committees to dethat. They preach to a converted world. The question is how to end it and prevent its recurrence. But have these specially peace-weeking people ever gought for the secret springs of war, or looked into the power that war for war, or troubled to learn how to grasp war and subdue it? All Germany is knit by the fighting spirit, and armed beyond the rest of the world. Until the cound of Germany is changed, there can be no safe peace on earth. But that, it seems, does not trouble the professional peace advocate if only he may cry Peace, and live somewhere in comfort, and with the comfortable sense of a superior distent from, the general emotion.

How are we to gather the wills and understanding of men for the tremendous accessities and opportunities of this time? Thought, speech, persuasion, au incessant appeal for clear intentions, clear statements for the dispelling of suspicion and the abandoment of secrecy and triskery, there is work for every man who writes or talks and has the slightest influence upon another creature. This moustrous conflict in Europe, the slaughtering, the famine, the confusion, the panic and haired and lying pride, it is all of it real only in the darkness of the mind. At the coming of understanding at will vanish as dreams vanish at awakening. But never will it vanish antil understanding has come. It goes on only because we, who are voices, who suggest, who might chicidate and inspire, are ourselves such little scattered creatures that though we strain to the breaking point, we still have no strength to turn on the light that would save There have been in a neath in the last three weeks when life has been a waking mightmare, one of those frozen nightmares when, with salvation within one's reach, one cannot move, and the voice dies in one's throat -H G. Walls in the Nation.

## \*

# Replies to Mr. Well's "Nation" Article.

1.—By Mr. Norman Angell.
To THE EDITOR OF "THE NATION."

Sin,—In your issue of the 29th alt, Mr H G Week save.—
"The real task of mankind is to get better sense into
the heads..... of humanity generally, and to end
not simply war, but the idea of war. What printing and writing
and talking have done, printing and writing and talking can
undo.... Our business is so kill ideas.
The ultimate purpose... is propaganda, the destruction
of certain beliefs and the creation of others."

A very large number of men and women have not merely been convinced of this for many years, but-without waiting until the estaclysm had come upon us-nave been attempting to carry this conviction into effect. They include some who, as a result of the study of the very complex problem of reaching the mind of the average hostile man in this metter, decided rightly or wrongly a year or two ago, that in a certain method of approach (which does not con ust, as I shall indicate pre ently, emphasizing the value of economic as against moral arguments) lay the best promise of success. The movement railed to itself men of the mest diverse . political and religious parties, including, for instance, many in the church of England, but also very many of the Society of Friends Particularly, however, did it win support in such centres as the Universities of Great Britain, Sermang, America, and France. It is perhaps, essentially a young men's movement, and, to my eartain knowledge very great personal encubers-hornly v of relatives, surrende ing of financial a ly intages and so for -- have been made by young men in every one of the counteres I have mentioned in order to take on ac we part in this work.

in part as a matter of justice to them and to others who have made sacrifices of other kinds, but much more because that warfare against false idear which Mr. Wills arges will certainly not be helped by the distortion and misrepresents un of efforts which while more obseure, of course, than his own, was certainly not tess sincere, may I crave a little of your space to deal with certain structures levelled by Mr. Wolls? Speaking of the next for propagands

"When I write 'propaganda', I do not for a moment rown the propaganda with which the name of Mr. Noman Angell is associated, this great modern doctons that was does not pay.

What is the good of this hackster's argument? It revolts all honorable in a . . . Our propaganda against the Pression idea has to be no vib argument to the posket.

We want not these inventors arrangements of figures that tooch the Angell inventors.

Mr. Well's plain implication, of course, is that the propagands to which he and I refer cousis so: an attempt to demonstrate that war doss not pay in terms of dividends, so much per cent, cash: that it is concerned mainly with statistical demonstrations of such a proposition; that it is not concerned with what he calls "the unpaying things—love, art, happiness, howesty, scenarosity."

In all courtesy I would ask Mr Wells a question or two. On what does be base his reatement of our aims, and the charmoter of our work? (I may mention incidentally that a mere fract on of my sem writings deal with the financial and economic aspect of this question; and there are no "ingenious arringements of ficures": not a single table of attainties in the whole of them.) The view he has expressed is, I know, that of the "smart paragraphist"—
instantitis the popular journalistic view that we have been trying to prove war to be impossible, or that bank panies would stop war, we that war would cause instant ruin, or rubbish of a like kind.

But Mr. Wells is, of course, aware that that sort of misrepresentation is the invariable fate of all ideas that disturb old habits of thought. (For a generation all evolution was for the popular newspaper writer summed up in the proposition that "our grandfathers had tails.")

The first number of the monthly review which was created to turther the propaganda Mr. Wells decides contained a general statement of aim and policy. With reference to any difference which might distinguish this movement from earlier anti-way efforts occurs the toilowing passage:—

"That difference does not resule in the fact that we value the economic as opposed to the moral plea. All human values are moral, or they are not human The value of wealth, as of food, is derivable from the fact that it supports human life; of literature, that it embellishes it; of religion, that it sanctifies itthough the first may connote a glutton, the second a bore, and the last a bigot. . We believe in peace in the sense of the substitution of union for disunion, of partnership for rivalry, of commideship for quarrel, only in part because it is a means to the end whereby men can more efficiently carry on their war with Nature, much more because it is a means to the end of making human intercourse of greater worth and liner quality, more purged of cowardly suspictors, of hatreds and misconceptions masquerading as virtues cruelties and stupidities that darken life. And it is so a means because the emergence of the finer things depends upon a form of human intercourse which can only rest upon a basis of justice, and that in its turn upon understanding; both of which are in jeopardy so long as they are subject to the mechanical hazard of physical force

It is perfectly true that in dealing with ideals like those embodied in the literature of Nieztscheanism and Prussianism, ideals which extol was and force as beautiful and desirable in themselves, it was necessary to find for collective conduct a standard of judgment, a basic sauction, which should be common to all Western society now that (whether we like it or not) such common sanction can no longer be found in religious dogma or in any universally accepted authoritative orde. The appeal to intuition, to sentiment, to "the universal conscience," fails, because with two equally sincere and thinking mon, intuition, sentiment, and conscience will indicate too diametrically opposed courses. That final test, the common sanction, can be found in "the general coll-being," on the meaning of which we in the Western world are sufficiently agreed for practical purposes.

In the sub-title of 'The Great Illusion"-I merely take that book as a type of the literature which our movement has produced -the scope and subject are indicated as "A study of the relation of military power to national advantage." And, if one reads as far as the actrehictory synogers and the chapter headings, one sees that "ideat time" is there d need as including such things as nationality-the right or prople to be of their place and race and language, the right of groups to live in their own way. And as a matter of simple fact, the lesser part of the book deals with the material side, and the larger part with the relation of military power to the protection and enlargement of the moral and spiritual possessions of We have throng cont-certainly I have -taken the essential realities by which our politics must be tested to be well-being, happiress, and dignity in the largest and broadest sense of the term : health, sufficiency, cleanliness, leisure, laughter, contact of mind with mind, satisfaction of physical intellectual and emotional hunger and thirst, affection, the play of childhood, grace, courtesy, beauty, love-all those things which, by the common con ent of Christendem and the Wessern world, give value to human life. And the quer ion which first and last we ask to this . "What does political pe ser, smbo had in military force, do for the protection and extension of these things? What, in terms of those things, can a nation or cace achieve by the military domination of another?

Such a query is certainly not irrelevant to the present war -wear- told every day-a war for the 'mastery of Europe, for the domination of leuton over Slav or Slav over Teuton, with such subsidiary objects as the undo ng of past o inquests, the reconquering of conquered provinces, or, it may be, the conquering of new; and, in so far as Britain's part is concerned, the maintenance of the Balance of Power on the assumption that preponderant power of a neighbour is likely to be used against us. The whole struggle is, in so far as the volition of the proples enters into its sametion or teleration at all, a strangle for the political power by one group as against another. And the whole effort of our movement has been to raise the fundamental pristion of what political piwer can accomplish when achieved: to ask what the real value of conguered territory is to the conqueror . to a k whether political masters and domination over others can be trimed to any miral, vocal, or econor ic end. Our doctrine, as applied to this struggle, is embedded in this question : "If von -Frank or Centon, Slev or Briton-can scoure this mastery of Europe, how will it profit vot : people or ald any mortal thingmoral or material-of value to your lives?" In answering that te Course

chestish we have attempted to show how, in the nature of things, the reason why, in a world which is necessarily a world of partner-ship and comparation, military domination of other men must be between asserting that a given policy is immural because it shooks our intuitions and emotions (the contrary policy which we urge as mural may shock the intuitions and emotions of the man we are trjing to convince), and chawing, on the basis of some commonly agreed test that it is, if successful, empty and lutile, irrelevant to those aims for which States are founded. I have attempted to state the difference between the two processes in these terms.

"The real distinction, if any, between the older and newer parifists in that the older appealed to an intuitive unanalyzed ideal which they did not justify by a process of reason, while the newer attempt to obtain their result by analysis, by showing the how and why of certain facts in human relations, instead of merely holding up an ideal, without the process of rationalistic justification. the history of human progress reveals anything, it is saidly thisthat some of the best human emotion has been expended upon some It has been from no defect of the worst possible objects. . of good intention that humanity has gone astray on these matters so long; the more moral the man the greater often was the futility of his life and the cruelty of his acts. . . . It is overlooked that the emotion of humanity repelling from war may be more than counteracted by the equally strong moral emotions we connect with patriotism: war may occasion suffering, but men are, or should be, prepared to endure suffering for their country. That men are called apon to suffer for an ideal may be the very fact which constitutes its attraction to them. . . . The difference between the pacifist and the militarist is not at bottom a moral one (assuming that we take the best statement of each case), but an intellectual one, and if we are to bring about that political reformation of Europe which is to liberate as from the militariat burden, as the religious reformation liberated Europe from religious oppression, the processes will have to be intellectual."

And I have appealed, in support of this view, to something more than a mere historical analogy, in these terms .--

"How did religious warfare—at times the bloodiest, most hateful, most passionate, most persistent warfare that ever devastates Europe—come to an end? Obviously it was a matter of advancing opinion, a change of ideas and intellectual conceptions in Europe. The world of religious wars and of the Inquisition was a world which had a quite definite conception of the relation of authority to religious belief and truth—as that an authority was the source of truth; that truth could be, and should be, protected by force. What broke down this conception was a growing realization that authority, force, was irrelevant to the issues of truth (a party of heratics triumphed by virtue of some physical accident, as that the complete a mountain region), that it was ineffective, and that the essence of truth was something outside the scope of physical conflict. As the realization of this grow, the conflicts declined.

"Bo with conflict between the political groups. They arise from a corresponding conception of the relation of military authority to political ands—those ends for which governments are founded—the protection of life and property, the promotion of well-being. When it is mutually realized by the parties concerned that security of life and property, like the security of truth, is not derived from military force; that military force is as ineffective, as irrelevant, to the end of promoting prospecity as of promoting truth, then political wars will cease, as religious wars have ceased, for the same reason and in the same way."

Because Mr. Wells has laid to his article such a special stress on the rôle of ideas in the causation and prevention of war, I will quote two more short passages to show to what extent the propagands he derides is in accordance with his principles. In the introduction to my last book occurs the following:—

"It is the supremacy of certain ideas that creates the present condition of international society, just as it is the prevailing ideas among the mats which compose any society, whether that of a cambbel island or a Catho is number, which determine its character. The story of evilization is the story of the development of ideas: the Palmohilius man of Northern Europe was physically a much their man than the matter. Londoner as is, indeed, the present-day Cameroon camusal. The quarties which explain the differences between their respective special states are intellectual and moral."

Audin that section of "The the stillusion" in which I have dealt with muthods there is the following:

"However we may start, with whatever plan, however elaborated or varied, the end is always the annousle progress of man in this matter beponds upon the degree to which his ideas are just; man advantably the vistories of his mind and character."

The lored sog are not "selected" passages. Their general drift and hone dominate practically everything I have written on this subject, and I do not think that Mr. Wells can quote a single passage which is in any way in contradiction with them.

Your readers must judge how far it is just to stigmatise, such ideas as based upon "a huckster's argument that revoles all honorable men," and how far any useful purpose in our common sance is served by so misrepresenting them.

### 11. -By Clement J. Bundock.

Mr. H. G. Wells is confident of the power of his article in the Nation to dispose of the Russian menace. And, indeed, the article is very cleverly written, as the many readers of the "Labour Leeder" who appreciate the subtlety of the novelist's pen and the fine quality of his thought will expect. But he might as cheerily hope that his article in the Nation will dispose of the Russian Tsar and all his court, for the fear of Russian barbarism is not the dread of an unseen and unfelt evil, but the certainty of an extended era of atrocity. It is not hypothesis; it is deduction. It is not hysteria; it is unemotional calculation.

Let us imagine H G. Wells is Herbert George Smith, and so destroy the glamour of a name. Let us further imagine the Nationarticle is written in the crude, unadoined, artlessly constructed sentences of a man of average capacity, and so dispel the delusion of a cunning hand. There remains the argument to dispose of the Russian menace. Soldiery in these days is a business calling for individual initiative rather than obedience to leadership. The Russian people in the mass is an unintelligent, uneducated people, and because of this lack of education Russia has not the power to present a danger to European civilisation. When Russia has attained the general education that is essential to invest it with the power, Russia will not have the desire. For this reason the democracies of Europe may laugh at the Russian terror, which does not exist (The stories of Persia, Finland, and Poland, we may be fairly convinced, have no more substantial foundation than the story of Aladdin's lamp.)

Dropping the script of H. G. Smith, and turning to the leaves that have passed under the pen of H. G. Wells, we read the argument in beautifully-turned phrases, and a highly-trained intellect imparts to it a more convincing note.

"Now first let me point out what the Boer War showed, and what this tremendous conflict in Belgium is already enforcing, that the day of the unintelligent, common soldier is passed; that men who are animated and individualised can, under modern conditions, fight better than men who are unintelligent and obedient. Soldiery is becoming more specialised. It is calling for the intelligent handling, of weapons so elaborate and destructive that great masses of men in the field are an encumbrance rather than a power. Battles must spread out, and leading give place to individual initiative. Consequently Russia can only become powerful enough to overcome any highly civilised country raising its own average of education and initiative, and thus it can do only by abandoning its obscurantist methods, by liberalising upon the Western European method. That, is to say, it will have to teach its population to read, to multiply its schools and increase its universitier, and that will make an entirely different Russia from the one we fare."

I make no pretence to military knowledge, but I speculate with some interest upon the conditio, of the British Army and the complacency of General French when the theory of the displacement of leadership by individual tutelligence and initiative becomes the practice of warrare.

Mr. Wells always thinks well in advance of his day, and we are indebted to him for much stimulating surgestion, but the bablt of living in the inture sometimes leads a great man to speak of his prophecies as if they were current realities. Perhaps one day obedience will withdraw from the battlefield in honour of initiative (though I am inclined to think, and most sincerely hope, that is the day when intelligence predominates there will be no battlefield), but an observation of the companies that are every day passing through the deers of the recruiting offices neurishes the thought that Mr. Wells is premature, that intelligent soldiery is what Mr. Wells would like to see rather than what is.

If we may rely at all upon the information we receive from the official Press Bureau it appears that the Gorman militarists (who constitute the despetism of which, we are told, we may be reasonably afiald, and who are, therefore, according to the doctrine of Mr. Wells, the most highly educated and thoroughly intelligent of the martial hosts at Europe) do not accept the view that "great masses of men in the field are an encumbrance rather than a power," and have, in fact, achieved some notable success by the use of them.

Presumably Mr. Wells is hoping, too, that the Russian troops—who, being uneducated and without initiative, have no power and are in consequence to danger to European civilisation—will strike arbit at Germany so accere that the military arrogance of Potsdam will for ever be humbled. Why we should believe that Russian it can be effective in burling Prussian militarian from its assistant with when that work is done, be atricken suddenly with ineffections in not the essient of Wellsian problems.

and Russia

The lear of Russian despecience is a real fear well grounded, and, its justification is contained in a passage in the article which is supposed to dispouse with it.

"In balk she (Russia) is barberie. Between eighty and ninety per cent, of her population is living on a level very little above the level of those agricultural Aryan races who were scattered over Europe before the beginning of written history. It is an illiterate population. It is superstitious in a primitive way. . . . It is indeed, a helpless, unawakened mass."

And because it is all that, the autociney will the more easily impose its desires upon it and it will the more readily and the more savagely light when it is ordesed to fight. And I am alraic we cannot tely eyen the theory that its lack of intelligence and initiative will render it harmless.—Labour Leader.



# Mr. Well's Reply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LABOUR LEADER,"

Sir,—Our country is fighting for existence. No one who remains same can suppose we have any other alternative before us now except victory or destriction. I would like to know, there fore, what good Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald imagine they are doing at the present time by trying to mistepresent the negotiations that preceded the war and suggesting that in some way we are cheats in detending the neutrality of Belgium. What do they want to happen now? Are we to sue for peace? Will Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. MacDonald answer that question? And if not, what are we to do? The small section of the working class that still reads the "Labour Leader" is, no doubt, waiting for guidance. What lead are Messrs, beir Hardie and MacDonald going to give it?

And have these ex leaders of Labour nothing in all the world to offer in this tremendous crisis and opportunity except a whining criticism of the acts of Sir Edward Grey?

The great argument against our fighting to destroy, if we can, the huge war machine of Germany that has hung over cur national life like a nightmare appears to be that Russia will profit. Russia is represented as a Bogey of the most terrible sort. I gave the falsest and element reasons against this Russian superstation up the issue of the Nation immediately preceding your last issue of the "Labour Leader." To that issue "Veince Lead" has contributed an article, encitled "A Reply to H. G. Wells," in which she raises the same great Russian somecrow and emirity ignores my Nation article. I cannot go writing one article over and over again, and so I must refer your readers to that Nation article for my countervaling view. It is at your disposal to reprint or quote at any length you like. It knocks the bottom out of all this nonsense which represents Russia as a kind of weist down and the Kaiser-Krupp Pressian system as the clean, white fabric of a delightful yet disciplined civilisation, which not only aspires but deserves to dominate the world. Why, even the Poles hate Germany more than they do Russis.

If "Vernou Lee" wrote her "reply" to me before she saw that Nation article. I shall be obliged to her if she will consider the letter as my answer to her, and I shall be interested to see how she propose to meet the case I make therein.



# Vernon Lee's Reply to Mr. Wells.

In his letter to the Labour Leader my former friend, Mr. H. G. Welle, takes me to task for not having studied his apology for Tearliem before venturing to laugh at his astounding use (in the Daily Chronicle of August 7) of that 'Sword of God' tag which all belligerents equally are now using, and always have used ever since men have had aggressive instincts and conscientious scruples. He is quite right. I had not then read any of Mr. Well's manifestoes except that first one, for the excellent reason that my answer (which he complains of) was written the very day on which, to my stupofaction, I read in the Daily Chronicle his "Every sword now drawn against Germany is a sword drawn for peace." That this answer did not appear in the "Labour Leader" until I had become qu'te familiar with Wells's additional arguments is due to this arficle of mine losing considerable time in the process of refusal by the Daily Chronicle, which had printed the article which it answered, and also by two other recently Liberal and anti-war papers—a genusal which sheds some light upon the natural selection by which unanimous public spinion is gradually evolved to its present highly-organised perfections.

As regards the comparative demerits of Prussian and Russia militarism (though, perhaps, considering how the Russian Gowern ment encouraged Tolstoi, Mr. Wells might call it anti-militarism of anti-anti-militarism!) I would point out a few differences.

#### RUSSIA AND GERMANY COMPARED.

First, that the German Empire, and even the Kingdom of Prussia, has freedom of the press, as is proved, I will not say by the Socialist Vorwatts and the Bavarian comic Simplicisions (which has caricatured the Kaiser as no English paper would dare to caricature King (George), but by the constant anti-militarism and anti absolutist campaign of the Berliner Tageblatt, one of the greatest papers of Prussia and Germany.

Secondly, that although Jevs are sneered at and excluded from smart society only a little less than in democratic France, they form in Ocimany one of the most influential factors in public life, instead of being liable to every civic disability, penned up in Chettotowns, and, even when not massacred with police assistance in the last two or three years, submitted to the incredible procedure of the recent Kieff trial for habitual ritual murder

Thirdly, that instead of having been hanged and flogged to death, German Secialists constitute nearly the whole town council of Berlin, a large party in the Parlia nent of the Empire, and possess many papers, and have joined unanimously with every other German party in what they could be a defen in war against Russia and Russia's abetters, the story of Liebknecht's and R. Linxembourg's execution having turned out one of the war's innumerable inventions.

Fourthly, as my habitual acquaintance with German newspapers and with sundry leading German Rathesis and Socialists entitles me to state, there has been every hope that better relations with England (and "through England," as the Editor of the Beiliner Tageblatt told me 13 months ago, with France") would diminish the need for and prestige of Prussian militari m, and then bring about a reform in the saffrage and the police regime of the Kingdom of Prussia, bringing that kingdom on to the 'evel of demonstric self-government already enjoyed by the other states of the German Empire, which are not, as Mr. Wells seems to think, slaves of Prussia, but his autonomion of rederates.

Fifthly, that these hopes of the inner evolution of Germany will in all probability be utterly broken or indefinitely put off by the present war which, so far from delivering Germany from Prussian militarism, is uniting all her parties, whatevend provinces in obedience to that Prussian militarism which Germany has learned to regard as her weapon of self-defence, and a weapon which seems, also by no means as 'shain efficient' as Mr Wells told us a month age, when he prophesied that Berlin was in greater danger than Paris.

It is marvellous, by the was, how our war myth unites the controversial advintages of belief in Germany's ineptitude and inefficiency with belief in Germany as a menuce to the life and liberty of all the four or five nations at present united against her. But then our grandfathers alternately denounced the French as a danger to the world, and as a set of miserable underfed "Frogs."

#### BRILISH COUNTERPARTS OF KRUPP.

And finally—about Krupp, whom Mr. Wells is flourishing about in all his manifestoes. It is, as I already hinted, rather a waste of words to talk about Krupp (with or without the Tiberian-Capri scandals which Mr. Wells judiciously rakes up against a vast joint-stock company!)—it is a waste of words to talk of Krupp to Socialists who have learned from Mr. Snowden's and Mr. Newbold's speeches and pamphlet's (let alone, perhaps, from Perris's War Traders, and Delaisi's Patrictione des Plaques Blindees), that the Krupp armament and scare-mongering not only has its exact counterparts in every country, but that such armament truste, catering equally for Triple Entente and Triple Alliance, are also, also, the only really international; organisation which has stood the disintegrating shock of this war.

To return to Russia. In a memorable subsequent article, Mr. Wells has begged us not to be too sceptical about the Russian Government's promises, although for the last ten years at least it has not kept one, either to its own subjects and Parliament, or to Finland, Poland, and Persia. And he has added (rather contradictorily), that we must rely upon England's and France's joint efforts in making it remember them. About France with its (except the Socialist) absolutely corrupt press and parliamentarism (c.f., Delaisi's "La Dèmocratic et les Financiers," Editionide la Guerre Sociale, 1912), much is obvious, that ever since she to k to financing Russia—as price of the alliance which has now brought German troops within forty miles of Paris!—and in proportion as the growing Russian loan obliged the crediter to keep the debtor going. France, Republican, democratic France, has quietly looked on at the strangling of Finland, the dissolving and imprisoning of the two first. Domas, the hanging and flogging to death of the Socialists, and the officially permitted

butchering of the Bussian co-religionists of the craven (or patriotic)

So much for France's civilising influence on her ally. England, who has already connived at Russia's annexation of Northern Persia against express agreement, be more successful in civilising the Ru sian Government! She need well make the Tsar a pattern democratic monarch, for into his hands this war has delivered as and the whole of Europe, until the moment when our diplomutists will have to plan a new coalition, a new "Balance of Powere" against this new bugbear; or until the Tear perchance remembers his old family friendship with the God-fearing house of Prusais, and between them the two old eronies, at present parted, may grasp each other's "mailed fists," and establish a corner is militaristic despotisms."

#### MR. WELLS'S APPEAU TO AMERICA.

I should like to say one thing more. Among the many articles and letters which Mr. Wells has written, I have been struck by one quite especially. It is (Daily Chronicle, August 24) called "An Appeal to the People of America," and what it asks is that the United States should display their neutrality not only (which they are bound to do under penalty of enormous damages such as Great Britain paid in the famous Alabama case) by abetaining from furnishing contraband of war to either belligerent, but also (and this alone was worth asking for) display their neutrality, or rather flagrantly infringe it, for Britain's convenience, and the sake of peace and sivilisation, by refusing to furnish Germany with food on their mentral ships.

Now, when he passes from arguments to appeals of this kind, it becomes necessary to protest against Mr. Wells's use of the proneun ers, and his assumption that he and England happen to be the same thing. In such crises as these, every nation has always had its reclaiming majority and its protesting minority, and England-historical England, not the England of which Mr. Wells says wehas been especially rich in such nunorities, gaining and maintaining those rights and ideals on which it e majority afterwards found its self-righteeus swagger. There has always been an English patriotism showing itself in shame at national crime or folly; there was an England which protested against making war against the Colonies and against the French Revolution; protested against Nelson qualling the Neapolitan Republic and hanging its patriots to please lady Hamilton and her Caroline; an England which protested against the treaty which sent Napoleou (as we want to send Kaiser te rot in ignominy at St. Helens, and which handed France and Naples to the Bourbons, Venetia and Lombardy to the Austrians; the England of Shelley and Byron There was an England which protested with John Bright against the Crimean War, which denied Russia's legitimate southern expansion, and cooped her up to stagnate and he tyrannised, there has been, when the Liberale were in opposition, instead alas, of in office, an England which protected against the South African War, and was hoolignaed as a traitor.

And to that England one had done Mr. Wells the honour to believe he belonged. That is the only belief of which, as he says, he has knocked the bottom out-by his array if catastrophic and mythopusic prenouncement and self-justificatory arguments



# Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Reply to Mr. Wells.

To the Editor of the "Labour Leader."

Sin, -Mr. Well's aggressively ejaculated questions in his letter in your last insue have been answered by me already, and it is a pity that before he began to attack be did not take the trouble to understand what he was assailing.

The difference between Mr. Wells and mysalf is this: that when he finds himself in a war that might have been avoided, that is a danger to European democracy, and that even in some respects is a blow to European civilination, he is willing to believe any false exeune given by the authors of the war, and to whitewash any Power that may be our ally in the conflict. Whereas I am not. He demres to suppress the truth because it is inconvenient—another new role for Mr. Wells, by the bys -- I believe that the truth is not only not inconvenient, but necessary.

Mr. Wells imagines that he is patriotic because he is spreading error broadcast, but that is only one of his temporary delusions. The very valuable services which he is rendering to the military easts in this country and to the tyrannical authorities of Bussia are winsing for him their gratitude at present, and will earn for him their laughter later on. The time for critical opposition is not passed. Should it pass, as I have repeatedly said, even Mr. Wells in his prespat month will have no cause to complain of my action.

# Mr. Keir Hardie's Reply to Mr. Wells.

At last! Sooner or later it was bound to be said, and, apparently, only a couple of professing Socialists have been able to muster sufficient courage to say it. Russia is fighting for Democracy? That, at least, is the only meaning which I can read into the letters from Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. R. C. K. Ensor in last week's "Labour Leader." It is a wonderful discovery. Nothing in all the bloodstained records of the countries now at war will ever outdo its shameless mendacity.

#### ATTITUDE OF GERMAN REPORMERS.

Mr. Ensor tells us that "Russian Reformers" know that the "fall of Kasserism means the purifying of Tsarism." This child-"fall of Kasserism means the purifying of Tsarism." This child-like faith has its counterpart in Germany, where the "Prussian Reformers," including the Socialists, see in the triumph of Tsarism a bondage for themselves greater than anything they have ever had to endure. Junkerdom was being sapidly undermined by the growth of the Socialist Party and there were reasonable hopes that the next General Election would have seen its over-Now, after Germany has been "crushed" and abased," and the Tsar rules over them from Petrogard, instead of the Kaisar from Potsdam, they see all hope vanishing. Surely the foars of the "Liberal Reformers" of Germany are as much entitled to our consideration as are the hopes of those of Russia?

I am writing this away from all books and papers, and therefore am unable to deal with Mr. Ensor's historical statements. (This remark also applies to Mr. Well's article in the Nation which I have not yet seen.) If, however, Mr. Ensor's reading of history be correct, then it would only show the ruling class in Russia to be a set of nineomorphs who have allowed them-selves to be driven bother and thither at the will of their Prussian masters That is a theory which I exunot accept, not at least, without some very convincing proof. But leaving ands for the moment the question of whether or not Russia in the past has been a catapaw of Germany, let us take her recent attitudetowards the Liberal movement within her own shores as an indication of her zeal for reform.

#### INSTANCES OF RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

The Pogroms against the Jews, for example, tin which men, women, and children were ruthlessly massacred, and some of the organisers thereof, after having been found guilty of the outrage, publicly decorated by the Tsai himself. Was that due to German influence? Or take Bloody Sunday. A great peaceful procession of Trade Unionists and others were marching, if I remember aright, to present a petition of thanks to the Isar for the reforms which had been granted, or promised, and when in front of the palace, machine guns opened fire upon them, killing and wounding many hundreds. When the Dama was elected was it not dissolved by force and over a hundred of its Socialist and Labour members banished into exile? Even new are not the dungeous of Russia filled with reformers? Only the other day Mr. Theo. Rothstein was telling us in a letter to the Press of some friends of his, the names of whom were given, who have just been sent to prison or exile (I forget which) for writing in favour of reform! Will Mr. Ensor trace all this murder and oppression to German influence, or is it not rather the real expression of the innate faciling of Bussian Teardom!

I can quite understand the feeling of Russian reformers who make themselves see in the war a messa of perhaps weakening the barbaric power of the soulless oligarehy which for generations has been drowing all efforts at reform in blood and tears, but I can also see the fears of our German comrades lest the black shadow of l'aardom should fall upon them just at a time when they were on the point of getting rid of their own ogre of Junk-erdom, and the I L.P. shall certainly, neither by word ner by deed, make itself in any way responsible for that risk. I fear that the Russification of British institutions is a much more probable outcome of our alliance with Russia than is the Auglification of that country's methods of government.

Mr. H. G. Wells wants to know what we are going to de "now." That is like his colossal ebeck. It is for him and his fellow war mongers to say what they are going to do "now." They should have thought of that in time. The nation, we say, could have been kept out of the way without loss of homour, dignity, safety, or position. As, however, he and others thought otherwise, it is for them to say what must be done "now."

#### WEAT THE LLF. WILL DO.

But we, too, have work to do "cow." The I. L. P, is the one streek of sanity left to the action. We are going to keep it sei and to enlarge its bordets. We are going in see whether we cannot prevent the German people from being "equivaled" and

"debased" by Russia. The day will some when German milita-rism will be defeated, and we shall then seek for peace on terms consistent with our own self-respect and that of the Democracy of Germany. We shall seek, if we can, to prevent memories of ranking bitterness and desire for revenge being left behind as an outcome of the peace terms. We shall tell our people that the war is the outcome of knavish secret diplomacy and backstairs understandings, and shall demand that these be put down with a strong hand We shall insist that the State shall pay adequately for the soldiers an I sailors who do its lighting, so that their dependants may not be left to the irritating, fussy, degrating semi-private charity which they now resent so bitterly. We shall try to get the Trude Unions made almoners for their own war relief, the State finding the money. We shall invist on work or adequate maintenance being provided for every or e, young or old, who is out of work, and that all children shall be properly ted, clad, and cared for We shall say that there is a risk of militarism becoming supreme over the civil power in Great Britain. We shall try to keep the lamp of freedom and free speech burning. These are some of the things which the I. I. I' will do "now." Mr. Wells and his friends must make up their own minds as to what they must do That is their own affair But one thing they must not do. They must not lie about those who differ from them. When Mr Wells writes that I am "trying to misrepresent the negotiations which preceded the war," he writes an un'ruth. Mr. Wells is shorting with the multitude, and it is unworthy of the man to speak of either Mr Bamany Madlonald or myself as having "whined" in our criticism of the policy of the Foreign Secretary. But, after all, Mr. Wells has a reputation not only in newspaper articles, but also is his books, of taking a mean advantage o' those whom he doesn't like.

## WHEN ARMY WAS LAST MCBILISED.

There is a final note which I feel must be written, though in no carping or untriendly spirit. It was in the year 1911 that the British Army was last mobilised—and two men were shot dead at Litanelly. Would any railway man have touted for recruits for the Army than? And is not the enemy of the worker the same now as then? The most prominent of the South African exiles has been to Germany and comes back with the declaration that "the only attitude for the British Empire to adopt, I am convinced, is to fight with every available man until the Prussian military despotism is beaten. I am pleased to learn that South Africa in signing to the occasion." Now it was not the "Prussian military despotism" that sent troops to ma sacre striking miners in Johannesburg, or that sent into exile, where they still are, the writer of that passage and his collesques—Labour Leader.



# "Fighting for Existence."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LABOUR LEADER."

Sin,—This country is fighting. It is not necessary to make the sentence any longer, as Mr. Wells does in his letter in your present issue (September 3), by saying: "This country is fighting for existence" The extra words oring no meaning that was not there before. "To fight" means "to fight for existence," to stake existence upon combat, and to stand or fall by victory or defeat; and consequently to introduce "for existence" into this sentence, as if the addition fooded the facts with a new and glorious significance. is not only redundancy, but, in this particular case, dishonest.

And the dishonesty lies in the attempt to convert a war whose inevitableness might have been averted, not, perhaps, at the last mement, but if our foreign policy of late years had been different, into a war of pure self-defence; in the attempt to persuade the country that the existence we are now fighting to defend was threatened before we took up arms to defend it; whereas only by taking up arms is pursuit and in defence of the policy which led to our taking up arms, have we involved our own country and, as regards our foreign policy, contributed to involving other countries, in this " fighting for existence."

What Mr. Kerr Hardre and what Mr. Ramsay MacDenald imagine they are doing at the present time," and what "the small section of the working class that still reads the Labour Leader" and the small section of the middle class who turn to the "Labour Leader" because its other leaders, political and journalistic, have betrayed it, not only imagine, but know that what they are doing at the present time, is fighting for the existence of something which it seems to them even more essential to defend than the neutrality of Bolgiam. They are fighting for Truth, by whose guidance only can she negotiations which succeed this war secure this country and other sountries from the necessity of "fighting for existence" again; for Truth, which the people of this country have not yet delegated, or their given a chance of delegating, or will delegate to any Foreign Minister; and against matruth, whose myriad forces in "this tre-

mendene crisis and opportunity" darken our national life-Yours, etc.,

IRRENT COOPER WILLIS.

Blackbeath



# A Reply to those who declare this to be a "Holy War."

By J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.

Since the war began the Conservative Press has constituted itself the monthpiece of the Labour Party. It knows all about us, what we are thinking, how we are divided, and what we have done is our private meetings. The usual scribes are inventing their little tales and are supplementing their little incomes by a few extra coppers won in this way. In one newspaper these tales appear as a paragraph in a London letter, in another as a special contribution from "A Labour Correspondent," in a third as an editorial article. Needless to say, most of them are as false as they are offensive. But that is how the show is worked. Public opinion must be kept feverish; electors must be misled, and above all the Labour movement damaged. Otherwise, how could there be warn? How could the working class be kept divided? War is both the seed time and the harvest of the interests of the classes that prey up in the common people.

WHAT THE I L. P WILL HAVE TO MEET,

Unfortunately for us, the game of reaction is easily played. Every people has a prejudice and an allurement which, when awakened, makes them forget their civilisation and their reason. Whisper Russian aggression to Germany, for instance, and it goes of its head; raise an anti-German cry here, dub peace advocates "Heir" and "Von" and the same thing happens with us. The "teturn to Nature" is all too simple to make one sure of one's footing on reason. And behind the grievous laps there is always a respectably good sentiment. I suppose if I were to put the very best face possible upon the present war and our part in it I should say that we are fighting, because we want to liberate Europe from the German inditary tureancracy. That is what the I. L. P. will have to meet, and in relation to that we shall have to define our attitude.

Personally, I am willing to go to great lengths to do this. I have always held that it was a legitimate purpose of British foreign policy to aid the birth of liberty wherever we could. But in doing that we have to choose our friends and we have to be careful of enrown record. The policy of "the Little Englander" is to keep his country clean, to provide it with honourable friends, and to make its influence telt all over the world. This is our first reply to the deluded ones who think this is a war for liberty. Our chief ally, Russia, will not allow us to claim that good credit. The thought of liberty never entered into the minds of those who promoted the Triple Entente, it has never inspired the partners to this Entents—nay, more—its sacrifice has kept the Entente in existence. It is now a more misleading after thought. Russia in arms with us to free Europe from an autocracy, whether political or military, is a grim joke.

How to BREAK GERMAN DESPOTISM.

Now let me deal with a second point. Those of us who have striven for a good understanding with Germany have done so because we believed that the Russian autocracy could not survive the understanding. That was recognised in Berlin. When the Kaiser was here at the unreiling of Queen Victoria's memorial he was attacked by the Conservatives in Berlin because it is friendship with Grear Britain was subversive to them and their methods. The German Bocial Democrats were steadily gathering force to the same end German military autocracy was strong, but German democracy was getting stronger. The growing life within German society was cracking the shell which encompassed it. That shell could be cracked from within—our Socialist policy, or from without—the policy of our Foreign. Office. For eight wenty years British diplomacy has been strengthening the shell by affording it a reason for its existence. Now it comes forward in war pretending to do the breaking. I lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition that the best way to overthrow what despotism there is in Germany is by by Germans from without.

I want to go right down to the foundation of things. German military autocracy was bad for Europe—so is British secret diplomacy. But to try and break either by a war is stupid and criminal. Is it really true that, in Anno Domini 1914 the only way to dethrone the German military caste is for British. France, and Russia to fight it? It is not. The end sannot be secured in that way, and, if it could, the price is too dear. I would rather that

militarism had flourished for another ten years than that we should have sent thousands of men slong the path of privation, hate, and pain to death, that we should have clouded thousands of happy firesides, that we should have undone our social referm work for a generation, that we should havelet loose in Europe all the lists of battle and all the brutalities of war. Already there have been acts done in this war which make the blood run hast and proud, but such acts and done in every unne aredent, every fundering of ship at sea, every sacrifice of a comade. If I had to choose between German in litarism for yet a little while and the battles already tought, the outrages already gomented, the wines and children already made desolate, I would, with tren loved enes and protectors nothing now but shadows seen through tears, I would unhesitatingly choose the former.

#### I'm UNEQUAL SACRIFICE.

And that is not the full price. For a generation or so Europe will be paying for this war in an arrested civilisation, a weakened population, an increa ed poverty. We are but replacing one European menace by a greater one. We hope to remove the field with blood-splashed foot from Berlin and take in exchange the dreaded rider on the which has a set to manarch of Europe.

The bargain is thoroughly bad, and the people will have to make good the balance. "All, but," they say, 'we are all rich and poor alike, to share our privations." That is antired. The rich lose their children like the poor and mourn for them like the poor; the rich subscribe their thorsands to the charity funds, and their womenfolk, in confortable places, make shirts for the wounded and petti-coats for the orphans. But there is no equality in the sacrifice. The poor lose the breadwinners—they lose all. When the father is gone charity alone can fill the mouths and clothe the backs of his little ones, and charity is a bat start for life. The rich do not suffer that. Take your subscription lists. The widow gives her farthing and the rich man his ten thousand pounds. Result: the widow becomes a pruper and the rich man remains rich. There can be no equality of sacrides under such conducens. The poor are driven into the darkest parts of the Valley of the Shadow bending under the heaviest burdens, and masses of them see the light of happy health no more.

Destroy the military bure increases as we should like to see them destroyed, and as we were destroying them, and the poor are blessed, but destroy them as we are now pretending to destroy them and the pour are cursed for generations.

### WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

There is a third point. What six be the risult of the success of our present methods? We debase one an errory and exalt another. I have just been teld that one of the ablest military men of our country remarked recently to a friend that the war might last for three years—eighteen months of which would find Russ and ourselves fighting Germany and the other eightsen Germany and ourselves fighting Russia. That is an evaggerated and dramatic way of putting an obvious possibility. It is unthinfable that Germany should win. It will be overlorne by starvation and financial stress, even if victorious on the field of battle, and the military exigencies of its position have forced it to alienate the senuments for liberty in the heart of our democracy. Morally and financially, it is weak, and that will settle the battles in the end

#### EUROPE UNDER NEW BARRARIS".

What is then to happen! First of all who is to be victor ' Not what is vaguely called "the Allies" For how can Russia and overselves have a common victory? Before the war broke out we note beginning to see in our bigh places" that we had done too much for Russia, and if any one goes back and s'u lies carefully statements made by Sir Edward Giry within the past year it will be seen that he has been changing in his attitude to Russia. Not very long ago I received an explanation of our foreign policy from one qualified to speak, and it was that we were in the Triple Entents because we feared Russia, but that a conviction was growing that we had gone Well, when Germany is down who will be up? We can too far. gain little A octony or two to add to our useless burdens perhaps. France will also have a colony or two, may be, and Aleace-Lorraine. It may or may not claim in mey proments. This will rankle in the German heart just as the loss of Alsace-Lorraine rankled in the French heart. But w th strong democratic movements these things might be adjusted in a scheme of lasting peace. With Russia the case is different. It, too, will want something, but above all its autocracy will be rehabilitated, its military system will be strengthened, it will become the dominating power in Europe. No invader can touch it, as Napoleon found to his cost, and as Germany to-day assumes in its scheme of military tactics. It will press in upon us in Asia. Our defence of India will be a much bigger problem than it is now; China will be theatened; Persia will go. It will rivet upon us the Japanese Allianoc, one of the greatest political menaces to our Emperial unity. Above all it will revitalise the Pan, Slav movement, and if ever Europe is to be made subject to a new barbarism this

movement is to do it. I know that if the Pan Slav movement-could be democratised it might be barmless. But the Government of the Slav is just that which will yield last of all to democratic influences.

#### THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER,

So it comes to this. We are in this conflict in a senseless blind sort of way because years ago we had not the foresight and common sense to protect ourselves from being drawn into it. France is in it to wipe out 1870-71; Russin is in it to dominate the Old World—Asia as well as Europe.

I read and listen to the moral flain-buoyancies of those who tell us that this is the last war, that from it is to date the overthrow of the military cases of Europe, that from the destruction of the Berlin War Office the Peace Temple at the Hague is to come into real being. It is all mountaine Far more likely is it that this war is the beginning of a new military despotism in Europe, of new alarms, new hatreds and oppositions, new menaces and alliances; the beginning of a dark epich dangerous, not merely to democracy, but to civilisation its li

To prevent this we must work with might and main, and our success will be measured by our clearness of sight and courage in explaining to our people new how this war has come, what it really means, and how it is to be ended.—Labour Leader.



# shoughts in Adversity.

Warn we exaggerate our successes we set our minds travelling in one direction with an illusory and excessive mementum; and this, when it is suddenly checked by the news of failure, throws us into an intellectual and emotional bewilderment during which all the intellectual and emotional vices are apt to flourish. Many of us undoubtedly exaggerated the first successes of the Atlies. thought they meant more than they did mean, not merely in their effect upon the campaign, but also in the light they were supposed to throw upon the state of the German Army, We began to believe that the German organization, by a kind of divine justice, was no better than the therman national conscience. We did not anderstand that the German national conscience was bad partly because it had surrendered itself to this matter of organization, because the German sense of duty, always very strong, saw nothing beyond the need to make Germany the most complete fighting muchine in the world. It is clear to every one that the national sense of duty, then percerted, had brought stupidity into the German diplouracy; and therefore we hoped and believed that it had also stupulity into the German military machine and that the divine justice was going to work as precisely and imprediately on this earth as if it nero Heaven. But the divine justice, as we all ought to know, does not work thus on earth. If it did, the German intelligence would never have permitted the present perversion of the German sense of duty. It is because it does immediately pay to turn a nation into a wonderful fighting machine that the German sense of July has been able to lower itself to that tack, that the German conscience has been able to take for an end what is really, at heat, only a means. If a nation, by thicking and acting like a nest of maranding ants, did not attain to the excellence that it same at, it would not be tempted to sim at it. The temptation is strong because the excellence can be attained to; and it is clear now, as it ought to have been clear from the first, that the Germane have attained to it. That is the fact we have to face, putting away from ourselves our first illusions that perhaps it was no longer a fact.

If we are to have a real faith in the divine justice, we must not expect it to be our ally on carthly battlefields; we must not hope to see the laws of God fighting for us, as the Great Twin-Brethers fought for the Romans at the battle of Lake Regillus. For the essence of faith is that it does not look for payment here on earth. When Cromwell said "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," he meant that God would not keep your powder dry for you, and, further, that he would not damp the powder of an unrighteous enemy. Faith is only pure and sound when the faithful are ready to face failure for it; and it only pays, in this world, when they are enduring just because they do not expect it to pay. The Battle of Marathon would not have the glory that it has—a glory that still abines upon us like a victory of our own—if the Greeks had gone into the field sure that they would win because the future of the world was in their hands. They must have believed that all the odds were against them; and there have been many Marathone in history, that were defeate no less glorious. Faith and sourage only exist because the future is always uncertain; and the faith and sourage that are beard, spois as illusions of certainty are themselves illusions and twen to page as the first touch of failure.

. . The Germans, no doubt, are expecting that this will happen now to us and our Allies. There whole method of war is based upon that expectation. Since they have, nationally, foregone the higher faith, they believe that it does not exist. They will sacrifice everything, including their national conscience, to strike a shattering blow, because they are sure that their first great success will intimidate us all as if we too were neets of ants fighting for our nests and mething else. But it is here that we must disappoint them, and we can only do so if we make up our minds to the fact that, since they sacrificed everything to this power of striking a shattering blow, they are likely to have the power. They have struck; and the blow has been less rapid and terrible than they hoped or we might have expected; and for that we may be thankful. But now that their power is disclosed to us comes the time when we must exercise that counterpower in which they have no belief. It falls upon our Allies to exercise it more than upon ourselves; and we must therefore have taith in them just as much as in our cause. At first, perhaps, we thought that they could do more than they could do At first we were tempted to believe that the high French and Belgian spirit must mean immediate success; and for that very reason there is a danger lest we should think that we have been deceived in the spirit when we have only been telling ourselves what we wished to be true. A high spirit and a righteous cause, even if combined with all material efficiency, do not ensure success in war; for they do not ensure that the enemy, however unrighteous his cause, is inferior in spirit or efficiency, or, above all, in numbers. And if we start by believing that they do ensure success, we are likely, when failure comes, to believe that the efficiency and the transfer of the second statement of the second stat believe that the efficiency, it not the spirit, is wanting. Even if we do not despond shout outselves, we are likely to despond about our Allies; and that despondency is the most dangerous and the basest that we can full into But there are warnings that every one of us must give to himself rather than to others. If we have, in the first weeks of the war, indulged ourselves in the lower faith that we must win became we are right, now is the time for us to recover the higher faith that we must disregard defeat because we are right. And we must keep that faith, not because we hope to win by means of it, but because it is the only faith worth hiving and fighting for.

The French now are fighting for their national existence. We know what manner of nation they are, and we know that they have been preparing for this struggle for years. We may be sure therefore, that their past preparations and their present was are worthy of them, and our business is to make our own war worthy of us, with at pride in ourselves or misgrangs about our Albes We must foster no legend about the superiority of our own troops, for this is a war in which the allied nations are lost in the common cause and in which rivalry would mean treachery to it. On the field of buttle there are no longer Englishmen and Frenchn en at all. There is only Enrape, with all the best of its past and future, lighting against a heresy that the Germans have inherited from the Tartars of Asia. And they, because they are Europeans, have given to that heresy a new power and glory by entiching it with European intelligence and the European sense of duty. These ther have inherited from the higher En topean lacours of the past; and, though they may misme them, they still possess them. They are figure against Europe, but with the strength of Europe, with some part even of its moral strength. And Europe itself, thus forced into a civil was against its own heretics, has no material superiority over them because they are heretics. The Germans, though they have the discourage of Atrila, do not make war with Tertar caprice and meanstancy. Their mechine, like all machines, is the product of long-exercised and self-denying intelligence, even while it has no more conscience than any other machine. Whatever they do, good or had, whether they lay down their lives for their country or exact a regroup from neutral capital has a purpose in it; and we can only defeat them with the same steady purpose, and with a machine, inferior to theirs and yet supegior, because it has a con-cience in it In so far as our machine is inferior to theirs, that is the material penalty ne pay, and the French with us, because weither of us has ever been able to think of a nation as a fighting machine and nothing more. Just as the man who gives all his energy to growing rich does grow richer than the man who has some sense of higher things, so the nation that gives all its energy to material power is more powerful than the nation that has a sense of higher things. And the nation, like the man, may exercise many of the virtues in pursuit of the lower aim. That the Germans have done and are doing. They have learnt devotion, even if they are mistaken in its object. It may be an idol that they worship; but they will sacrifice to it as if it were the true God. And the true God does not now reveal himself in fire from Heaven to the confusion of the priests of Baal. "It is the way of Heaven not to speak; yet the brows how to obtain an answer." That is the truth shout the universe as we know it : and it is for us now to make the answer of faith to this silence of a Heaven that faith alone tells us is not indifferent. An't that snewer now is one of deeds not words, but of doeds made constant by the faith that is behind, them. It is for us not to expect failure or success, not to be cast down or puffed up by the winds of fortime, but to remember siways that the eause is

greater than the fortunes of those who fight for it. We believe, and with reason, that we must win in the end; but our victory would be worth nothing to the world if we had only fought because of that We must fight as if all the odds were against us and there were nothing but the cause to make us fight, if we are to keep our souls worthy of the cause to the end.

The Times (Literary Supplement.)



# Mr. Churchill and the Issue.

Message to America.

THE following is the text of an interview given by the First Lord of the Admiralty to Mr. William G. Shepherd, the representative of the United Press Associations of America:-

On my asking Mr. Churchill about the cause of the war, he handed me the celebrated White Paper of Sir Edward Greys negotiations, saying: "There is our case, and all we ask of the American people is that they should study it with severe and impartial attention."

I then asked what was the underlying cause apart from the actual

steps which had led to the rupture.

He replied, in cifect, that the war was started and it was being maintained by the Prussian military aristocracy, which set no limits to its ambition of world-wide predominance. In a word, it is the old struggle of 100 years ago against Napoleon. The grouping of forces is different; the circumstances are different; the occasion is different the man, above all, is different—happily. But the issue is the same. We are at grips with Pulssian militarism. England stands right in the path of this overgrowing power. Our military force is perhaps small, but it is good and it will grow; our naval and financial resources are considerable, and with these we stand between this mighty aimy and a Journal which would certainly not be content with European linits.

I asked whether the end of the war would see some abatement of

the strength of armaments.

Mr. Churchill repliel: That depends on the result. If we succeed, and if, as the result of our victory Europe is rearranged, as far as possible, with regard to the principle of nationality and in accordance with the wishes of the peoples who dwell in the various disputed areas, we may look forward with hope to a great relaxation and easement But if Germany wins it will not be the victory of the quiet, sober, commercial elements in Germany, not of the common people of Germany with all their virtues, but the victory of the blood and non-military school, whose doctrines and principles will then have received a supreme and terrible vindication.

#### WHAT IS AT STARE.

I cannot understand (he continued) why Germans has not been contented with her wonderful progress since the Battle of Waterloo. For the last half century she has been the centre of Europe; courted by many, teared by many, treated with deference by all. No country has had such a rough of prosperity and splendour, yet all the time she has been discontented, solicitous of admiration, careless of international law, worshipping force and giving us all to understand that her triumphs in the past and her power in the present were little compared to what she sought in the future. And now the great collision has come, and it is well that the democratic nations of the world -the nations, I mean where the peoples own the Government and not Government the people-should realise what is at stake, The French, English, and American systems of government by popular election and Parliamentary debate, with the kind of civilisation which flows from such institutions, are brought into direct conflict with the highly efficient Imperialist bureauciacy and military organisation of Prussia. That is the issue No partisanthip is required to make it plain No sophistry can obscure it.

I saked whether the democracy of the United States, apart from the moral assess involved, had any direct interests in the result of the war.

You are the judges of that (replied the First Lord). You de not require me to talk to you of your interests. If England were to be reduced in this war, or in another which would be sure to follow from it if this war were inconclusive, to the position of a small country like Holland, then, however far across the salt water your country may he, the burden which we are bearing row would fall on to your shoulders. I do not mean by that Germany would attack you, or that if you were attacked you would need to fear the result so far as the United States was concerned. The Monroe Doctrine, however, carries you very far in South as well as North America; and is it likely that victorious German militarism, which would then have shattered France irretrievably, have conquered Belgium, and have broken for ever the power of England, would allow itself to be permanently out off from all hopes of that oversea expansion and development with which South America alone can supply it?

#### A WAR OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

Now the impact is on us. Our blood which flows in your veins should lead you to expect that we shall be stubbirn enough to bear that impact. But if we go down and are swept in ruin into the past, you are the sext in the line. This was is for us a war of honour, of respect for obligations into which we have entered, and of loyalty towards friends in desperate need become a war of self-preservation. The British democracy, its ardent social and philanthropic dreams, is engaged for good or for ill in deadly grapple with the form-dable might of Prussian autocratic rule.

It is our system of civilisation and government against theirs. It is our life or theirs. We are conscious of the greatness of the times. We recognise the consequence and proportion of events. that however inadequate we may be, however unexpected the ordeal may be, we are under the eye of history, and the issue being joined, Rugland must go forward to the very end.

While I was speaking to Mr. Churchill, a telegram came in from Belgium announcing the total destruction of the town of Louvain as an act of military execution. Handing it to me, he said: "What further proof is needed of the cause at issue? Tell that to your American fellow countrymen You know," he added. "I am half American myself."

#### German Ambassador's Reply.

The German Press Bureau on 30th August, issued a statement by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in New York, replying to Mr. Churchill's interview.

The Ambassador said that the interview was merely another attempt, and he hopd a futile one, to decoive Americans He charged Mr Churchill, as the exponent of a big navy "which threatens Garmany's existence as a naval Power," with being largely responsible for the present war.

"Mr. Churchill's assumption," continued the statement, "that there is a division between the military arist oracy and the people is wrong. Everybody in Germany has opposed a war, but when Germany was hasely attacked by other nations acting on a concerted plan all Germans were united in the defence of their Fatherland."



# Alleged German Barbarism.

THE Press Bureau has communicated a detailed statement by the Belgain Minister concerning therman violations of the customs of oivilized warfate The statement is as follows .

In apite of solemn assurances of good will and long standing treaty obligations, Germany has made a sudden, savage, and utterly unwairanted attack on Belgium.

However sorely pressed she may be, Belgium will never fight unfairly and never stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfate. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds; she may be beaten, she may be crushed, but, to quote our noble King's words, "she will never be enslaved."

When German troops invaded our country the Bolgian Government issued public statements which were placarded in every town, village, and hamlet warning all civilians to abstain so upule asly from hostile note against the enemy's troops. Nevertheless the German authorities have issued lately statements containing grave imputations against the attitude of the Belglan coul an population, threatening ns at the same time with dire repri-als These imputations are contrary to the real facts of the case, and as to threats of further rengence no menuce of adious repression the part of the German troops will deter the Belgian Government from protesting before the civilized world against the fearful and atrovious crimes committed wilfully and deliberately by the invading hosts against helpless non combatants, old men, sounen, and children.

Long is the list of outrages committed by the Herman troops and appalling the details of atroches, as venened for by the Committee of Inquiry recently formed by the Belgian Minister of Justice and presided over by him. This committee comprises the highest judicial and university authorities of Belglium, such as Chief Justice Van Isegliem, Judge Nys, Professors Cottier, Wodon, &c

INSTANCER AND PARTICULARS.

The following instances and particulars have been established by eareful investigations based in each case on the evidence of reliable eye-witnesses :---

German cavalry occupying the village of Linemean were attacked by some Belgian infantry and two gandarmes. No one of the civilian population took part in the fighting. Nevertheless, the village was inveded at dask on August 10 and two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and burnt. All the male inhabitants were then compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they

presented. No recently discharged firearms were found. The invaders divided these peasants into three groups, those in one group were bound and eleven of them placed in a ditch where they were afterwards found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of German rifles.

During the night of August 10 German cavalry entered Velmin great numbers. The inhabitants were asleep. The Germans, without provocation, fired on M. Deglimme-Gevers's house, broke into it, destroyed furniture, looted money, burnt barns, hay and corn stacks, farm implements, six oxen, and the contents of the farmyard. They carried off Mrs Degitmine, half naked, to a place two miles away. She was then let go, and was fired upon as she fled without being hit. Her husband was carried away in another direction and fired upon. He is dying.

Farmer Jef Dierickx, of Neerhespen, bears witness to the following acts of cruelty committed by German cavalry at Orsmael and Neerhearen on August 10, 11, and 12 :--

#### NAMELESS ATROCTIES.

An old man of the latter village had his arm sliced in three longitudinal cuts; he was then hanged head downwards and burned Young girls have been raped and little children outraged at Oramael, where several inhabitants suffered mutilations too horrible to describe. A Belgian soldier belonging to a Lattalion of upclist carabiniers, who had been wounded and made prisoner, was hanged, whilst another, who was tending his comrade, was bound to a telegraph pole on the St. Trond-road and shot.

On Wednesday, August 12, after an engagement at Haelen, Commandant Van Damme, so severely wounded that he was lying prone on his back, was finally murdered by German infantrymen

firing their revolvers into his mouth.

In different places, notably at Hollogue-sur-Gear, Barchon, Pontisse, Haelen, and Zelok, German troops have fired on doctors, ambulance bearers, smbulances, and ambulance wagons carrying the Red Cross.

At Boncelles a body of German troops marched into battle carrying a Belgian flag

On Thursday, August 6, before a fort at Liego, German soldiers continued to fire on a party of Belgian soldiers (who were unarmed, and had been surrounded while digging a trench) after these had hoisted the white flag

On the same day, at Vottem, near the fort of Lonein, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag. When Belgian soldiers approached to take them prisoners the Germans suddenly opened fire on them at close range.

On Aug. 19, after a Belgian resistance on the previous day, German troops entered Aerschot without a shot having been fired from the town and without any tenstance whatever having been made. The few inhabitants that remained had closed their doors and windows in compliance with the general orders issued by the Belgian Government. Nevertheless, the Germans broke into the houses and told the inhabitants to just.

In one single street the first six male inhabitants who crossed their thresholds were serzed and shot at once under the very eyes of their wives and children.

The German troops then retired for the day, only to return in greater number the next day,

They then compolled the inhabitants to leave their houses and marched them to a place 200 yards from the town. There, without more ado, they shot M. Thielemans, the Burgomaster, his 15-yearold son, the clerk of the beal judicial board and 10 prominent citizens. They then set fire to the town and destroyed it.

The following statement was made by Commandant Georges Gilsen, of the 9th Infantry of the Line, now lying in hospital at Antwerp :--

" I was told to cover the retreat of our troops in front of Aerschat. During the action fought the to on Wednesday, August 19, between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, suidenly I saw on the high road, hetween the German and Belg an forces, which were fighting at close range, a group of four women, with babies in their arms, and two httle girls chinging to their skirts. Our men stopped firing till the woman got through our lines, but the German machine-guns west on firing all the time, and one of the women was wounded in the arm. These women could not have got through the neighbouring German lines and been on the high road unless with the consent of the enemy.

" All the evidence and circumstances seem to point to the fact that thuse women had been deliberately pushed forward by the Germans to act as a shield for their advance guard, and in the hope that the Belgians would cease firing for fear of killing the women and children."

This statement was made and duly correcce in the continued the Hospital on August 22 by Commandant Gilson in the presence of the Chevalier Ernest N. Bunswyck, Chief Secretary to the Belgiam Minister of Justice, and M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgiam This statement was made and duly certified in the Autworp Minister to China. 4,

'In publishing the above statements the only comment the Press Boreau can offer is that these atrocities appear to be committed in villages and thoughout the country-ide with the deliberate intention of terrorising the people, and so making it unnecessary to leave troops in occupation of small places or to protect lines of communication. In large places like Brussels, where the diplomatic representatives of neutral Powers are eye-witnesses, there appear to have been no excesses.



# Belgians' Address to the King.

## Gratitude to England.

THE Belgian Mission to the President of the United States, which arrived in London on August 31st, was received on September, at Buckingham Palace by the King, and afterwards paid visits to Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office and to the French and Russian Ambassadore.

M. Certon de Wiart (Vinister et Justice) told a representative of the Times that the Mission would also have felt it its duty, had Parliament not adjourned, to have visited Westminster to thank the Prime Minister, Mr. Bouar Law, Lord Crews, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Redmond for their graceful allusions to Belgium and her people in their speeches and that a report of these speeches will be printed in Flemish and French and distributed among the Belgian

The members of the Mission, in addition to the Minister of Justice, are M. de Saedeleer M. Emile. Vandervelde. and M. Paul Hymans They are accompanied by Count Lichtervelde as secretary, Before leaving Antwerp they were received by the King of the Belgians, who said he wished it to be impressed upon the civilized peoples of the world that Belgium would see this fight through to the end with unconquerable spirit

#### THE BELLIAN CARE

At Buckingham Palace, where the members of the Mission were introduced to the King by the Belgian Minister, the following address to His Majesty was read to the King -

Sire,-Belgium, having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honour and the perils of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guaranters of her neutrality. In this critical situation at was for our country an inestimable tower of strengt's to see coming forth the resolute and immediate intervention of great and powerful England.

Commissioned by His Majesty the King of the Belgians with a mission to the President of the United States, we have considered it to be our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British Empire to convey to your Majorty the respectful and ardent expression of gratitude of the Belgian nation. We have never forgotten that England presided at the birth of Belgian independence. She has had confidence in the wisdom and loyalty of our country. We have tried to justify this confidence by remaining strictly true to the role which has been assigned to us by interestional politics.

In 1870 the Government of Queen Victoria of Plustrions memory intervened apontaneously be ween the belingerent Powers to ensure the neutrality and integrity of Belgium. To-day the personal messages addressed by your Majorty to our Sovereign, the setting and impreseire declarations by your Government, the public spectnes of represeptatives of all parties in your Parliament, the courageous co-operation of the British land and sea forces, have revived the gratiride and fortified sell further the will of the Belgian action to defend her right.

Forced to go to war for the prefection of her institutions and her hearths, in this resistance Belgium wanted to bring to hear the sare which is imposed on each civilized nation by international Conventions and the human conscience. Our adversary, after invading our territory, has decimated the civil population, massacred momen and children, carried into captivity inoffensive persents, put to death wounded, destroyed undefended towns, burned charches, pistorical monuments, and the famous library of the Unive. sity of Louvain. All these facts are established by authenticated documents, which we shall have the honour to submit to the Government of your Majesty.

In spite of all our suffering, Belgium, which has been made the personification of outraged right, is resolute in fulfilling to the utmost het duties towards Europe. Whatever may happen she must defend her existence, her honour, and her liberty.

## THE KING'S REPLY.

The King made a brief reply, in which in cordial terms, he paid to the courage and heroism of the King of the Belgians, his Army, and people, and expressed the sympathy of the British

nation with the Belgian people. The King is also stated to have

said that he was very shocked at the reports of German brutality.

The visit to the Foreign Office took place in the afternoon, when Sir Edward Grey was handed a copy of the minutes of evidence taken by the Belg an Commission of Inquiry into the reports of outrages by German troops. In the evening the members of the Mission explained to a number of representatives of the Press their objects and some of the evidence they intend to make public.

M. de Wiart said that the Mission, composed of Ministers of State belonging to different political parties at home had been sent to the United States to lay a plain statement before President Wilson showing the atrocious way in which the Belgians had been treated by the German Armies. He went on to explain various heads of offence—the violation of neutrality, the bombardment of open towns, the destruction of villages without any military necessity, and the massacre of non combatants, including women and children. He gave several specific instances, with the names of the

A woman, aged 45, with her daughter, aged 12, discovered hiding in a drain, were shot.

A man named Willem, aged 23, was bound to a tree and burned

In a village near Diest two men, each 40 years of age, must have been builed alive head downwards.

These were facts, said M do Wiart, which had been duly inquired into by the Commission As to the sacking of Louvain, he produced a statement, dated August 30th, which had been handed to the Commission by a person of universal repute in Belgium. This person, on August 30th, travelled from Brussels to Louvain. His evidence was that the whole town had been destroyed by fire, with the exception of the town hall and the city station The cathedral and the theetre had been destroyed and had completely collarsed, as also had the library, rich in its old monuscripts. In general the town presented the aspect of an old runed cuy-a modern Pompeli -in which the only people one could see were drunken soldiers earrying bottles of wine and biqueurs, and their officers seated in the streets at tables, drink like their men. Even on August 30th, according to this witness, the Germans were not content with the destruction they had wrought. They were kindling new fires in the town and feeding the a with striw.

M do Wiart ad led that he had been given information personaby in the tespitals by the wounded that as they lay suffering on the battlefield they received bay met thrusts from German soldiers. A druggist, as the result of a patriotic refusal to give the enemy information, was carried to the hospital with a number of bayonets and other wounds.

M Vanderveide said be had received parsonally the testimony of Belgian soldiers that the G runn soldiery had frequently adopted the plan of placing were naved children in front of their ranks to over their advance—i.e. had virted Malines to find the Germans still bombarding a descried town. It lad been the policy of the German Army in the North of Belgicin to lay the whole countryside waste-he supposed with a view to stopping the food supplies of the

M Vandervelde is accompanied by his wife, who is going later to the United Scates to address audiences of women in New York and other cities



# French Government's Manifesto.

## The Retirement from Paris.

THE following is the tauslation of the manifesto issued by President Princare and the French Government to the people of France on the 3rd September announcing the decision of the Government to leave Paris

#### PROPLE OF FRANCE !

For several weeks relentless builtes have engaged our heroic troops and the name of the enemy. The valour of our soldiers has non for them at several points marked advantages, but in the North the pressure of the German forces has compelled us to fall

This situation has compelled the President of the Republic and the Government to take a painful decision

In order to watch over the national welfare it is the duty of the public powers to remove temporarily from the city of Paris.

Under the command of its eminent Chief, the French army full of courage and seal, will defend the capital and its patriotic population against the invader.

But the war must be carried on at the same time on the rest of its territory.

Without peace or truce, without cessation or faltering, the struggle for the honcur of the nation and the reparation of violated right must continue.

None of our armies is impaired. If some of them have sustained too considerable losses the gaps have immediately been filled up from the re-cryes, and the appeal for recruits assures us of new reserves in men and energy to morrow.

of new reserves in men and energy to morrow.

Endure and fight! Such must be the motte of the allied British, Russian, Belgian, and French armigs.

Endure and fight, while at sea the British aid us, cutting the communication of our enemy with the world

Endure and fight, while the Russians continue to advance to atrike the decisive blow at the heart of the German Empire.

It is the duty of the Government of the Republic to direct this stubborn resistance.

Everywhere Frenchmen will rise for their independence; but to ensure the utmost spirit and efficacity to the formidable fight it is indispensable that the Government shall remain free to act. At the request of the military authorities the Government is

At the request of the unlitary authorities the Government is therefore temporarily shifting its headquarters to place where it ean remain in constant touch with the whole of the country.

It calls upon members of Parliament not to remain away from it in order that they may form with their colleagues the symbol of mational unity.

The National Government only leaves Paris after having assured the defence of the city and of the entrenched camp by every means in its power.

It knows that it does not need to recommend to the admirable population of Paris that culm resolution and coolness which it is showing every day, and which is equal to its highest duties.

People of France, let us be worthy of these tragic circumstances; we shall gain the final victory, we shall gain it by unflagging will, endurance, and tenacity.

undlagging will, endurance, and tenacity.

A nation which does not wish to perish, and which in order to live does not flinch either from suffering or sacrifice, is sure of victory.

The manifesto is signed by President Poincaré and all the Ministers.

# German Change of Front.

THE London correspondent of the Statesman writes - On the night of September 7th, the official Press Bureau sent our the following terse intimation: —" General Juffre's plans are being a early carried out. The alied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a north-castally direction, the German forces opposed to them. 'This was supplemented by a This was supplemented by a French War Office announcement in the following terms: "A general action is being fought on a line passing through Nantend fer Handouin, Meaux, Sezanne and Vitry Le Francess, and extending to Vardan, a front of about 150 miles. Thanks to the rigorous action of our troops, powerfully supported by the British Army, the German forces which had advanced on September 5th and September 6th as as far as the Coullommers and La Frite Gaucher district, were compelled to full back " As the cables have already informed you, there by behind these curt communiques a vital change in the conditions of the conflict. It indicated a complete change of front in the part of the Gainty force, a change a most amounting to a rightangle turn. The beginning of the alteration of the German plans was noticeable at Creil. Hid len by a thick screen of troops from the army in the field, but observed by acrial squatrons, the enemy was seen to be on the move. Ground won at Senlis was given up, and the Gorman troops, which at that point were nearer Parts than any other mon of the Kalser's army, were marched to the rear Guly the commandants in the field can say whether the movement was expected, but it is the fact that runnediately the enemy began their strategic movement, British and French dispositions were changed. This alteration in the Gorman plans was wholly unexpected, for, as matters ato id, the way was apparently open for the march on Paris. The north-west of I'cance was a undoned as far south as Abbeville, and Amiens was but lightly held by a mixed army corps of French and Algerian troops with then head quarters at Aumale. Always obsessed with the idea that the Germans norst come from the east. the almost fatal error of this was that the French had girdled Paris with almost impregnante forts on that side, from those of Econen and Montmorency by the sar-flang forts of thelics and Champigny to those of Susy and Villeneuve, the outer lines of a triple cordon. But on the west side, between Pontoise and Versailles, the defences of Paris were weak. This then, was the enemy's chance. It was for this that they had fought their way westwards and southwards through an in reseast battlefield, from Mons and Charleroi to St. Quentin and Amiens, and down to Creil and Complegae, flinging a way human life as though it were but rubbish for the death-pi's The prize seemed to be within their grasp. All the north-west

corner of France was denuded of the allied troops. The forts were unguarded. Havre, which has been the scene of military tumult, was silent and deserted, our base having moved elsewhere.

Paris awaited its fate, sick with fear and despair in the first moment of that inevitable panic which took possession of its citizens. It is useless to say that it was not panic-stricken. The mothers and fathers of little children cannot afford to brave the approach of hurthing shells. Then quite suddenly there came a new and extraordinary activity of the French and English armies. Regiments were being rushed up to the centre of the allied forces towards Creil, Montdidier and Noyon. That was before last Tuesday, when the English troops were fighting hard at Creil. This great movement was directed from the west, the south and the east, and continued for several days.

"I saw regiment after regiment entraining," writes Mr. Phillip Gibes in the Daily Chronicle, in a despatch dated from St. Pierre Du Vouvrey. "Men from the southern provinces speaking the patois of the south, men from the extern departments whom I had seen a month before at the beginning of the war Chalons and Epyrnsy and Nency, and men from the south-west and centre of France in the garrisons along the line, they were ail in splendid spirits, utterly undaunted by the rapidity of the German advance.

"Fear nothing my little one," said a dirty nushaven gentleman with the laughing eyes of D'Artagnan, "we shall bite their heads off. These brutal of Bosches are going to put themselves in a veritable deathtrap. We shall have them at last."

The railway carriages were garlanded with flowers of the fields. The men were postes in their kepis. In white chalk they had scrawled legends upon the cattle trucks in which they travelled. "A mort Guillanno," "Vive la gloire," "Les Francais de se redent Many of them had fought at Longwy and slong the heights The youngest of them had bristling beards Their of the Vosges. blue coats with the turne t back flaps were war worn and flaked with the dust of long marches. But they I ad not forgotten how to laugh and the gallantry of their spirits was a joy to see. They are very proud, those French soldiers of fighting side by side with their old foes the English, now after long centuries of strife, from Edward the Black Prince to Wellington, their brothers in arms upon the battlefield All our English reserves had been rushed up to the front from Havre and Ronen. There was only one deduction to be drawn faora this great swift movement. The French and English lines. had been supported by over available battalion to save Pacis from its monaces of destruction and to meet the weight of the enemy's metal By a force strong enough to resist its mighty mass. It is still possible that the Germans might be smashed on their left WIDE, hurled back to the west between Paris and the sea and cut off from their line of communications. It was undoubtedly this impending peril which seared the enemy's headquarters at ff and upset all its calculations. They had not anticipated the rapidity of the supporting movement of the silied armies and at the very gates of Paris they saw themselves banked of their prize, the greatest prize of the war, by the necessity or changing front. Instead of proceeding to the west of Paris they awang round steadily to the south east in order to keep their armies away from the enveloping movement of the French and English and drive their famous wedge-like formation southwards for the purpose of diviling the allied forces of the west from the French army of the east. Their right army struck down to the south-east of Paris though Casteau Thierry to Firte la Jouorie and beyond, Their centre army marched from Troye in the Department of the Aube, and their army of the left forced the French to evacuate Rhems and fall back in a south-westerly direction.

Mr. W. T. Massey supplements these details in a long telegram to the Daily Telegraph from Pautoise. " Eight days ago, "when I was in Ameins, just as it was being evacuated by the allied troops, it was proved conclusively that our fighting line must be more strongly supported or all hopes of preventing a rush to the fortifications of Paris would have to be abandoned. The overwhelming mass behind the arrow head of the German right would have broken through but for the steadiness of the Bristish ranks and the skilful handling of the whole force by Sir John French. The large addition to the Allies fighting strength accounted for a revision of the German scheme of attack. That is the opinion of military men, and at the very moment when there was a possibility of a vigorous and austained attempt to pierce the Paris fortifications on the north, and the comparatively lightly held lines on the west, the enemy swung round to the east, fearful lest a repulse on the north might je spardies the safety of the troops thrown forward on his right. There was another reason and this one is stronger than the fear for his flank. If by throwing all his weight on a portion of the allies. he could break the line, turn, west one army at a time and erash-the detacked force, the enemy would immediately discount the value at the minforcements received by the ellies.

1,00

# Scenes in Liege.

### Professor Hamelius's Experientes.

PROFESSOR PAUL HAMPIUS, Professor of English Literature at the University of Liege, left that place and has arrived in London in mail week. In conversation with a representative of the "Morning Post" he gave an account of his experiences in Liege and of his

journey home.

Professor Hamelius said that he left Liege on foot and walked to the railway station at Ans. just above the town, where he got on board a train composed simply of one carriage and an engine. He and several others, including a young Red Cross doctor, travelled some distance towards Brussels by this, but after a time the engine-driver refused to go farther, for tear of German patrols which were about the country. The passengers therefore got out and walked along the line for some distance and then get aboard another train. Once at Brussels their difficulties were at an end. The Professor slept the night there proceeded to Ostend on the 19th August and crossed to Folkestone on beard the Pelgian steamship "Princess Clementine" the same afternoon. The passengers included a large number of cultured Russian people who were hurriedly leaving Belgium.

## ENTHUSIASM AND EXCITEMENT.

On the first news of the outbreak of war everybody, said Professor Hamelius, responded enthusiastically to the call to arms. The people assisted the Government in every possible way in preparing for the German invasion and submitted to the commandeering of motor-cars, food, horses, etc., with the greatest go d-will. They were one and all filled with the determination to defend the country. The people in Liege were extremely patriotic, and there was not the slightest sign of flinching There was naturally a tremendous amount of excitement, and they were all extremely nervous They could hear firing going on at intervals throughout the surrounding country, but the bulk of the people were entirely ignorant of what really was taking place There were indications that the Belgian troops were steadily contesting the German advance and falling back very slowly, fighting the whole time. The nervousness of the people showed itself in various ways Women would be busily packing up in idles of their possessions and running out of their houses with them. When asked where they were going they replied, 'To my mother's, or some such answer. There was no rhyme or remon in their conduct. They were simply filled with a dead of impending trouble and felt that they must do scmething to avoid it. The better educated people, the Professor thought were the more nervous. The ignorant people were hable to sidden panie, but on the whole took matters somewhat stolidly and were tree from the terrors of the constitution. As an instance of this the Professor quoted its remark made by his housekeeper. There was heavy firing going on one night from Belgian fort close by his house. which aroused the whole household. His housekeeper opened the door reading into the garden and said to him,"Sir they fire so loud that they keep me awake."

## TUNNILS PES. OTES

As the Belgians retired they destroyed the railway tunnels. Their manner of doing so was to pull up the rails for some distance made the tunnel and then run an engine in, the driver pumping off the locomorne just before it entered. The engine became derailed at the point where the rails had been turn up and so effectively blocked the road. More engines were run in antil the tunnel was choked with iron and debris which it would take some considerable time for the Germans to clear out.

The German troops advanced apparently from Vive along the Dutch frontier, thus heaving their right flank protected and a practically clear country to traverse. After some three or four days of this tension in Liego, rumous began to get about that the Germans were approaching and about evening on the 20th August the Beigian soldiers retired to the forts and the Germans took possession of the town. They appeared to enter the place by arrangulacht, for the civil authorities just previous to the entry of the German troops called together the Civil Guaid and ordered them to lay down their arms. Everyone else who had arms was ordered to give them up, and there was, therefore, no resistance of any kind made when the German troops came in. Apparently also the Belgians left most of the bridges in tact in the town, for the Professor knew of only one being destroyed and that was repaired shortly afterwards by the Germans.

The troops on arrival seemed vere hungry and much fatigued; but they found ample food supplies in Liège, for they took over all the provision that had been commandeered previously by the Belgian authorities. It appeared that the authorities some little time before the German troop entered gave the people permission

to carry off what they wanted in the way of food and cattle, and people could be leading cows away Large numbers of cattle were slaughtered and great joints of fresh meat handed out to whoever cared to carry them away

#### RESISTANCE NOT EXPECTED.

The German troops, said the Professor, seemed most anxious to conciliate the Belgian people and to create as good an impression as possible. They were evidently surprised by the resistance which they had met with and had clearly not expected it. They complained bitterly of the attacks made on troops by civilians and threatened severe reprisals against any who took part in the fighting. They detained seventeen of the influential people of Liege as hostages and threatened that for every German soldier shot by the civilians one of the hostages should be shot. They adopted these stringent micasures in order to secure complete immunity from such irregular attacks. In conversation with a German officer. Professor Hamelius gathered that two women had been shot dead for attacking German troops. The Professor explained to the officer that the people were entirely ignorant of the usages of warfere and that it was owing to this ignorance that these things had occurred. "The people" said the Professor, "know no more about the laws of warfare than savages." The officer proceeded to state that when a shot was fired from a house it was immediately surrounded and an inquiry was made as to who had fired. If no one admitted having done it, the whole of the inmates were shot.

This same officer told the Professor about the demoralising effect of shispinel fire. He a limited that, though the German Army was brave and every officer and man trained not to quail before bullets, yet all the while he was argued his men forward to the attack, he himself was filled with a desire to run away, so terrifying was the effect of shiapinel upon him. The officer said it was nerve racking and absolutely unbearable. Professor Hamelius saw also several Relgian soldiers who had been subjected to a similar experience, who were partically indecides for the time being. Their nerves were entirely shattered. One man had eaten nothing for four days and could not eat, although Professor Hamelius gave him bread and butter. Another man could do nothing but stand upright with dropped jaws, mumbling to himself in an unintelligible jargon.

## POLICE GERMAN OF FICERS

The Protessor's experience of the German officers was by no means an unplement one. He found them very polite, anxious to cause as little inconvenience as possible, and the hostages which they had letained on entering the town were gradually released as they became more and more assured of the good conduct of the people. There were even some attempts at fraternising on the part of the German soldiery, for they started petting the Belgian children and referring to their own children at home. Professor Hamelius, thought that there must have been some arrangement between the Belgian authorities and the Germans by which in retern for the perceful surrender of the place the Germans proposed not to bombard the town. Twice was a bombardment begun, and considerable damage done to property, and a few people were wounded, but each time it was stopped after a short interval. The inhabitants took fright and retired to their ceilars now and again, but on the whole there were no grounds for so doing. There was no lack of food in Liege even after the arrival of the German troops. In fact, in the case of some articles of food prices were lower than those which had been fixed by the Belgian authorities.

#### BLIGHT REGARD FOR RUSSIA.

Professor Hamelius thought that very little reliance could be placed on estimates of numbers, because the Germans were constantly moving from place to place and a party of troops would be quartered in one large building one part of the day and be occupying snother a little later, so that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a correct estimate. A German officer, in the course of conversation told Professor Hamelius that the troops had not been provided with a sufficient numbers of tools for dealing with barbed were entanglements, of which there was much about, indeed, they had not expected to meet with it. This officer said, too, that the soldiers had been trained for fighting in the open and were unaccustomed to the kind of fighting they had experienced during their advance, namely, from behind hedges and round corners. Professor Hamelius sought the German officer's opinion about Russia, and his reply was they (the Germans) had not much regard for Russia. It was a colossus that could not meve itself.

# German Siege Guns.

### How Liege Forts Fell.

MR. ALBERT J. LEROY, of London, who was probably the only Englishman in Liège during the siege, reached Rotterdam during the mail week

Here a steward on the Red Star line and went to Chinee, near Liège for a holiday. He went into Longo and was asked by the mayor to help in digging entrenchments for the defence of the This he did willingly, and worked from four in the afternoon until midnight. After that he joined the Belgian Red Cross.

His opinion (says the Daily Pelegraph's Rotterdam correspondent) is that the Belgians did everything they could for the defence of Liège, but there was a deficiency in infantry that prevented them from making an effective resistance.

The bombardment of the town itself lasted only about seven hours, during which the University was reduced to ruins, the Germans having apparently unstaken the University for the Government House. He saw one shell fall in the town. It blew a house to pieces. Three forts gave in within a week of the first shots being fired. Three forts still held out, and the Germana was heing fired. Three forts still held out, and the Germans were compelled to bring great guest through the town. To do this they laid down a military railway upon which the guest were moved. running on flanged wheels about 7 ft. high

"As a sailor I have been all round the world and have never seen such large guns before. I was told by wounded officers brought to the Red Cross Hospital that these guns could not be used by the ordinary German artiflery men. They were handled by specialists from Krupps'. To silence the forts with these guns took only two hours. For one of the forts only tour shots were required."

#### RED UROSS FIRED ON

"I have seen the wounded taken from one of these forts," he said. "Their conditions was dreadful. They were blackened by explosion, and so burned and injured that they died the same night, What I wish you specially to state is that the Germans fired upon the Red Cross. I saw Red Cross wounded and dead. The Germans took their wounded from the Belgian Red Cross on the plea that they were not being well treated, although the chief medical officer had taken German officers to his own house for treatment. The last forts were silenced about fourteen or lifteen days after the Germans first came.

"I was arrested as an English spy and caprisoned tor sax days in a room at the railway station. By the soldiers I was treated very badly. They kicked me if I dated to more after I had been told to lie down on the straw and sleep. They hit me with the butts of their rifles, and all I had to eat was broad and soop. Finally I was released, and went to Liege out of which I escaped by securing in a false name a pass to go to Masstricht to buy iprovisions journey to Holland took maste hours on toot

#### PATRIOTIC UNKMPLOYED.

Mr. Leroy says that the managers of the Belgian powder factory and the firm which constructed the detences of Antworp prefused even under the threat of being snor, to work the powder factory of give up the plans of Antwerp. They were spared Belgian unem ployed refused tompting wages to work in the powder factory or dig trenches. Every night as he lay a prisoner to the calway station ten or twelve trains, each with fifty wagons, passed through carrying Gorman wounded and prisoners

He confirms the report that the Germans placed citizens before the gans to prevent them being fired upon by Belgians, whose seroplane flew over the town and discuped leathers encouraging the people in the fort to hope large would soon be retaken by the Allied forces. Only German maney is used and German spoken in Liège.



# Thrilling Story of the Gordons.

Pte. A. Black of G. Plateon 1st Gordon Highlanders, formerly railway signalman at Grant iwn, a small town on Speyside, Scotland, has made the following report to Mr. Farmer, the British Vice-Cousul at Boulogne '---

" The Gordons were in action all day on Sunday August 22nd, at Mons. On Monday we retire I to a new position, marching all On Tnesday we were in nation again and suffered considerably through the enfilading fire of German machine-guns mounted on motor-cars which eaught us in the trenches. At eleven o'clock that night the word was passed along to retire. We 'rose quietly and slipped away, warning other trenches as we went. Before starting we were told that we had a long march and were bidden to

get rid of all the weight we could. Most of us left our packs in the trenches About one or two o'clock in the morning as we were marching down a narrow road taking the sides in order to go as quietly as possible, we were fired on from a field on the left. The word passed that it was a French picket. We thought we were retiring on the French lines. Our Colonel (Col. W. E Gordon, v. c.) ordered us to line the barbe i wire fence in the field on the right hand of the road and went alone into the field on the left calling out 'Les Anglais, Les Anglais' We heard them answer him and it was evident that he was trying to make them understand, still thinking they were French While we were waiting behind the fence the Germans were getting round us on the far side. The Colonel then came back across the road and into our field and stood in front of us. We were quite helpless We stood there surrounded For a few minutes we were talking quietly in the dark asking each other what was going to happen. I heard one word "Highlanders," and then they began to shoot. I dropped at once for shelter. Darky Wilson, who had been with me all through in the trenches, said ' now we're in for it." and fell on top of me shot dead. Some tried to move off to the left, but there was no way to escape. The Germans were within three yards of us and shot straight at every man who was standing Too frightened to move. I stayed there till light came and then crawled out and looked this way and that It was like pictures you see with groups of dead men everywhere I could see the Colonel lying apart from the other men. A number of other Highlanders were making off in the distance. I ran after them and fell in with two others and together we came through to Boulogne walking the whole way

#### A DUEL IN THE AIR.

A Dutchman who has returned from Aix. la Chapelle has given to an Popular correspondent at Rotterdam the following account of an exciting three-cornered air duel fought by British, French and German aeroplanes, which ended in the flight of the German biplane as told to him by the German Flying Officer. After the battle of Mons," the officer said, " I was instructed to do some important reconnutting in the northern district of France, especially near Lille and Maubenge. I left Belgium in my Taube biplane with a mechanic. While I was flying into France I suddenly heard the noise of an aeroplane which I soon recognised as a British military Bristol biplane which had come to fight no Our first tactics were to prevent the Bristol climbing higher than us but the British machine was cleverly handled and soon was 150 yards over us. Several attempts were made by us to fly higher, but the British acroplane thecked them It was evident that each of us tenred that the other would drop bon be on him Meanwhile we had turned northward, hoping to reach German camp sefore the Englishman damaged us or forced us to land. The Bristol was coming closer and closer and we felt like a bird on which a sulture was going to pounce. I said to my mechanic. I think our last how has come. He answered with a laugh 'rather I am sure that it the Englishman had say bombs our last half hour aboard I would not be here to tell the tale but fortunately he had none He could not have mussed us and owing to his clever stearing he was about fifty yards over us. These were terrible minutes. are lour automatic ravolvers at the enemy and he cospon led vigorously. Our machine was hit several times but not in vital parts. The wings show many revolver bullet holes. We were nearing the Belgian boundary when I saw a small Bleriot monoplane come to the aid of the Bristol. The French aircraft reached 1,000 feet in no time and them began flying in ercles around its always drawing nearer. The three machines engaged in an unprecedented duel, firing revolvers continually. Our ammunition was nearly exhausted when we had reached a German camp where our terrible situation was speedily realised and our soldier were firing on the two enemy flying machines in order to cover our retreat and descent. We were saved but needless to say I did no reconnoiting work that day.



# The "Emden's "Exploits.

TONNAGE OF THE VESSELS SUNK.

The Tymeric is a steel screw steamer of 3,314 tons gross burden. She was built in 1901 by Messrs. Russel & Co., of Port Glasgow. The owners were the S. S Tymeric Co., Ld. (A. Weir & Co.).

The King Lud is a King Line steel screw steamer of 3,650 tone gross burden. She was built in 1906 by Mesars, Thompson & Sons of Sunderland for the King Line, Ltd. (Messrs. Philips, Philips & Co., Ltd., Managers.)

The Riberta (TRibera) is a steel screw steamer of 3,500 tons gross burden. She was built in 1904 by Messrs. Thompson & Sons of Sunderland for the Bolton Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.

The Fogle is a steel screw steamer of 4,147 tons gross burden. It also was built in 1902 by Mesers. Thompson for the Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd.

The Gryfevale, which is the latest Emden comedy has played the part of the Kabinga in the seizure of the Hooghly steamers, is a steamer of 4,424 tons, built in 1906 by the Grangemouth and Greenock Dockyard Company for the Greyfevale Steamship Company, 1.td

The Buresk is not classified either in Lloyd's Register or Clowes's

Naval Pocket Book

The following is a complete list of the Emden's ten victims up to date .—

			Tonnage destroyed		
Diplomat	•••	•••		7,615	
Lovat	•••	•	•••	6,000	
Clan Matheson	•••		••	4,779	
Foyle		<b>v</b>	•••	1,147	
Trabbuch	•••			4,014	
King Lud			•••	3,650	
Killin	••	•••	•••	3,544	
Ribera	•••		•••	3 500	
India	•••		•	393	
Tymeru	•••			3 314	
		Total	••	43 956	

With the Burest the German Navy has now succeeded in detaining or capturing 91 British ships. Of these the Finden is responsible for eleven (including the Burest). She has to her credit nearly one-nith of the total tomage accounted for. She still, however, has considerable lee-way to make up before she brings, the total British tomage captured to the level at which the captured. German, tomage now stands, namely 1,140,000 tons gross.

# "Komagata's" Return.

#### A TRAGIC SEQUEL.

The following official statement has been issued -

The passengers on the "Komagata Maru," who were being repatriated by the Government of India, arrived in the Hooghly on Saturday evening, September 26th. The Bengal Gove amout had been asked to arrange for their safe transport at Government expense to the Punjab, and so a special train was arranged to meet the steamer at Endge Budge on the morning of Inesday, the 29th A ber of Punjab officers and the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas with others, had not the steamer, and after some persuasion prevailed upon the men to land. This was effected about 2 P. M.; but they were still unwilling to believe the assurance of the Magistrate that they were to travel direct to the Punjab. The Mugistrate had power under Ordinance No. 5 of 1914 to compel them to follow his ristruction in this respect, but he scrupalously refrained from exercis ing his powers until he found that the men refused to enter the train and were determined to murch by road to Celcutta. He then produced the Ordinance and vidamed its terms to the leaders, but is complete disregard of his orders they proceeded on the Calcutta road and he had no sufficient term to prevent them. Troops and police were then requisitioned to stop them, and they were stopped when they had gone three or four miles. For William Duke, who had proceeded with the Grops, met them there, taxed them leader with breach of the Ordinance, and told them that what they had to say would be considered at Budge Budge whither they must courn. On this they went back without further decer, followed by the police, and at a distance by the troops.

The first special train had already gone of with about 60 men who most willingly had already gone on , and Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge-budge and produced a second special. He was actually inside the station making final arrangements when the following occurrences took place.

As soon as the party arrived at the station just after dusk Mr. Donald called for the leader with the intention of explaining the position to him. At this moment the mea suddenly became very excited, and, without warning, a hot revolver fire was opened on the police and the efficers, while others charged them with staves, knives, and even one or two swords which they had with them. The revolver fire was returned by the feur out of the posse of sergeants who alone were armed with revolvers. In a few seconds Sergeant-Major Eastwood was brought to the ground and shot in the back; Sir Frederick Halliday was wounded in the foot, Mr. Petrie was shot through both leg and arm; Mr. Humphreys was seriously injured; Mr. Lomax, assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, was fatally shot through the body, and several sergeants were badly wounded in the head. The troops were behind, and the affray was partly screened from them by the railway fencing. Also the police and officers were at first mixed up with their assailants. It was only when this front was cleared, although that may

not have taken many seconds, that the troops could be ordered to fire. Even when they did so, the noters did not desist immediately but made two or three further rushes, while a party of them occupied some shops from which they maintained a steady fire and here the majority of their casualties took place.

Sixteen of the rioters were killed as well as two innocent onlookers. In addition to the casualties mentioned above the Punjab police had one killed and six injured.

The Punjabis scattered through the surrounding villages, a certain number surrendering to the police and to picquets. An extensive combined sweeping movement is being made by the military and police to collect the rest and up to an early hour this morning 32 prisoners had been made.

The Government of Bengal deeply deplore the loss of life which has occurred. They were acting in pursuance of the openly declared intention of sending to their homes, the passengers who had suffered so much in pocket by the voyages of this ship. They were aware of the existence of a certain amount of strong political discontent amongst some of the passengers, and, in full concurrence with the Punjab Government, considered that their return to their native country should be prompt and direct. Needless to say, no one had the smallest suspic on that any of the party were armed for a despectate and unprovoked attack on British officers.



# The War Through German Spectacles.

Wild Exulting Over British "Reverse."

The official wireless messages circulated from Berlin on 29th August and received in London by the Marconi Company contain the following passages —

"The main body of the German army operating in the west entered the district of Cambrai, after advancing for nine days and gaining continuous victories.

To the south, in the Vosges, the enemy have been defeated everywhere and are now in full retreat

The troops commanded by General von Kluck repulsed the English army at Maubeuge and attacked them again to-day south of Maubeuge, where they succeeded in encircling them

"The troops commanded by Generals von Bulow and Baron von Hausen completely deteated eight French army cops and the Belgian troops between the Sambre, Namur, and Mass. The engagements lasted several days and our troops, who have passed Manbeuge, are now pursuing the French and Belgians towards the East."

#### AN IPON RING ROUND THE ALLIES,

"It is lifficult to describe the unbounded exultation of all classes when the news of the British revirse at Maubeuge reached the capital. The resentment against England is so deep that news of the surrender of the British army would be received with greater joy and satisfaction than would be news of the fall of Paris.

A portion of the British troops are reported to be shut up in Maubeuge

"The reports from hondquarters show how an iron ring is being astened around the French, English, and Belgian forces, extending from Combras to the Vosges."

("TIMES TELEGRAM.)

Vew York, August 29.

A wireless missage from Jorlin to the German Embassy in Washington says that a large number of prisoners, chiefly Turcos and British solliers, have passed through Aix la-Chapelle.

THE LAST GERMAN RESERVE CALLED UP.

The official wireless in ssages from Berliu on 29th August state that, as the men left behind to guard the lines of communication are surgently required at the front," the Kaiser has ordered the mobilisation of the last reserve, who will be employed to protect the lines of communication and to occupy Belgium.

## The Russian Defeat.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN "VI FORS."

The German official wireless mossage received in London on 31st August says -

"The news of a German victory over the Russian forces has been received with great rejucing at Konsberg, where it is hoped that the invaders will be speedily cleared from East Prussia. Hamburg citizens have contributed 200,000 marks to the fund for the relief of East Prussian refugees.

"It is reported from Vienza that the battle with the main Russian force has not yet been decided, but some estimate of the extent of General Bankal's victory at Krasnik may be gauged. After the heroic storming of the Russian position, strongly established smorg the highest of Nieder Zwithnaduza, the Austrian troops were successful in again defeating the Russians already thrown trok at Krasnik together with their reinforcements, consisting altogether of ten divisions and six other corps. The battle m still in full awing, and the Austrian position is favourable

## 80,000 Prisoners in East Prussia

(Officially circulated through the German wireless station and received by the Marcom Company.)

Beilin, Sept 1. The Russian defeat at Ortelsburg is described by the war cor respondent of the "Lokalanzeiger The variable hature of the country and the extended line of operations made the maintenance of an unbroken front impossible. The right wing of the German army was near Soldan and Gilgenburg and the left wing near Allenstein, Waitendurg, and Bischofsburg, the centre being at Hohenstein The Russians made Wartenburg, and Bi choisburg, the centre and the effect of their heavy artiflery fire was to reduce the northern part of the town to ruins. They eventually succeeded in breaking through but a movement by the German troops on the right through Weiden berg and on the left through Passenheim was successfully carried out This operation enabled the army completely to encircle the Russians who where made prisoners

The reported victory in the East by the army commanded by General von Hindenburg is of greater importance than was at hist supposed, 80,000 prisoners, including two general commanders, having The Russian troops in the north of East Prussia have been made. lingun to withdraw

160 GUNS CALLUBED.

Major General Holor, Deputy Chief of the Austrian General Staff, has issued the following communication "After a weeks heavy fighting in the plains between Zomes and Tyszowce, the Austrian army under General Auftenberg achieved a complete vectory One hundred and sixty guns have been captured and the Russians are retreating through the Berg. The forces attacking Lubbin are meeting with uninterrupted success. In East Galicia Lemberg is still in our possession, but the situation there is difficult on a count of the vastly superior Russian forces

### Berlin Correspondent's Description

The war correspondent of the "Berliner Tagebiet," describes in triumphant tone the victory over the Russians on the east traction, in which it is officially claimed that 70 000 prisoners were tak in and all the Russian sitillery. He says

We arrived in Hohenstein, a triumly town of 30,000 inhabitants But matered of kindliness, was reigns here in all its terribleness. Everything lies in ruins, nothing romans standing Here heavy clouds of smoke wreath their way towards the sky there the flames dart forth, sending out an uniteriable heat. Dead Russians lie in the streets next to dead cattle. The postilential or can scarcely be borns. For three days the Russians have kept house here, now they are hunted out. Our heavy artiflers, which is working on tally, made the r farewell very warm for them. Holden away in cellars and barricaded, there were still Russians here who traiterously shot dead a few men of the Landweln (" Land Defence" frace). These murderers were shot.

The mixed Landwehr brigade bote itself remarkably weil hy Hohenstein. They had to withstand the first onset of the Russians, who wanted to break through towards the north west but the heavy artillery intervened. The way along which we are juding was that taken by the Landwebr, supported by the adjoining division on the right, and northwards by the Army Corps coning from Allenstein.

After a heavy fight the Russians were hurled backwards and many thousands made priseners. Tuns and untraillenses also fell into The Russians were pushed back eastwards our hands in numbers. against the lakes

At the same time the army corps stationed to the south of the Landwehr struck into the fierce struggle with a strong right wing. Northwards from the I andwehr division other strong sections of our troops rushed on to the attack by way of Allenstein, Wurtemberg, and Bischofsberg, the left wing, advancing through Tassenheim, was, especially, very strong. Thus the Russians were fallen upon on three, almost on four, sides and driven into the marshes and lakes. At the same time, it must be remembered that the enemy were in greatly superior force. It was through clever operations that the successes were obtained, and also, of course, through the wonderful bravery of all our troops, who thus achieved an unbeard of feat.

On Sunday fighting continued with a Russian army corps which had retired. Near Neidenburg the heaviest fighting raged, and partly in the woods, the Germans maintaining the upper hand.

What our troops can endure was shown by the separate sections of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, almost without exception reserve formations, who passed through Hohenstein in the afternoon. The soldier bestrode their horses with wonderful vigour, the marching was fine, the spirit was good, notwithstanding all the wearying work which they had been through.

(RELIER'S CORRESPONDENT.)

Amsterdam, Sept 4 r Zeitung," describing The war correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the defeat of the Russians in the battle of Hohenstein G.lgenburg-Ortelsburg, says that by this victory the five or six Russian army corps which had entered the southern parts of Eastern Pruspia have been completely routed.

#### The Advance on Paris.

The chief teature in the official wireless message circulated from Berlin yesterday is the disclosure, that the Germans are not now pressing the advance on Paris, but that their main forces have turned south against the French and British armies on the Marne

(Received by the Marconi Company)

Bealin, Sept, 4.

German troops are closing up the north-eastern side of Paris English cavalry divisions were again defeated yesterday at Scalis. 20 kilometres north-east of Paris

English and Urench troops have been put to dight between

Paris and Elienus, and are retreating across the Marie.
French troops between Rheims and Verdun are also in retreat and they are endeavouring to cross the Marie.

Such French troops as attempted to resist our advance northwest of Verdun were defeated

Conde, La Fere, and Laon have been captured without any resistance, and all the outpost forts in the north of France, with the exception of Manbouge, are now in our possession. The attack on Rheims has been commenced, and cavalry under the command of General Colonel Kluck are making raids in the direction

The western army has passed the Anne line and continues its advance towards the Marne, which has already been reached by advance guards. The enemy are withdrawing across the Marne before the advance of the troops commanded by General Co'onels Kluck, Bullow, and Hansen, and the Duke of Wurtemberg. They are till holding out in strongly fortified position against the armes of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and General Colonel Heeningen.

The two last-named armier are on the frontier of Lorraine and Alvace |

## The Kaiser Addresses the Soldiers.

The Kaiser left the Crown Prince at Sorbey, near Metz, and motored to the region in which Prince Oscar is situated, were he adressed the regiment during the evening. The moon shone from a clear sky over the some where the Emperor delivered his speech to the accompanion of guns booming in the distance at Verdun. The singing of the National Author brought an impressive gathering to a close.

It may now be disclosed that Austrian motor-batteries, which consist if two 12-in, guns mounted on automobiles, have been a superating with the German heavy artillery in the work of reducing the northern fortresses. The mobility and accuracy of the aim of these guns have been highly praised by the headquarters staff. (These guns are also described as rendering excellent service in the fighting round Givet as well as at Namur.)

Lieutenauts Zalin and Rheinhardt, of the Aeril Fleet, have been awarded Iron Crosses for the distinguished achievements.

#### Kaiser in the Field.

In the official German messages circulated from Berlin by wireless and sent out by the Marconi Company the most unexpected piece of news was the statement that the French centre, consisting of about ten army corps, was defeated on 2nd September between Rheims and Verdun. The following are the portions of the messages relating to the operations in France:-

Berlin, 1st Sept. The following deepatch was sent by Quartermaster General von Stein from the main Headquarters on August 31 (Monday):—

"An army corps commanded by General Colonel Klück repelled a flank attack undertaken by a week French ferce in the

neighbourhood of Cembles.

- "General Colonel Bulow's troops defeated a superior French force at St. Quentin after having previously captured an English infantry battalion in the course of the advance.
- "Elsewhere the troops commanded by General Colonel Hausen forced back their opponents in the direction of the Aisne, near Rethel.
- "In face of a superior hostile force the Duke of Wurtemberg's army was compelled to withdraw across the Meuse, but it regained its position later, and is now advancing on the Aisne Les Ayvelles (?) fortress has fallen.

"Another section of the army, commanded by the Crown Prince, is advancing across the Mause"

About ten French army comps, comprising the centre of the opponents' army, were defeated yesterday between Rheims and Verdun, French sorties from the latter place being repulsed. The pursuit is being continued to-day. The Kaiser was with the Orown Prince's army during the battle, and passed the night in the midst of his troops

This message was signed by Quartermaster (teneral Von Stein.

# BRITISH PRISONERS' DEMBANGUE. ("TIMES" TELEGRAM)

Copenhagen, 2nd Sept
The German press is making a great outery about the sinking
of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by the Highflyer on the
ground that it occurred whilst she was at anchor in the neutral
territorial waters of the Spanish colony of Rio del
Oro

British prisoners have arrived at Munster camp, in the Province of Hanover, from France, also some Belgians and French. The British make a very favourable impression compared with the rest, but are exceedingly downcast.

#### Anger of the Germans.

The official wireless message from Berlin has the following in regard to Belgium:--

Berlin, Sept 5.

Four Belgian divisions from Antwerp made an attack upon our connections in the direction of Brussels yesterday and the day before. The Belgians, however, were driven back by the troops which we had left behind

The Belgian population are taking part in the battles almost everywhere, and the most severe steps have been taken for the suppression of these bands of franctireurs.

The safeguarding of the lives of provisional halting-places has up to the present been left to the army, but, as the men left behind for this purpose are integrity required at the front, his Majesty has ordered the mobilisation of the last reserve. The latter will be employed to protect lines of communication and to occupy Belgium, which country, now under German administration, will be used to supply the requirements of the army and so relieve our home resources.

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" Louvain has been bitterly panished for the civilian uprising, which has now been almost quelled.

In the village of Dalheim (Lorraine); the German troops were fired on from behind, and the village was therefore razed to the ground

Herr Just, a former Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner to investigate and to report on atrocities perpetrated by the Belgians upon the Germans.

## The Reichstag and the Navy.

The wireless messages officially circulated from Berlin contains the following passages --

Berlin, Sept. 7.

It is reported that fear of the German fleet has caused great alarm in English seaport towns. In Hartlepool torpedo nets are set in front of the docks every evening, and elsewhere round the coasts the nervousness occasioned by German mines is said to be indescribable. The enrolment of recruits for the British army is proceeding slowly, and from one town of 700,000 inhabitants not more than 100 men reported themselves, the majority of them being tramps. The mation has not been permitted to learn the real situation at the seat of war.

The "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" denies the statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons that the German official report dealing with the exchange of telegrams passing between England and Germany previous to the outbreak of war omitted an important telegram. A conference between members of the Reichstag was held to demonstrate that the representatives entitled to speak our being? If the entire population are prepared to stake the whole strength, of the nation in the present conflict. The meeting advised the Secretary of the Admirally that it would approve of all measures which the Admiralty deemed it desirable to adopt. The meeting especially expressed its readiness to guarantee the necessary sums required for the immediate replacement of loss slips and the immediate execution of all measures adopted in 1912: It further undertook to guarantee the immediate construction of adoptions of all measures adopted in 1912: It further undertook to guarantee the immediate construction of adoptions of all measures adopted in 1912: It further undertook to guarantee the immediate construction of adoptions of an adopted in 1915. A manifesto embodying these resolutions was drawn up and aigned by the following—Paseche, Baion Gamp, Eraber, Groeber, Wiemer, Count Westarp, Schultz, and Bromberg.

# False News.

"The Times" Amiens Despatch.

"It is a pitiful story I have to write Would to God it did not fall to me to write it."

Thus the Times of yesterday, in an article which it words mean anything at all, stated that the British Force in France was not obly defeated but routed. To say that London was stuffied is but to give a faint impression of the way the news was received. Mell looked at each other in hopeless silence; women sought was nother to company for consolation. And then, later in the afterior, which an official statement from the Press Bureau, which was a complete and absolute denial of the story published in the Times, as the following extracts show —

Our small British force could not stand before a volume so powerful, so immense. It has been scattered all over the countity, so I learn from officers—staff officers among them—and men met here and there—Times

The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted, and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious losses and under the heaviest artillery fire.

Reinforcements amounting to double the loss sustained have already joined. Every gun has been replaced, and the Army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunting ed spirit.—The Press Bureau.

Still later in the day the Press Bureau issued another statement that it has not thought it necessary to forbid the publication of messages...provided that such messages neither grave away military organisations nor the position of the troops"

What I want to know, and what everybody in Britain will want to know, is: Is it not the duty of the Press Bureau to stop the publication of false news of such a grave character !

For spreading a he to the effect that the Black Watch had been cut up a man was cent to prison. Is not a published statement that the British Ariny "is scattered all over the country" more serious than the verbal rumour that a regiment has been cut up?

The Press Bureau owes not only a duty to the Army and Navy, but also to the Nation This may not be the official view, but it is the view of the mothers of our soldiers.

Only fools expected an easy victory, only fools will be dismayed even if the worst has happened. Against a foe so skilful and brave as Prussia, a foe able to play with such vast masses of men, and so reckless in their playing, our losses are bound to be enormous. When the shock comes we must brace ourselves to stand it, but we have a right to demand that the Press Bureau shall do everything possible to safeguard us from false news.

The real news is grave enough. Reinforcements must be poured into France every Briton with a pair of stout legs, at hand to hold a ride and an eye to see Prussian must enlist—must enlist at once!

Your business can wait, your homes have only the second call. Your country wants you now.

On the grave of every one of our valuant comrades lie three Germans, and so, though the Allies are retreating and retreating, though they may have to retreat to the Pyrenees and the sca, we shall win in the end if there is a Briton left in France to help our Allies to strike the blow. If all our young men do their duty Britain can raise an army of a million, two million men. We shall want every one of them.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

#### Question in the Commons

The following question was asked in the House of Commons on Sist August.

M. Llewellya Williams (L—Carmarthen District) asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the "Times" on Sunday published despatches from two correspondents, to the effect that the army had met with defeat and disaster, that British regiments had been broken to bits, and that the Secretary for War during the day issued a reassuring bulletin contradicting these sensational messages, and that the Fress Bureau warned the public against such statements "because there are no correspondents at the front, and information is derived at second and third hand from persons who are often in no condition to tell coherent stories, and are without the perspective necessary to construct or to understand the general situation"; and, whether, having regard to the untold pain and anxiety—(cheers)—caused by the dissemination of such misleading statements, the Government will not return to the time-honoured practice of this country and allow press correspondents to accompanions army to the front. (Laughter and Opposition cries of "No.")

Mr. Asquith (Prime Minister) It is impossible too highly to sommend the patriotic reticence of the press as a whole—(cheers) from the beginning of the war up to the present. The publication to which my hon, friend refers would appear to be a very regrettable exception, and I trust it will not recur I doubt whether my hon, friend's suggestion is the best way under the altered condition of modern warfare of dealing with the matter. The Government feel, after the experience of the last two weeks, that the public is entitled to prompt and authentic information of what has happened at the front, and they are making arrangements which they hope will be more adequate. (Chears)

adequate. (Cheers.)

Lord R. Cecil (U-Hitchin) Were these despatches published in the "Times" and other papers yesterday submitted to the Press Censor and passed?

Mr Asquith . They were

## Question in the Lords.

Viscount Halifax asked on 31st August whether the attention of the Government had been called to communications professing to come from the seat of war, published in the "Times" of Sunday, which were calculated to cause distress and slarm, and which were apparently not justified by the facts (('heers.)

The Lord Chancellor replied that attention had been called to the articles in question—very reprehensible articles and articles inconsistent with the facts. (Cheers.) The press had acted very loyally in carrying out arrangements which were thought out long before the war and which have been carried out since, and the Government had no cause to complain with some slight exceptions. But the article of the previous day was a most regrettable incident "I believe there must be some explanation of it," he added "Sunday editions come out sometimes when those reponsible are not on the spot. I have every hops the incident will not be repeated, and that the loyalty which the press has shown—a loyalty which has been very great—will be observed in the future generally." If more of these things happened it might be necessary to consider asking Parliament for exceptional powers to deal with such cases (Cheers.)

Meanwhile the Government were taking steps to supply as fully as they could, and in a more adequate form than had been possible up to the present, a narrative of events from day to day founded on direct information from the seat of war which would satisfy the legitimate public desire to know what was going on.

## The "Times" and the Press Bureau.

The Press Association has received the following statement from the editor of the 'Times'.

"Mr. Asquith's statement to the House of Commons this aftermoon renders it necessary to make clear the position of the "Times"
in publishing yesterday the despatch which has provoked so much
criticism in other new-papers to day. The despatch, which reached
the office of the "Times" in the early hours of Saturday evening,
was from the pen of an experienced and trustworthy correspondent
who has seen fighting in many parts of the world, and is not in
the least likely to be deceived by idle rumours. As such it was
necessarily treated with serious consideration by the editorial
staff of the "Times," and in accordance with instructions was at
once submitted to the official Press Bureau.

"The Press Rureau retained the message about three hours before returning it. When it again reached the office of the Times' certain passages containing references to the correspondent's routes had been deleted. Other passages and embellishments, however, had been added by the head of the Press Bureau, who further conveyed an intimation that in its new form the despatch was approved for publication. "In these circumstances the editorial staff of the 'Times,' who were astonished at the decision of the Press Bureau and had made no arrangements for publishing the message, came not unnaturally to the conclusion that it was the wish of the Government that it should appear.'

#### The "Times" on its Defence.

The Press Association has received from the "Times" a further statement regarding the despatch from Amiens published in the "Times" of Sunday last. In the course of this statement it is said ---

"In the first place we have been attacked for lack of judgment, for irresponsible conduct, for subordinating public to private interests. In reply we are content to point to the past history and present position of this journal. We enjoy, as we have enjoyed for five generations, the confidence of Englishmen and the respect of the world. This confidence has not been earned by the methods now being attributed to us in such attacks as the successful in all branches of public life are accustomed to disregard. The sense of responsibility handed down from the wars of Napoleon through every great moment in our history for a hundred years has only been quickened, as we may well ask the public to believe, by the present crisis in our national destiny."

In regard to the despatch in question the "Times" says:--

"We not only obtained leave to publish it—we were definitely requested in writing to do so by the head of the Press Bureau. With such a request before us we should have failed in our public duty if we had withheld the despatch from publication. If that despatch was in accordance with the knewledge which was in hands of the military authorities at the time of its receipt by the Censor then he was justified in passing it and in urging its publicity. If it was exaggerated, distorted, as is now maintained, the Censor who urged its publicity made an error of judgment. Time will reveal the truth. In either event our hands are clean."

#### The "Times" and the Press Bureau in Parliament.

Sir A. Markham (Notts. Mansfield, Min.).—I am not going to refer to the subject after the Prime Minister's speech, but before he leaves the House I wish to draw his attention to what I am sure after the autement he made at question time he will regret. A question was asked with regard to the unfortunate article that appeared in The Times yesterday and gave every one in the country cause for the gravest anxiety. I have just had put into my hands a copy of the Livening News of this date 6.80 edition, in which the following appears in the stop-press:—

The Times and the Press Consor.

"We have received the following statement from the Editor of The Times ----

"Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons this aftermoon renders it necessary to make quite clear the position of The Times in lipublishing yesterday the dispatch which has provoked so much criticism in other newspapers to-day.

"The dispatch, which reached the office of "The Times" in the sariy hours of Saturday evening, was from the pen of an experienced and trustworthy correspondent who has seen fighting in many parts of the world and is not in the least likely to be deceived by idle rumours. As such it was necessarily treated with serious consideration by the editorial staff of "The Times," and, in accordance with instructions, was at once submitted to the Official Press Bureau.

"The Press Bureau retained the message for about three house before returning it. When it again reached the office of "The Pimes" certain passages, containing references to the correspondent's route, had been deleted. Other passages and embellishments, however, had been added by the head of the Press Bureau, who further conveyed an intimation that, in its new form, the dispatch was approved for publication.

"In these circumstances the editorial staff of "The Times," who were astenished at the decision of the Press Bureau and had made no arrangements for publishing the message, came, not unnaturally, to the conclusion that it was the wish of the Government that it should appear."

The Prime Minister was very severe, and rightly so, I think, with regard to a statement being published which caused so much intense feeling and agony to the people of this country yesterday, but a grave responsibility rests on the Press Bureau.

The hon, member proceeded to take exception to the constitution of the Bureau. The right hon, member for the Walton Division was at its head, and his brother, the hon, member for Warrington, was appointed secretary, and he had letters from newspaper editors who complained that the hon, member for Warrington acted more like a

Staff Officer of the Kaiser in his dealings with the Press Phe Prime Minister had stated his intention of going to the country to appeal to every able-bodied man to take up arms but he would do a far greater service to that end if he placed the Bureau in a position to enable the country to take a human interest in what was going on He thought that the Government should have placed a Minister of the Crown in charge of the Bureau

## "KILLING RECRUITING."

The action of the Government in silencing information was killing recruiting in the country (Some dissent.) The right hon member for Walton had done his best in a very difficult position and had in the most patriotic manner offered his services to the Government, and he was sure that the Government appreciated the work that he had done. The editor of a large London daily paper had told him that they had to thank the right hon, gentleman for much of the information that they had received. The real fact of the position was that they had to-day at the War Office in I ord Kitchener a gentleman who had the full confidence of the country, but who was not in touch with Parliamentary institutions. The idea of Lord Kitchener was that all information should be held back from the public. He might be a great soldier, but he did not understand Parliamentary institutions and that the human element was what the public desired Everybody who had any sort of military command seemed to think that the civil power must be subordinate to the military power. But in his view the civil power must always be the predominant power, and on that account the appointment of a soldier as head of the War Office was undesirable. In many cases the action of the Censor was incomprehensible. It could not be explained by the necessity of preventing the publication of information that might be useful to the enemy. The "Evening News" made the statement be useful to the enemy The "Evening News" made the statement that an engagement took place between blank and blank near blank. (Laughter.) Surely the suppressed particulars were already well known to the Germans If it were necessary to have a Press Bureau at all, and he felt convinced now that its institution was a mistake, a Cabinet Minister should be placed at the head of it.

Mr. Asquith - I have no responsibility of my own for the Press Bureau, nor does it fall within the administrative sphere of any Cabinet Minister. All my colleagues are at this moments so fully occupied that I should be sorry in the public interest to add to the labours of any one of them.

Sir A. Markham thought it absolutely essential that the Piess Bureau should be strengthened by the appointment of a Cabinêt Minister as its head, assisted by Lord floberts and Lord Charles Beresford, and three trained journalists. The Bureau, as at present constituted, had not the confidence of the country. 'The Times' had well said that the time was passed when a great and free democracy would consent to go to war in the dark. It was necessary that the full light of the Press should be thrown on the conduct of the war. Otherwise we might have mismans.rement similar to that which occurred in the Crimean War.

He lived at Shornoliffe, where troops strived wounded from the front on Saturday last. There were men in hospital there who stated that after they were wounded they were placed in trains, by chance or otherwise, which took days and days to reach the point of embarcation for this country. No food whatever was supplied to them during a three days' journey in France, and they had to get applies or what other food they could at the station side. On their arrival at Boulogue there was no organization to dress wounds or give first aid. Even when they reached Folkestone there was not even the Red Cross or any organization to dress the wounds of the men, many of whom had kept their boots on for days. (Interruption.)

Mr. Tenant said he hoped these statements were exaggeration. There was a large hospital at Folkestone, and it was improbable that there would be no Red Cross.

Sir A Markham said his statement was that there had been no preparation for the arrival of the sounded By good chance Colonel Wilson, in command of the Medical Corps at Folkestone, went to meet them. The hon, member added that he would communicate to the War Office a number of other cases

Mr. H. Lawson (Mile End, Opp) considered the attack on the head of the Bureau most unfair and very ill informed When the war broke out it was intended that the newspaper Press should be represented at the front by authorized correspondents, and it was not the fault of his right hon. Friend nor of the Secretary for War that this was not done It was in deference to the protests of our Allies He foresaw that the result would take the place of narratives of facts. When the Press Bureau was organized it was not intended that it should take on itself to supply a full narrative of events to the public, but merely that a consorship should be exercised on what should appear, and that bulletins should be issued. His right hon, friend had suddenly been called upon to organize a new service, and he had a certain amount of light from

official dispatches it was largely because he had insisted on this so far as he could. He was sure there had been an improvement in the Bureau and he believed the public could look forward to a better supply of news in the future. As the Press Bureau had been hardly tried, so also had been the newspapers themselves. They had been inundated with stories coming from all quarters of what had happened, and they had had to pick and choose, and perhaps the very existence of the Bureau had made them a little less careful than they otherwise would have been. The Government and the country were under great obligation to the right hon and learned member for Walton for the way he had worked an essentially empirical experiment which might result in a better system being set up.

Mr Price (Aberdeen, N., Min.) said war was not waged for the benefit of the Press. In his opinion it would be quite sufficient for the public information if they had three editions a day. The real authority must be concentrated in the Wai Office at the present time, and they had to submit to it. Even members of Parliament had to take a third place for a short time.

Mr T P. () Connor (Laverpool, Scotland, Nat.) thanked the right hon and learned gentleman the head of the Press Bureau for the courtesy with which he had received every suggestion made to him and for the improvements he had carried out.

Mr Peto (Wilts, Devizes, Opp.) said he had felt indignation to read the letters in The Times, particularly in the night edition, printed alongside the official version of what had happened. He was indignant to see in a newspaper like The Times the headline in large print. Broken British Regiments,' and then a little smaller. Untarnished Honour of our Troops. As if anyone required the assurance of T. a. Lones that the honour of our troops was untarnished. Would it not be wise to take powers during the currency of the war to suppress altogether the publication and sale of any newspaper which printed articles at all comparable to those which created such alarm and distress the previous day.

Mr Llewelyn Williams thought the Bureau had been rather too anxious to censor some of the messages. Lord Kitchener said that our troops, excepting one cavalry regiment, had not been molested since Wednesday. Why, therefore, was not the country told of the issue of that glorious fight on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday of last week? He believed that unless the Government allowed Press correspondents to go to the front there would be a constant repetition of the sort of thing that had pained the country so much

Lord R Cecil, (flitchin, Opp.) thought that much of the criticism of the Press Bureau disclosed the absence of a sense of proportion in those from whom it came. When we were fighting desperately for our lives the question whether a particular statement was or was not published in the Press was relatively of very little importance. They had been told that if regiments were seriously cut up the names of the regiments ought to be given, but for his part he could imagine more cruel than to publish the names before there was a probability of the issue of the casualty lists. That, he held, was exactly the kind of information which the Press Bureau should prevent. While he regretted the publication of the alarmist article in The Times on Sunday he dissociated hisself completely from the criticism passed upon the action of his right hon-friend, who, he felt convinced, had discharged his duty with ability, judgment, and tact

#### MR F. E. SMITH'S REPLY.

M. F. E. Smith (Liverpool, Walton) .- I hope the House will think it reasonable if I explain at the outset with reference to some criticism which has been made on the constitution of the Bureau, that certainly I never sought an office which I was well aware would mean many antagonisms, much invidiousness, and much that would involve every day the expenditure of almost more hours than ever I worked in the course of a somewhat busy life Let me give the House an indication of what the general character of the difficulties has been There was not in existence at the time the war broke out any coercive machinery of any kind by which the publication in the Press of matter injurious to the public service could be presented it was anticipated that it might be desirable that some greater discretion should be shown in the Press in dealing with certain public matters a committee was created, and on that cominities there at the representatives of the great newspapers of the country and also representatives of the War Office and Admiralty. Discussions took place from time to time and indications were given by the representatives of the War Office and the Admiralty respectively of the matters with which it was not thought desirable that the Press should deal. With the outbreak of war it was realized that the system was loose, and it became clear that some new method of controlling the Press must be devised. The censorship in this country has been a dual system, and the quality of the system has been responsible for a great deal of the criticism which has been made and a great deal of the undoubted inequality of treatment. will give an illustration. The House will be aware that all the cables

go out of the country from different offices. I decreas there are some 10 or 12 offices from which outgoing Press cables are delivered. It is of course necessary - it his not been necessary up to the presentthat at every one of those offices there should be a trained band of censors ready at every moment of the day and night to examine the Press cubles which are sent abroad and to form a judgment on their propriety or impropriety. That means an enormous staff of some 80 or 90 censors. The work this staff is doing is difficult and novel, and it would be impossible to suppose that 80 or 90 men working on standards which are not always the same should invariably reach the same conclusions, and this is the explanation of a great many of the inequalities of which complaints have been made in the last few days Mr. Smith described a relieuse that was in contemplation for abolishing the necessity for a duel consersiup, and testified to the ready co-operation of the Press in the administration of the Bureau ing explained the system at work, he said that many of the criticisms that had been made were based on a misunderstanding Complaint had been made that The Times was permitted to publish the ever-hauling of the liner Galician by the German armed cruiser four or five days before the other newspapers. That was due to the assump tion by The Times that the reasons for witholding the publication of the news that the enemy would be informed that His location was known were no longer in force , in that The Times was perfectly right; but they ought to have informed him of their intended action so that he might have set the news free for all newspapers at the same time Regarding the complaint of insufficient information he had received nothing from the War Office or the Admiralty of importance or public interest which had not been instantly published In regard to the conservhip, he said that Lord Kitchener had considered most carefully and patiently every consideration which the mind of a layman could suggest against the necessity of a particular prohibition.

#### " THE TIMES" MESHAGES.

The right hon, and learned gentleman continued .- Now I pass to the circumstances connected with the articles which appeared in The Times and the Weekly Dispatch on Sunday. Up to Sunday morning many criticisms had been against the Bureau on its consoring side. It was stated that we were suppressing international information in the publication of which there was no harm To-day a different criticism is made. It has been stated that the articles in question—and for all I knew it may be true—that the articles in question were in the Bureau for some hours before they were dealt with. Those were just the hours in which the greatest pressure comes for all the newspapers. I think the papers in ques tion The Times the Daily Mail and the Weekly Dispatch ... were hardly dealt with I think I had better make the association of the individual papers clear. It was a Daily Mail message which appeared in the Weekly Dispatch, because the latter paper is published on Sunday I will tell the House canddly why I think the papers in question were hardly deals with. From the moment the Bureau came into existence no two papers have be-haved better or more loyally to the wishes of the War Office and Admiralty than The Times and Daily Mail. I should not single them out because it would be invidious to do so seeing that all the papers behaved well-but for the fact that they have been she papers behaved well—but for the fact that they have been subjected to so much criticism the statement made by the correspondent presented an accurate picture of what ad taken place I think it would be difficult to contend that it would have been light under any circumstances to stop the article. Of course, the message, which had been received in perfect good taith by The Times, really showed on the face of it that it was the message of a man who was speaking from hear-say and without direct contact with the front 1 myself examined the article, certain references were excised, and it was returned with my own initials upon it, and I take the responsibility of having returned it, initialled by me in the shape in which is appeared in the paper. I think now that if one had known everything that was going to happen, and perhaps had had a little more time to give to every important article which was clamouring for attention, it would have been better if I had written a note to the editor asking him to consider whether quite apart from the legal powers which I possessed, it was a wise article to publish. I think now it would have been much better if I had done so I have no doubt, too, that if I had done so be would have suppressed the article altegether. The only observation I will make on the communication made by The Times to the Evening News to-night is equally that it might have been well if they had conveyed to me, when they sent the message, the fact that they had already a doubt in their cwn mind as to whether, apart from the censorship, it was a wise article to publish. The Tines and the Daily Mind, as I have sent the been specially active in ec-operating with me, and I am most anxious that they should be fairly treated in the matter.

An How. Manuage asked whether the right hen, gentleman." made any addition to the article.

Mr. F. E. Shits .-- I have been asked by Lord Kitchener as far as possible to assist his object, which was, of course, to obtain recruits. In these circumstances I suggested that a reference might be made at the end of the article to the fact that what was wanted was reinforcements, and still more reinforcements, that and that alone was the nature of the addition made. I am most anxious that it should be clearly understood that I acquit of responsibility the editors of The Times and the Daily Mail. They received this news They received this news believing it to be true, and the discretion I exercised was a discretion to the effect that on the face of it was a report that only purported to come from a gentleman who was not at the heart of things, and furthermore I took the view that it did not come in conflict with the rules laid down

The right hon. gentleman concluded by referring to difficulties encountered by an entirely new organization and by assuring the House that so long as he was connected with its administration he would grudge neither time nor labour in considering every interest that could be brought forward as one in which the

public were concerned

Mr. Mr.KERNA said there had been no attempt to attack the right hon, gentleman, whose great ability, knowledge, and exertions had been given to the service of the Government with the greatest personal generosity and with sonsiderable sacrifice to himself. (Cheers.) With such suppression as everybody recognized is reasonable all the information which had been received had been published

Mr. Lawson - Can the right hon. gentleman tell the house whether authorized correspondents are to be allowed at the front.

Mr McKnnna said there was no change of policy in that

respect.

Mr. TENNANT told the house that there were ample preparations for dealing with the wounded in the field, and that when it became known that there were some wounded at Folkestone who had crossed from Boulogne emergency measures were immediatelytaken at that port, Several Red Cross men who had returned had expressed admiration at the completeness of the arrangements.

Mr. MACCALLUM Scot (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Min.) pointed out that the article which had been so much criticized was not only passed by the Bureau, but its publication was encouraged, and that it.

was made the basis of an appeal for additional recruits
Mr. Sherwell (Huddersfield Min.) objected to the apparently unequal treatment that the Bureau had extended to various journals. At the outset of the war the Admiralty asked the newspapers not to publish the shipping news, but The Times and the Philly Mail had persisted in publishing it and were doing se to-day.

Dillow (Mayo, H., Nat.) said that the great scandal Mr of the publication of the article in The Times had been intensified and increased by the amazing statement of the Press Censor The Times was placed in a position of discrimination, if not by the Press Bureau at least by other State Departments He had read the extermely able and interesting articles by The Times Military Correspondent and said that they were based on information that was not open to the public. That was a monstrous state of things, and most unjust and unfair to the other newspapers, which hid exhibited extraordinary self-restraint and self denial to meet the wishes of the Government,

# Published at the Request of Mr. F. E. Smith.

The Times on September 1st published the following statement:

On Sunday last we published in a special edition a despatch from a Special Correspondent at Amiens which has been the subject of much discussion and has exposed the Times to attacks in the newspaper press and in Parliament. We desire, therefore, to make a plain statement of the facts as to the receipt, censorship, and publieation of this message

The despatch was written at Amiens early on Saturday morning by a member of our staff who has known the horrors of war in many parts of the world and has often risked his life in the service of this journal. He is a trained journalist, accustomed to sift fact from fiction, and is specially fitted by experience for the duties which he is now undertaking.

The despatch reached the Times office by special courier early on Saturday evening. The extreme gravity of its contents was at once apparent to the Fditor and to the Chief of the Foreign Department to whom it was referred. A discussion took place, and it was agreed that, although it must be referred to the Censer at once, it was highly improbable, on the assumption that the news was true, that the authorities would allow it to be published except in the form of an official announcement.

The fact that the despatch was retained by the Censor for three hours without comment seemed to confirm this view; and all preparations for issuing the edition without it were made. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, however, our messenger returned from the Censor with the despatch, and with a signed memorandum from the Head Censor.

Certain passages from the despatch had been out out, other passages which we had ourselves crossed out as undesirable for various reasons were marked stet with the Censor's initials, and fresh sentences, summarising the effect of the news and pointing its noral, were inserted. The despatch in fact had been carefully edited for publication

The memorandum accompanying it is marked "Private" and we are therefore debarred from publishing it without the writer's consent. We are entitled, however, to say that in it Mr. F. E. Smith, over his signature, begged us to publish it in the form in which he returned it. With this document before us we could no longer hope that our correspondent had been misled, and we published it in accordance with the fit al request.

At 3-40 on Sunday afternoon the War Office issued, through the Press Bureau, the far more hopeful and satisfactory account of the battle which we reproduced yesterday, and later a post-cript was added, on the same authority, warning the public to accept "with extreme caution" such despatches as the one it had be good as to publish Newseares. Comean

A number of newspapers vesterday morning and evening commented severely on the publication of the desputch. The facts related above cannot have been before the writers, for we received no inquiries as to our authority for publishing. One paper, for example, informs its readers that the Censor "merely excised names of regiments and places," and proceeds to lecture the Times on the duty of journalists.

Another paper refers to the despatch as a "disgraceful outburst", snother convicted us of 'a grave error of judgment" in obeying the argent request of the Censor, a third praises the contion and judgment of Mr Smith, who arged us to publish the document which it denounces as untiue and successored, and a fourth accure us of deliberately inflicting "needless agonies" on the public mind. Now that these and other rewspapers have been informed that the Censor not only passed the despatch in question, but arged us to publish it, we assume that written spologies will reach us in due source.

#### IN PARLIAMENT.

The subject was raised, as will be seen from our report, in both Honses of Parliament yesterday by members who were unacquainted with the fact related above, which would have been placed in their disposal had they taken the simple precaution of majoring at our office. Mr. Asquith referred to the publication as its very regrettable exception, to the patriotic reticence of the press. In reply to this we may observe that we should have been only to lad to withhold the massage if we had not been unsed to pith should by the official authorised by the Government to ac so

In the House of Lo ds the ford Chancellor also will rred to the article as regrettable, and suggested that its publication was due to the fact that 'Sunday editions come out sometimes when those responsible are not on the spot.' Such is not the practice of the Times. In the evening in the House of Commons Mr. F. E. Smith made a statement on the subject which is fully reported alsowhere. The difficulties of his no time are recognised nowhere more clearly than in the office, but i the despatch was not accurate, or at least consistent with the known facts, no special planding instiffes his begging as to probabile to of even his imprometar.

## The Censor's Addition to the Despatch

The Dady Mad yester-by published the following statement as the request of the editor of the "Weekly Prepatch," in which Sunday paper the Tone. Amiens despatch also surroused.

Sunday paper the Time Amiens despatch also appeared —
The report — was received at the 'Weekly Dispatch' office on Saturday evening, and was immediately infinited to the Official Piess Bureau — Whin, after internal of detention it was returned to the editor of the 'Weekly Dispatch,' shortly before midnight, it was accompanied by the following note 'rom the Censor, who had exceed a number of passage from the report — The Censor wrote —

"I fear I have left you a muddle, but our present position must "not be disclosed. Forgive my journalistic effort at the end, but "that is what we want. I have passed far more than the W () "[War Office] would sanction, but I think we should resise the "truth."

The above note was written on the official notepaper of the Piess Burean and not marked "I'rivate." It was regarded by the editor of the "Weekly Dispatch" as conveying important official advice to him, and he accordingly published the report in him issue of Sunday morning. It was afterwards published also in the special midday edition of the Times.

"The journalistic effort at the end" to which reference is made in the Censor's note consisted of the following paragraph, which was not part of the original report, but was added by the Press Bureau:—

"England should realise, and should realise at once, that she must send reinforcements, and still send them. Is an army of exhaustless valour to be borne down by the sheer weight of numbers while young Englishmen at home play golf and cricket? We want men, and we want them now."

## The "Manchester Guardian."

August 31st.

Many the usand of Englishmen, women, and children must have passed an afternoon and evening of bitter misery yesterday (30th August) through reading one or other of two circumstantial accounts of a crushing disaster which was alleged to have befallen our army in France They were published in a Senday edition of the "Times" and in the Weekly Dispatch," and were copied claswhere They represented the British Expaditionary Force as being utterly defeated with appalling slaughter, and as having lost almost every officer in some of its regiments. Readers were given pictures of starving fugitives in British uniform and were asked to believe that staff and other officer were scattered all about the country, out off or in flight before invincible Gorman army corps. The story was offered to the public on the authority of wer correspondent, or correspondents, at Amien -which of course is far from the scene of the real battles. It was a quite untrue story. There had been no disaster, but, as we know to day, a stand by the British army so gloriously stanneh, so magniheantly successful, and in its probable results, so momentous that it will surely be remembered for ever as one of the most stirring of all the triumphs of British courage and steadfastness in battle. One can easily unegine how the falsehood took shape. One imagines an excitable or broken nerved man collecting the fragments of by ternal narrative carried to a distance from a battlefield by chance fugitives from its neighbourhood, probably driven half out of their wits by terror and suffering. Then one imagines the ragments pieced together, not with ay insincere intention but in a spirit of neurotic despondency, and the monstrous tie de of horrors emerging as the result. Perhaps it was in some such way that the notorious cirumstantial account of the (maginary) murder of all the Unropean legations at l'ekin came into existence too. We do not suppose there was deliberate fabrication in cother case, but it is horrible to think of the agories inflicted in both case, till the truth was known, upon the femilies and triends of the English people falsely remoured to have been slaughtered who leade. We cannot help adding that, until a ten years ago, it would have been almost unbelievable by any Enghali journalist that they needless agonies would be inflicted by the " Times."

The Press bureau issued last right a moderately worded rebuke to those responsible for this terrible tailure to supply the public with time news. It would have been still kinder on the Censor's part to suppress what he must have known to be baseless. This, however, does not seem to be regarded as any part of the Bureau's duty. It is left therefore, to the public to be its own protector against falsehood in war news. Especially should it remember that war correspondent in the old sense, no longer cousts, that no correspondents witness battles now, and that when a vivid and apparently personal account of a battle, or of any part of it, is published it should be regarded with suspicion as being in all probability, built up or interred by some not eve-witness out of scraps of narrative packed up from other persons mostly until mined to observe, crazy with fear and excitement, and capable of sceniz anything in anything

## The "Morning Post."

## " Timely."

The 'Times' multary correspondent says Lord Kitchener's statement is a very plain, straightforward statement, and it is timely because when an army is in retreat and constantly attacked parties become detached, consider themselves the only survivors, and spread far and wide most astounding stories of disaster. The farther we are from the fighting line the worse is the news, and it is only when we reach the front that we find order and coolness to prevail.

#### The Attacks on "The Times."

In another column we publish a plain statement of the circumstances in which the despatch from Amiens was published in our editions of Sunday last. For its publication we have been bitterly attacked in public and in private, in Parliament and in the Press, and in every case by these who were not in a position to know the facts of the case. These facts are before the world to-day, and we submit them in all confidence to the judgment of every candid reader of The Times. We offer no further justification of our action. The facts are before the public: let them judge for themsalves. We have no doubt as ito the verdict.

There are, however, two observations which we think it right to make on this occasion. In the first place we have been attacked for a lack of judgment, for irresponsible conduct, for subordinating public to privite interests. In reply we are content to point to the past history and the present position of journal. We enjoy, as we have enjoyed for five generations, the confidence of Englishmen and the respect of the world. This confidence has not been earned by the methods now being attributed to us in such attacks as the successful in all branches of public life are accustomed to disregard. A sense of responsibility handed down from the war of Napoleon through every great moment in our history for a hundred years has only been quickened, as we may well ask the public to believe, by the present crisis in our national destiny. Sie fortis Etruria crevit.

Secondly, we desire to make our position with regard to the Press Censorship quite clear. We welcome a censorship as a valuable support to the Press in time of war. No newspaper can conceivably desire to publish news which is either inaccurate or calculated to assist the enemy; and a Censor with real military knowledge and in close touch with the military authorities is a necessary adjunct to the Press. In the case, however, of the dispatch under discussion these conditions were not fulfilled. We not only obtained leave to publish it, we were definitely requested, in writing, to do so by the head of the Press Bureau. With such a request before us, we should have failed in our public duty if we had withheld the dispatch from publication. If the dispatch was in accordance with the knowledge which was in the hands of the military authorities at the time of its receipt by the Censor, then he was justified in passing it and in arging its publication. If it was exaggerated and distorted, as is now maintained, the Censor who urged its publication made an error of judgment. Time will reveal the truth. In either event our hands are clean.

#### Distress in Germany.

MR. Dupliby WARD, late Berlin correspondent of the Manchester (fuardian, in a recent article in that papers aye:--" To judge from copies of the Socialist organ Volunts which have just reached England over Holland, the war is siready producing appalling destitotion and misery over a very large part of Germany. course, the want among the families of those called to the front, but equally severe or even greater is the distress caused by the shutting of the greater part of all industrial concerns. In the Solingen district for instance, where, in normal times three quarters and more of the products are sent abroad, all works except those sugaged in the production of weapons are idle. In the great Rhineland-Westphalia industrial district there is the same shutting of almost all works not directly connected with the provision of warlike materials. Among the coalfields of Westphalia there is some slight recovery, and in some cases as much as 60 per cent of the work done in normal times has been reached. How great are the restrictions even here, however, can be judged from the fact that nostead of the usual three shifts all the work required is done in one. If p to now no orders beyond those of the State are allowed to be julfilled. From Berlin comes the same story, and here in addition are many complaints that in some industries overtime is being worked at reduced wages despite the thousands of unomployed waiting to be taken on. Altogether it was calculated by the trade union authorities on August 25 that there are something more than 100.000 unemployed in Berlin, and that after workers to the number of between 25 and 75 per cent. have been withdrawn from industry for the army. The large stores are dismissing many of their employees and in other cases are reducing wages. A fund for dealing with distress in Berlin caused by the war has been headed by a subscription from the Kaiser of £2.500. Special eating houses for destitute and unemployed are being arranged in the poorer parts of the city where midday meal can be obtained for a penny and free meals for children are being arranged on a large scale. The official boycott of Socialist restaurants and beer-houses has been raised in most of Socialist restaurants and open-douses has been raised in most centres, and permission has now been given for the sale of Verwarts and other Socialist papers on all railway statious in Prussia. The calling up of part of the Landsturm and the warning of the rest has caused great trouble, since employers are dismissing any of their workers liable to this service and are refusing to take on any others who may be eventually called up.



THE following communication has been received by all local Governments and Administrations from the Offers of Assistance Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department .-- "In connection with to the Imperial Relief Fund many generous offers of assistance in kind to the Imperial Relief Fund which have been made by all classes of the community in India, I am directed to forward the following list of articles which will be of use to members, British and Indian, of the Indian Expeditionary Force together with the necessary instructions for their packing, despatch, etc.:- 'Chocolate. Dried Figs, Dried Appriouts, Dried Apple Chips, Dried Dates, Raisins, Pomegranates, Moukey Nuts, Walnuts, Patacho Nuts, Almonds, Cocoanuts, Edible pine seeds, Cardamoms, Mineral alum earth (Nepal), Cystallised Sugar, Dry Ginger, Betel-nut Catechu, Slaked Lime, Hindu Biscuits (Hindu Biscuit Co., Delhi), Tobacco leaf, Tobacco Compressed, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Portable Hookas, Material for making up hookas, Socks and Belts, Handkerchiets, Mitten."

THE Times in its Sunday edition of 30th August published a despatch from its correspondent at Amiens which caused-"False "News. immense shock and anxiety in London. We have not seen the whloe text of that sensa-tional message, out from the outburst of general indignation it evoked, it appears to have been of a very disquieting character. We reproduce elsewhere the Times explanations, the discussions in both the Houses of Parliament and a few of the comments made by other papers. This despatch was among the chief causes of a tendency "scare" headlives which for the first time began to appear in certain sections of the press. "Our Army's Fight for Life-Desperate Situation Can Our Men be Saved?" were among the headings leading off the "Observer War Bulletin" sold about the streets on Sunday afternoon, and the article underneath them told how the British army had been on the brink of the most disastrons possibilities " in the whole history of the British army," and how at any moment within the next couple of days the public must expect to hear story of the "final overthrow or deliverance at the last mement of the Allies' northern army." Even the 'better feeling "which the Observer reported in military circles on the night of 29th August was only admitted to the point of an opinion "that what is left of our army might be saved after all." As a finale the Observer "addresses one sentence more to all who have the heart of Britons---no panic, not a trace Then there was the Times Amiens article. The one thing to be thankful about was that it appeared on a Sunday. The Times, like other papers, is sometimes musted, and its correspondent, acting in all good faith but apparently making his story from diverse information, compiled a narrative which shook Lands opinion to its foundations. It was, of course, taken that the weret had not been stated, and naturally people, with their old belief in the reticence of the Times, took it that things were twice as bad as what was published. It was believed that if the Censor, who had, been so immovable against the publication of news which was of trifling significance compared with the Times story, had allowed its publication they had not only to read between the lines but to multiply their significance. On a week-day the result would have been an instant rise in the Bank rate, even a panic, and a big collapse of City business, which had been so gingerly reviving in the past week. Happily it was a Sunday, and Lord Kitchener's detailed and reassuring announcement overtook it in England and in the worldexcept Germany. The unfortunate thing is the Victorian reputation of the Times as a semi-official paper, despite all the vicinsitudes of that journal and its present allance with the other papers Lord tNortholiffe's syndicate, is still a lingering esti

taith entside England. The Censor had doubtless made a mistake in permitting the publication of its Amiens telegram, just as he had made previous mistakes in his refusal to permit publication of messages of a more authentic character. But the Times declares that its hands and conscience are clean and that of the story it published time will reveal the truth. Is it, inspite of official denials, still convinced of the accuracy of its correspondent's tale?

THE Times has preached moderation and practised extremusm so long that one is not much astonished now-The Extremes adays at what it says. In its Sunday 1880s (80th August) it published the despatch of its Special Correspondent from Amiens, whose experience and trustworthiness have since been vouched for by the Times itself, which was intended to give to its readers the idea that all was lost. later it published another despatch of a different variety sent by one of its special correspondents from Ostend according to which all is lost so far as the Germans are concerned. He writes -- "I managed to get between Ghent and Brussels on Saturday, and on my way back met an officer in the 52nd German Foet Regiment. He was perfectly candid over the situation, and in the course of conversation said .— The murale of some of our troops is not what it should be. Some of the men feel they are only going to butchery. We know, they say, 'that as we go towards Paris we shall meet with Anglo-French troops superior in training to ourselves and we shall be crashed.'" What did the German Chancellor say of the Times? Yes the edition de luxe of the Daily Mail! When will sensations cease? In view of what has happened one must only believe that the "candid" German officer was only courteous and wished to make the Times Special Correspondent happy for at least a week. Or, possibly he may have been busy in practising on the Times correspondent the operation known to the vulgar as "pulling one's leg." What purpose it served by publishing such old women's

The whirliging of time brings many changes and many revenges.

Militarist and anti-Semite Flance, which
Dreyfus Again. had broken the sword of Major Dreyfus
before histroops as the punishment of a traitor,
at last makes amends to him. It is reported from the Hague that the
eldest son of Major Alfred Dreyfus, who is serving as a sergeant in
the French Army, distinguished himself before Charleroi and was
promoted on the battlefield. Major Dreyfus has written to some
relatives at Utrecht stating that he applied for a commission in the
French Army, and that his request has been complied with by M.
Millerand.

WE wonder why Renter forgot to cable to India the news of an

event of the utmost significance to the honour and welfare of the Ottoman The Abolstion of the Empire, although a message from its Capitulations in Turkey. agent at Constantinople was published in the English evening papers on 11th September, i. e. on the day the last mail left England. The message stated that "the Imperial Ottoman Government has notified the representatives of the Powers that the Sultan had abolished the capitulations and that henceforth all foreign subjects would be tried in civil and criminal cases by the Ottoman courts." This decision of the Sultan is a wise stroke of statesmanship and it will be haried with unalloyed satisfaction by those who have no desire to see Turkey shorn of its strength and independence as a sovereign State. The capitulations were originally generous concessions granted to subjects of the Christian Powers by Turkey for purposes of freer commercial in-tercourse, but in course of time they were conterted into most irksome fetters which paralysed the hands of the State in dealing with mischief and sedition at home and unsorupulous intrigue from abroad. We are glad Turkey has senzed this opportunity to from abroad strike off the hamiliating bonds which has become so gailing to her sense of henour and impeded her freedom of action in

League adopted the following resolutions:—
The London Moslem
League adopted the following resolutions:—
The London Moslem
'1. That the Committee of the London League and the War.
All-India Moslem League desire to convoy, through the favour of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to his Majesty's Indian troops their good wishes for success in the opportunity accorded to them to share with their British comrades-in-arms in the defence of the Empire on the battlefields of Europe.

2. That the Committee further desire to place on record their conviction that the Moslem States will, in the Titantic struggle in which the nations of Europe have become involved, do all in their power te avoid being drawn into the vortex; and that the Turkish

Government will unswervingly maintain the neutrality which it has hitherto faithfully observed, and not allow the Ottoman people to be gooded by malign attempts into any deviation from strict fidelity to its pledges." Every Mussalman will echo the sentiments of the League on an occasion when in the face of a great Imperial danger all those stupid artificial distinctions of race and colour were swept aside by His Majesty's Government and such valuable military assets as the Indian troops were not kept idle simply because of the pigment of their skin. It has been suggested in some quarters that the reason why ludian troops were not employed in was against a white skinned enemy was the possibility of their inability to restrain their feelings and outstepping the bounds of humanity in crushing the foe. If one can believe a tenth of what each of the belligerents has to say of the other, we expect most our troops to teach a much needed lesson in humanity and chivalry to Europe. The League's hopes that the Moslem States will do all in their power to avoid being drawn into the vortex are shared by all Mussalmans, and one is relieved to find that the community at least has no Admiral Mahon to suggest an early participation of Moslem states in this war in the interests of their " world position "

THE papers received with the last mail are full of various rumours about Turkey's intentions. We give a few samples of these to show how the process of thought-reading had been working. The Press. Turkey's Intentions. Association learnt on the 1st September that a feeling of uncertainty was still expressed as to the attitude of Turkey. It is satisfactory to note that the Grand Vizier had again confirmed the assertion of the Turkish Ambassador in London as to Turkey's peaceful intentions. The Ottoman Embassy had telegraphed to Constantinople for information regarding the reported passage of Germans towards Constantinople, and was awaiting a reply. The Exchange Telegraph Company was informed that these men were probably Turkish officers who were in England in connection with the building of the two battleships for the Turkish Government. These officers recently left England to return overland to Constantinople, their services no longer being required in England since the ships had been taken over by the British Government. A Press Association telegram from Kaghyzman, Trans-Caucasia, stated that deep trenches had been dug around Erzerum and beyond, and on many points on the frontier fortifications and wire entanglements had been constructed German engineers were said to be directing the work. A Manchester Guardian telegram from Athens on 7th September stated that the latest news from Constantinople represents that, not withstanding the pressure exercised by the German Ambassador on Turkey to declare herself in open hostility to the Triple Entente, the Turkish Government was hesitating This was considered as a partial success for the Ambassadors of the Triple Entent in their strenuous endeavours to dissuade the conservative element in the Cabinet against following Enver Pasha's headlong policy. According to conversations which the correspondent has had with Balkan diplomatic representatives here, the irreconcilable interests of Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey constitute an element making for peace in the Balkans, and the probability was that all the three countries would will not be embroiled in the war, at least among themselves.

Since the cutbreak of the war rumours have been rife about an alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria to throw in their lot with the Austro-German Powers.

Bulgaria. Turkey has made her position clear in no nucertain way on more than one occasion. Bul-

garia has similarly declared her intention to maintain strict neatrality. The recent report that the King of Bulgaria had sent a telegram of congratulation to the Hungarian army was taken as a proof of Bulgaria's sentiments. Bulgarians qualified to express an opinion say, however, that King Ferdinand's personal act in no way reflects the policy of the Government or the wishes of the people. They say that the telegram, if it ever was sent, expresses only the King's well-known Hungarian sympathies. He lived part of his youth in Hungary, he is bound to Hungary by many ties, and he owns estates there. If a revolution had broken out as a result of the defeat of Bulgaria in the second Balkan war it is to Hungary that he would have retired. They say that the Bulgarian people will never combine with Turkey to join in the war, for the simple reason that they have nothing to gain. Some might say that they could gain Macedonia. Bulgaria undoubtedly would be glad to gain the part of Macedonia that was to be hers in the original settlement, but to stake her existence again in war there must be a very great reward. Macedonia is not that. "What Bulgaria urgently needs is a port. What Turkey most wants is Salonika. The end of the Balkan Wars, however, left Bulgaria as a buffer State between Greece and Turkey, but without a real port. Salonika (if it fell to the Turks as a spoil of war) divided from Turkey by Bulgaria would be a political impossibility, and if Bulgaria got Kavala the situation would become worse for Turkey's

future development. The position is that neither could get what she wants without injury to the other "

The Germans have begun the hombardment of Antwerp in real earnest and, according to the latest news, they have taken the inner forts and have even entered the aity. The place was considered to be almost impregnable and its easy and rapid fall would be little short of a unique feat in German military history. The following history of the fortifications of Antwerp will be of interest to our

impregnable and its e my and rapid fall would be little short of a unique feat in German mulitary history The following history of the fortifications of Antwerp will be of interest to our readers. In the art of fortification Antwerp can claim to have been a model to Europe from the earliest days of its history. In the sixteenth century, when the idea of the bastion-the protruding defences built out with the intention of sovering, from their two flanks, the portions of the rampart from which they sprang-began to be the dominating principle of fortification, the citadel which the Spaniards built at Antwerp in 1568 was the first example of the complete bastioned system. Nothing remains of it to-day except a restored portion which is used as a museum, but it was the centre of General Chasse's defence against the French troops in 1832. In 1859, when the whole system of Belgium's fortress, as they when the whole system of Belgium's fortress, as they had been constructed under Wellington's supervision, were overhauled. Antwerp again became a fine example of the fortification theories of its period. It was only just of its period, however for it was the last occasion on which the mediaval enceints-the continuous line of strong fortifications enclosing the whole tewn, as opposed to the modern system of detached forts at a considerable distance from the city—was employed, and the coming of high explosives made the old idea of the enceints a thing of the past. The fortifications, begun in 1859, were carried out as follows -At that time Antwerp still had its old enceinte. This was removed, and a new one, between eight and nine miles in length, was built, which included not only Antwerp but the two villages of Bechen and Bougerout. Beyond the enceinte, at a distance of about two miles, a line of eight detached forts was built, completely screening the south and south-east sides of the city. The forts are about a mile and a quarter apart, and are each constructed for a garrison of 1,000 men. Each has frental works of over 700 yards, and is intended for an armament of 120 guns and 15 mortars. There were already one or two other forts in existence on other sides of the city, and the morth was to be surply protected in event of a siege by the flooding the River Scholdt over the lowlands. In 1870 Fort Meixern and redoubts at Berendrecht and Oorderen were emstructed to dominate at inundation zone. This was the position of Antwerp's defence up to the arrival of long-range artillery and the infinitely descructive modern explos ives. With the coming of these it became evident that the defence of 1859 were useless without some extension of the area which they covered to meet the longe range of the sittlery. Accordingly it was decided in 1878 to build an outer line of With the coming of these it became evident that 15 forts and batteries at a distance of nine to six rules from the enseints of Antwerp, and seven to four from the first line of forts. By 1900 ten of these outer forts had been constructed, and a commussion was appointed to fix the positions of the remaining five. Though the maps of two years ago do nut show the line as completed, the work was in rapid progress in 1908. The existing defences of Astroop fail, then, into three sections -- the new outer line of forts, the old 1859 line, and the new almost useless enceinte. It will be seen that nearly all the defensive works have been concentrated on the right bank of the Scheldt, the supposition is that no enemy can get round to the west of the city in sufficient a strength to be scally dangerous. One interesting problem has seven out of the necessary to fortify this great Bergian port. Authorp needs growing room and it has been proposed to remove the old enceints into order to give the city this. But if the old enceints was removed and a new one built to connect the 1853 line of terts this would be 30 miles in length. And if the city then took advantage of its growing room and spreed out to the new enceinte the outer bue of forts would be too near to seem the town from bombardment. And a further extension of the outer forts is an extremely difficult proposition; for the whole Beig'au army would be hardly strong enough effectively to garrison such an extended position. So Antwerp remains with her enceute of 1859, and if she does extend it will apparently have to be on the left bank of the

It would appear from various accounts emanating from different sources that the German Socialist Party is overwhelmingly on the side of the Wer Lord in atruggle. Even such a pronounced Socialist ergan as the Berlin-Versearts regards the war as a necessity forced on Germany and thinks it the duty of every German socialist to support the Government. The following is from one of

its leading articles which appeared under the title of "The Great Vic-. The victory referred to is apparently the repulse of the French in Lorraine on the 21st and 22nd August. The Vorwarts says :-" Great have been the successes of the German army against France and the first important decision has some sooner than anyone expected. The rach decision of the French Staff to take the offensive and thereby surrender the great advantages which their system of frontier fortifications would have assured to them has soon been punished. The French have been besten, perhaps already vanquished, though great sacrifices may still have to be made to reap the fruits of the The Forumts proceeds to discuss the effect of this success on the policy of the neutral States. It reminds its readers of the maxim of Clausewitz, that war is only a continuation of politics" other means, and it asks what is now the object of the German policy "When the war broke out the phrase was War against Tsariam.' Is was this phrase which made the war appear mevitable, even to those who are enemies of war and had advocated a policy which would have excluded a continuation by other means, in the phrase of Clausewitz Though war is subordinate to politics, when once it has broken out it follows its own laws, and its events settle decisively its political aim. And tiere is the problem to which we would draw the attention of the German people. From the begin-ning of the war it was clear that the first blow must be directed against the allies of Russia. Military experts recognised it as an unavoidable necessity first to bring France to her knees in order then, in combination with Austria, to make head against Russia. And the rest of us are compelled to acquiesce in this necessity, much as we deplore the terrible hazard that brings two civilised nations into this murderous conflict. But strategical necessities are not without influence on the political issue. In a military sense the defeat of France is our first desire, but politically the most urgent necessity is the overthrow and annihilation of Tsarism The deleast of Russia's allies is necessary, because they are the allies of Tsarism, but it is necessary only so far as suffices to prevent them from defeating the overthrow of Tsarism Just as Bismarck in 1866 built a golden bridge over which the vanquished might enter into an alliance with Germany, so must we now leave open the way for an understanding between the great civilised nations. We must keep before our eyes a policy which avoids attacks on the unity and independence of other nations -- attacks that might perpetuate hostility between the three Western Powers, and so put Russia, even after her overthrow, into the intolerable position of arbiter of Europe. No, Ivariem is, and remains, our enemy, and nothing is more distressing than the thought that our forces must be so long tied up in the west that they prevent us in the east from bringing our battle there to a successful completion Should we not succeed in overthrowing Tearism, strategical necessity would throw political necessity into the background, and then the final solution would take a form that has always been in the minds of the governing classes. Instead of close friendship between the civilized nations of the west we should go back to the days of the Holy Alliance in which Tearism would again possess the dominant influence. It would be a eturn of Austrian and German policy to lines which this war should make for ever impossible. In such a case this war would lose all its matification, we should be in danger of antagonising all who are now neutral, and this war, even should its immediate result to us he victory, would only be the prelude for a new and still more terrible conflict. No, this was should be a war not for aggrandisement, nor for the substitution of German for English and Russian supremacy, but for the freedom of the nations Freedom from the influence of Morcow, freedom for Poles and Finland, freedom in its political development, and dissolution of the unnatural alliance of two civilised nations with the barbarism of the Tsar-that is the goal which the German people, enthusiastic and ready for all sacrifices, has set

A Genuan official communication sent out from Berlin sets out to
explain how "painful" it has been for every—
Germany's Feeling one in Germany, without distinction of party,
to have been obliged to go to war with France—
and that, too, at the will of Tsarism. Now
that blood has flowed, it continues, this feeling has naturally given
place to the firm resolve to have a complete reckoning with France.
At the same time more and more voices are being raised in favour
of building a golden bridge for France, because a permanent condition of traditional enmity between two nations who mutually complete each other's civilisation would be an enormity. The writer
then proceeds to quote Die Welt am Montag, which declares:—
"The struggle with France must be fought out to the bitter end, yet
it must be carried on in the proper spirit. We have not to do with
a harmful monsterithat must be rected out, but with an honourable
enemy, with whom afterwards an honourable, righteous peace
is possible. Out of military considerations we must best France,
yes, even crush her, but when we have gained the victory we de not

wish to destroy her. This civilised people will retain also after the war the right of existence. We emphatically reject the plans of phantasists who are already putting forward a programme for the aplitting up of entire France. No, we will destroy Tsarism, but France we will maintain. We will so carry on the war and so beat France that, after peace is re-established, it shall be possible to form with France a European community of civilisation." The communication then quotes a passage from the Vorwarts article which have reproduced above and proceeds —"We must in consequence keep our eyes fixed on a statesmanship which shall not by conquests and the disturbance of the unity and the independence of other nations prolong for ever the regrettable enmity with the Western Powers, whereby Russia, even after she has suffered a defeat, would be again placed in the position of the fearful and unbearable arbitrator of Europe. For us Tsarism remains the one enemy must not have as its object the making of conquests and the setting up, in place of the British, Isaristic world lordship of a new one, but the freeing of the nations, their liberation from Moscowdom, liberty and independence for the Poles and Finland, free development also for the great Russian nation itself, the redeeming of two cultured nations out of the unnatural alliance with Tsaristic barbarism. This was the goal which made the German people enthusiastic and self-sacrificing. That this may thus be the result statesmanship has now to see to. That Berlin journals may openly express such opinions, adds the German news agency, although the censor examines and weighs each word, shows that the ideas of the Government cannot differ much from these. "However premature it may at the moment appear, on account of the embittered struggle, yet the hope of an agreement with France in the future is general on Germany's part." This communication is very significant and may have possibly been intended to hint at the policy which Germany may be thinking of pursuing when she has succeeded in "hacking her way through" Was the declaration of the Allies to prosecute the war and make peace conjointly meant as a rejoinder !

Tas report that had reached England from Copenhagen that Berlin papers, with obvious approval of the Government, were holding out "golden bridges" French Opinion. to France was confirmed by information received in Paris The Temps said on 29th August that the report had been "discreetly circulated ' that Germany was prepared to make peace with France on excellent terms. A telegram from Washington received in Paris about the same time attributed to "an eminent diplomatist" of a neutral country the opinion that the German Emperor would make proposals for peace months The Temps sas in these reports evidence of the desire of Germany to induce France and England to separate themselves from Russia "But that explanation is not the only possible one," eays the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian people here consider that the fact that Germany has been successful at the beginning of the war will make it much more easy for her to sue for peace at a comparatively early date than if she had been besten at once. Had Gumany done badly from the first, the Emperor would have been compelled by regard for his prestige and parhaps for the safety of his throne to hold out to the bitter end But he could now plead that Germany had defended herself brilliantly against overwhelming odds. France will fight to the bitter and to rid herself of the invader but should the war at any moment have reached a point at which it was very much of a draw I doubt whether the opinion of the French people would allow the war to be continued merely to source a crushing victory over Germany, should Germany be willing to end it on terms that France could honourably accept. A really conclusive victory might, of course, change that opinion. It seems unhappily 'already plain that, whatever the result of the war may be, France will suffer even more severely from it than from the war of 1870."

A LETTER, received by the Times, describing the experiences of two American oil engineers who reached London from Romania by way of Berlin, says — "The Naval Attack Americans paid a visit to the flying station and estimate that there were over 50 Zeppelins ready waiting to start, and hundreds of aeroplanes ready also.

There was immense activity in constructing new craft and in training men, as many as a hundred aeroplanes being in the air at once with learners. From general conversation they gathered that there would be a great combined attack by the naval and aerial fleets at some auspicious moment."

Acconding to a Press Association message of 8th September, a
German American, who had just arrived at
Blg Gun Talk.
Rotterdam from Essen, reported that at
Krupps' Works, which he had visited, all
departments were working day and night, turning out new guns and
substructures. All the workmen of the firm had been excused mili-

tary service, and thousands of new workmen had been engaged. New Zeppelins with, it was declared, numerous improvements are also under construction, and some are nearly completed. He heard much talk of the new big guns which, it was declared, could easily throw shells from Calais to Dover, and of the intention of the Germans to occupy Calais, and thence to carry out under the protection of these huge weapons a Zepplin invasion of England. With this end in view, it was intended, he was told, to waste no time on a siege of Paris. Time was too precious, as with the advent of rough weather in the autumn the Zepplins would be useless. Perhaps the time has passed.

Some of the English papers publish extracts from the German papers that had reached England about the beginning The War through of September through neutral countries. German Spectacles, Those extracts throw an interesting light on some aspects of the war. It will be remembered, for instance, that the Admiralty reported that on August 18 there was a "certain liveliness apparent" in the southern parts of the North Sea. Some statements which appear in the German press explain in detail the meaning of that phrase Thus, the issue of Vorwarts of August 21 gives the following official announcement: The two small cruisers Strassburg and Stralaund have during the last few days made a journey into the southern parts of the North Sea. The Strassburg sighted two enemy submarines off the English coast, and with a few shots from a distance succeeded in making one of them sink." The official statement leaves it obscure whether the Strassburg thought she had sunk the British submarine. We know, of course, that, as a matter of fact, she did not The statement continues -"The Straisund exchanged shots with several British destroyers at long range, and two of them suffered damage." latter statement, so far as we know. is quite incorrect. Finally, the official report says:—"Thanks to this incident, as well as to the report of an airabip which has gone as far as Skagar Rack, it may be affirmed positively once more that the German coasts and waters are free of the enemy, and that neutral shipping may pass without hindrance." As to the sinking of the German submarine 1 15, the Berliner Tageblatt makes the following comment: -- "The insternal loss is substantial, on the other hand we understand that during the last few days three new submarines have been commissioned so that the loss of the U 15 is wiped out. Besides which, some new torpedo-boats have just been made ready for service. Indeed, there is no need to emphasise the fact that a feverish activity now rules in our dockyards in order to get more warships ready for sea." The Hamburger Fremdenblatt of August 24, compiles a list of the achievements of the German fleet up to date. It includes the mine-laying of the Konigin Luise, the action of the Goeben and Breslau in "breaking through the nostile fleets in the Mediterranean- an exploit which the enemy will not find it so easy to imitate : -the journey of the Strassburg and the Stralsund, and the raid of the German submarines against the British fleet. Says the Freedenblatt "What the German submarines have accomplished is not yet known, but the expedition will not have been devoid of success.' As we know, its only result was the sinking of the U '5 by the cruiser Birmingham.' From another issue of the Berliner Tageblatt it appears that the German Government has through a neutral country, made a formal protest to the Russian Government against the alleged action of Russian troops in burning and plundering Prussian territory on the line of their advance. Says this document - "Germany makes public protest against a method of conducting war which is so contrary to international 'aw, and if the conduct of the struggle in consequence assumes a particularly brutal character Russia alone must bear the responsibility."

Some of the most thrilling passages in the despatch sent by Field Marshal Sir John French related to the Counting their efforts of the Germans to drive the English army against Maubeuge on August 24 and 25 and surround it there. One of these passages

sages reads: "The French were still returing, and I had no support except such as was afforded by the fortress of Maubeuge, and the determined attempts of the enemy to get round my left tlank assured me that it was his intention to hem me against that place and surround me. I felt that not a moment must be lost in retiring to another position." Then, speaking of the afternoon of Wednesday, August 26, General French says:—"At length it became apparent that if complete annihilation was to be avoided a retirement must be attempted, and the order was given to commence it about 3-80 p. m." The German newspapers of this date which reached England furnish a very interesting commentary on General French's reports, for they show that both the German General Staff and the German people believed with the utmost confidence that on August 25 and 26 the English army was on the point of being captured or destroyed. In the official headquarters report

appear the words .- The army of General von Kluck has defeated the English army near Manbeuge and attacked it repeatedly to-day south west of Manbeuge while encireling it round (I'nter umfassung)." The German General Staff made a very bad miscalculation, and great must have been the disappointment in Germany when no information came that the encirclement had been complete. How complete was the German confidence that the English army was on the point of destruction may be judged from the following passage in an article by the inflitary expert of the Beiliner Tageblatt: -- While in the extreme north our line drove its attack deep into France, near Mauleuge the tragic fate of the English Expeditionary Army has been partially infilled, and the news that it has been cut off from the Allied line cannot now be far distant. Some days ago the English cavalry brigades were thrown back on Belgian soil, then followed the struggle east of Maubeuge, and now the army of General von Kluck has succeeded in burling back and encircling the Faglish Such as encirclement by the German troops, accustomed as they are to actory, usually leads to nothing less than annihilation, as to which the English will now no longer be in doubt. Also, the Berlin National Leitung, on reading the official statements which appeared to indicate that the Germans had got in between the French and British, indulged in the following description of the face awaiting the British army : - The British Expeditionary Corps, which was so enthumstically greeted by the Prench on its landing in Bailogne hardly three weeks ago, is cut off from its communications and can only now save itself by flight to the French barbours of Dinkirk, Calais, Havre, or Cherbourg There thus cands before the frag ments of the British army a refreat which is a lively reminder of the historic retreat of the British General Sir John More in the Spanish campaign against Napoleon It is the late of British arnies on the Continent, after failures in waitare, to be obliged to flee to harbours of safety, whence they can sail nome again under the protection of the gans of the British fact really very questionable whether Field Marshal French will succeed, like his predecessor Moore, in getting the fragments of his army safely to England." These predictions read quantity in the light of Sir John French's report.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester tenardian in a long despatch on 20th August after noting the alterations made in the composition of the French Piers Bureau, which it was bound would remove the degree

it was hoped would remove the door dissatisfaction telt on account of the suppression of news, says -- We are still without any information here as to the casualties on the French side since the beginning of the war. They have been very heavy on both sides, and probably exceed even proportionately the losses in any war for a long time past. On both sides two regiments have in some cases had to be merged into one undever in the new regiment thus formed the companies are often very small. I hear from an excellent source that the French casualties in the batt's in the north up to last l'uesday, August 25th, were about 80,000 Indeed my informant and that he believed that these highest included only killed and missing, but not wounded I give the figures with all reserve, but they are not at all improbable, at any rate for the total casualties. The fact that a soldier is killed, ruising or enously wounded is privately communicated to his family, often after several days. It was only yesterday in running that the Pursian public barned for the first time by the statement in the curt offic al communica tion that the French in stretched from the Samme to the Vosges, that our forces had retreated to within so that a distance of Paris, and that eight departments of France were invaded. Up to then the official communications had been wordt din such a way as to suggest that our forces were still near the frontier. Thus news, coming like a bolt from the blue, naturally closed great alarm and lad to sill sorts of rumours. It was a great inistake not to prepare the public for this naws. It is possible, perhaps probable, that this retrainent is in accordance with douberate to bus adopted in order to draw the enemy's ferros on until they are exhausted and then attack them. This would mean that General doffre had 'adopted the tactics which Jaures always declared to be the only soorse. Indeed the whole of the present campaign up to now has confirmed the probecies and proposals of Janres, who is proved to have known more about military factics than the mutary experts. Military experts are now almost unanimously of the opinion that the offenever faction first employed (specially those in Alsaco-Lorraino) were a mistake, and that had Jaures's plan been followed from the first our position would now be much better than it is and our losses much smaller. Even, however, on the hypothesis that the French retreat has been deliberate, the German advance seems to have been so extraordinarily rapid that the plan cannot have entirely succeeded, and there "must have been incidents of which we know nothing. It is probable that some French railway lines are being used by the Germans. Even now we are not being told the whole truth. Nothing has been heard here of the reported and very

probable German occupation of Arras, which I first learned from the Manchester Guardian of Friday, and we know nothing at all of what is passing in the invaded departments."

A sufficiently instructive view of the economic situation in Germany at the end of the first four weeks of The Economic Posithe war is afforded in an article in the Frankfuster Zeitung, the writer of which incidently wanes very indignant over Engtion in Germany. land's war on German trade, though the indignation is a measure of how hard the trad: war is likely to hit the Germans "We may of how hard the trad; war is likely to hit the Germans "We may note with satisfaction," says the review in question, that the first fright and confusion produced by the outbreak of war in our economic life has rapidly vanished, thanks to the co-operation of all circles in the endervours to must the altered conditions. If this has not been entirely achieved it is hardly to be wondered at. Railway traffic, that had been almost entirely ceased, and to some extent a reflow of savings to the banks and savings banks may be observed. On the open money market, too, things are easier. According to the last statement usual by the Reichsbank, a further usue of notes approwhing 11 milliards of mark was permissible without going under the (gold) backing of a third required. The private war credit banks which have been established at numerous places will considerably relieve the State Bank in the direction of loans Stock Exchange business as at a complete stands ill. and until the general position has sufficiently cleared it will certainly be wisest to let things so remain. Even when a commencement is made it must be a gradual one, starting with home Government stocks, municipal bonds, Ac In view of the status of the Reichsbank and the general money and credit conditions, it is necessary to wait before issuing the planned big war loan. For the present, the Richsbank is available for the covering of the considerable cash needs of the war. Presumbly the usue of the war loan will only be decided on when mather decisive therman victories can be stated. In no case is there any occasion for anviety in regard to the provision of this money. It is an open question also whether the markets of neutral foreign States annot be taken into consideration for the German loan. News is acking regarding the general economic conditions in England, but an extrao-dinarily bad impression has been made by the English economic was that has been started against Germany with such perty means, and much less on account of the dis advantages which might result the efrom for Germany as on account of the spirit which this expresses and which with brutal clearness reveals the motives which have impelled England to participation in this war. It is the attempt to destroy Germany economically, the troublesome competitor on the world market. This goal, and the means used in reaching it, recall the time when England, in the year 1598, robbed the German merchants settled in London of their privileges and turned them out. What England is now undertaking against Germany, and in which it does not stop at the breaking of agreements, as in the case of the German patents, rounds us of such tustances as that referred to in times long past, whose revival is not apparently hindered either by culture and morals or by the elements of justice.'

WE practically know little as to the condition, economic and social, under which Russia is fighting, but it is pro-

War Conditions in Russia

under which Russia is fighting, but it is probable that they cannot be as reassuring as those prevailing France and England. A native of Bolton, who holds a responsible position in St. Petersburg, in a letter

written on August 12th and received in Bolton on August 29 4498. —"I am sorry for the poor women and children lett here. The Government is doing all it can to help them, and all sorts of collections are going on. Notices are up that no landlord can turn out the wife of a sudier for non-payment of rent. All wine and here pieces are closed, and I never saw Petersburg so sober. At a large number of mills notices are already posted up that in two weeks' time they will shut down. What a terrible prospect for the working people and I expect it is the same in Germany. All provisious have been much dearer here, but to-day notices are posted ataling the prices to be charged for meat, bread, &c., and anyone asking more than these prices is to be put into prison or pay a fine of 8,000 roubles. That is the best thing the Government has done yet. Notices are put up at my mill that the work-people will get their accounts in two weeks' time. It is remoured that those in efficial positions will also have their salaries stepped. If that turns out correct I am off to England."

PROFESSOR HARNACK is one of the most eminent and famous German scholars, whose name commands great respect abroad. At the outbreak of the war between Germany and England he is reported to have made a speech in which he described the onduct of Great Britain as that of a traitor to sivilisation. The

following are extracts from a letter which has been addressed to Professor Harnack by a number of well-known British theologian-, including P. incipal Selbie, Principal Forsyth and Professors Herbert T. Andrews and H. H Scullard:--"We, the undersigned, a group of theologians who owe more than we can express to you personally and to the great host of German teachers and leaders of thought, have noticed with pain a report of a speech recently delivered by you, in which you are said to have described the conduct of Great Britain in the present war as that of a traitor to civilisation. are quite sure that you could never have been betrayed into such a statement if you had been acquainted with the real motives which actuate the British nation in the present crisis. Permit us, in the interests of a better understanding now and subsequently, to state to you the grounds on which we, whose obligations to Germany, personal and professional, are simply incalculable, have felt it our duty to support the British Government in its declaration of war against the land and people we love so well. We are not actuated by any preference for France over Germany, still less by any preference for Russia over Germany. The preference lies enturely the other way. Next to the peoples that speak the English tongue, there is no people in the world that stand so high in our affection and admiration as the people of Germany. Several of us have studied in German universities. Many of us have enjoyed warm personal friendship with your fellow countrymen. All of us owe an unu casureable debt to German theology, philosophy, and literature. Our sympathies are in matters of the spirit so largely German that nothing but the very strongest teasing could ever lead us to contemplate the possibility of hostile relations between Great Britain and Germany. Nor have we the remotest sympathy with any desire to isolate Germany, or to restrict her legitimate expansion, commercial and colonial. We have been resolute witness against the summarour made by foes of Germany to toment anti-Gorman suspicion and ill-will in the minds of our tellowcountrymen. But we recognise that all hope of settled place between the nations, and indeed of any civilisid relations between the nations, rests on the maintenance inviolate of the sanctity of frenty obligations. We can never hope to put law for war if solemn international compacts can be torn up at the will of any Power involved. These obligations are felt by us to be the more stringently hinding in the case of guaranteeed neutrality. For the steady extension of neutralisation appears to us to be one of the curest ways of the progressive elimination of war from the face of the earth. All these considerations take on a more imperative cogency when the treaty rights of a small people are threatened by a great world Power. We, therefore, believe that when Germany retused to respect the neutrality on Belginus, which she herself had guaranteed, Great Britain had no option, either in international law or in Christian ethics, but to defend the people of Belgium . . It has cost us all the deepert pain to find the Germany which we love so intensely committing this act of lawless aggression on a weak people, and a Christian nation becoming a mere army, with army ethics. We loathe was of any kind. A war with Germany cuts to the very quiek. But we sincordy believe that Great Britain in this conflict is fighting for conscience, pistice, Europe, humanity, and lasting power. . We have been grissed to the heart to see in the successive acts of German policy a designed of the liberties of State, small or great, which is the very negation of civilization. It is not one country that has mented the odium of being a traiter to civilisation or to the conscience of humanity."

THE RESSEARS have rechristened St. Petersburg, Petrograd, perhaps to remove als Leatonic Association, but Testonism in Russin goes further than Leutonism in Russia. names. Of the real culers of Russia are many Tentonic both in name and blood. According to one account, most of them belong to the Tentonic nobility of the Balcic provinces, which is largely descended from the crusading order of the Tentonic knights who conquered and converted these provinces in the fourteenth century. But Russia has imported Germans on a considerable scale ever since Peter the Great brought them to carry out his work of roorganisation. If all the German names of men and cities in Russia are to be Slavised, there will be a rechristening on a large scale. The Russian General in East Prussia at the present moment bears the German name of Rennenkampf. The Russian Ambassador in London is Count Benckendorf. At the same time, curiously enough, the German Ambassador bore the Slavonic name of Lichnowsky. The famous Russian defender of Pleyna, by the way, in the Russo-Turkish War, bore the German name of Todleben. Among places, the Tsat's palace itself must change its German name of Peterhof, and the great neighbouring fortress of Kronstadt (Crown City) must be given a Slav transla-

Tun following throws further light on the Times' announcement that the German Consul has been sent away AGerman Intrigue from Tripoli. Mr. Austin West, the Special Correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, wired thus in Tripoli. from Milan and it was received in London on the 9th September.—" Despicable intrigues on the part of the German Consular staff in Tripoli to foment a general Mussalman rising in North Africa have just come to light through the vigilance of the Italian authorities. To make clear the position of affairs I should mention that prior to the Italian occupation of Tripoli German interests there were represented by the Belgian Consul. Commendatore Laby, an Italian subject Last month, however, a new consul arrived there from Germany, bringing with him as his secretary one named ('ook, and it very soon became apparent that these two, who were in reality German army officers, had come on a special mission, the object of which was to corrupt leading citizen to help in in the undoing of France in Turis and Great Britain in Egypt. From that time a certain unwonted liveliness had been noticeable in the movements of the native population of Tripoli to and from the Consulate But the local military commander had his eyes open and realised full well that such a propaganda was directed primarily against England and France, and that the circumstances suggested a development in the nature of an anti-European movement portunity for deteating these machinations was afforded, when one day the German Consul, having wrongly inferred from his name and perfect German speech, that a certain prominent resident, Signor Umberto Wiedlich, was a Teuton subject, summoned him to the Consulate and made a proposal that he should muster a large Arab contingent to start for Tunis en an important secret mission. You've mistaken your man, answered Wiedlich, indignantly, for the truth is I am a Neapolitan. This matter Wiedlich reported to the military police, and Major Ridolfi, of the Royal Italian Carabineers, was charged with the duty of putting the German suspeats aboard the first outgoing steamer, which happened to be the Mempin. On the day before the steamer sailed a special German messenger arrived bearing confidential correspondence and bringing £4,000 m gold to the Consulate from the German Embassy in disembark. The Cornere Della Sona, in giving further detail of the Cornel's suspicious behaviour, vavs that Italy cannot afford to with at such knavish ticks, the consequences of which might well prove as ruinous to her own interests as to those of her neighbours." Rome. The authorities, however, refused to allow the messenger to

A correspondences of a soldier plunged for the first time into the pandemonium of a modern bettle is given in the Retch, a Russian paper, by a wounded artillery officer. He says.—

At daybreak positions were assigned to us, and the Commander of

the brigade handed us a plan of the action of our artillary From that moment horror possessed our souls. It was not anxiety for ourselves or teas or the enemy, but a feeling of awe in the face of semething unknown. At six o'clock we of eved fro at a mark which we could not distinguish but which we understood to be the enemy. Towards me'day we were informed that the German cavalry was atterpting to envelop our right wing, and were ordered in that direction. Having occupied our new position we waited Suddenly we see the enemy coming, and at the same time he opens fire on us. We turn our guns upon him, and I give the order to fire I myself feel that I am in a kind of rightmare. Our battery officers begin to melt away I see that Germans are developing their attack. First one regiment up tours and then snothe I direct the guns and pour a volley of projectiles must into the thick of the first regiment. Then a second volley, and a third. I see how they fall among the men, and can even discern the severed limbs of the dead flying into the air after the explosion. One of the enemy's regiments is annihilated Then a second one. All this time I am pouring missiles in among them. But now the nervous feeling has left me. My soul is filled with hate, and I continue to shoot at the enemy without the least feeling of pity 1 et still the enemy is advancing, rushing forward and lying down in turns. I do not understand his tactice. but what are they to me? It is enough for me that I am occapying a favourable pos tion and mowing him down like a strong man with a soythe in a clover field. During the first might after the battle I could not sleep a win't All the time my mind was filled with pictures of the battlefield I saw German regiments approaching, and myself firing into the thick of them. Heads, arms, legs, and whole bodies of men were being flung high into the air. It was a dreadful vision. I was in four battles. When the second began I went into it like an automaton. Only your muscles are taxed All the rest of your being seems paralysed. So complete is the suspension of the sensory processes that I never felt my wound. All I remember is that a feeling of giddiness came over me, and my head began to swim. Then

I swooned to the ground, and was picked up by the Medical Corps and carried to the rear."

The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian and Daily Telegraph gives the following graphic picture of the western sweep of the German hosts How the German as seen from behind :-- " At half-past one Soldier Marches. on Thursday, August 20. the German army started its entry into Brussels. Never before have I seen a more wonderful and suppressive sight. It was impossible to imagine that these men had been fighting continuously for 3en days, or that they were even on active service. First of all came six cyclists, then a detachment of cavalry, and then a great mass of infantry. Then guns, held guns, then more infantry, then huge howitzers, then a pontoon train, and then more infantry; and so on from half-past one on the Thursday until Sunday morning, August 23, without a break All the horses of the eavalry, guns, and trains were in wonderful condition. The men also struck me as being very fresh and very keen Each company was accompanied by its travelling stove, the fire of which is never allowed out. There is always something hot Time and time again the German soldiers have told for the troops me that it is only this hot coffee or hot soup ever at hand which keeps them going on their forced marches. An aeroplane kept its station shead of this invading horde. It signalled both during the day and at dusk by dropping various coloured stars. All the movements of the troops were regulated by these signals. I calculated that in all some 250,000 men passed through Brussels, but thousands more never entered the city, but marched south direct from Louvain. This unmense horde of aimed men after passing through Brussels continued their march south, splitting into three huge columns. One marched by Waterloo to Nivelles, and there split into two portions. the one marching on Mons and the other on Binche and Charleron But the flower of the German army, commanded by General von Kluck, and accompanied by the Duke of Holstein and many notabilities, turned off at Hal, and by forced marches of thirty miles a day gained Tournai by Enghien and Ath Then I realised for the first time how the Allied left was being threatened by this overwhelming mass of men. I do not know which way they went after reaching Tournai. I have seen these companies, followed by their smoking kitchens, march thirty miles a day for six days on end. The men sleep as they walk. They fall exhausted into ditches by the roadside. I have seen the non-commi stoned officers kick them buttl they woke, prod them with bayonets, curse them with unrepeatable oaths, and then give them hot coffee or soup, replacing them in the broken ranks like so many tin soldiers in the nursery upset by someone knock rg against the table. The human element does not count in this army The men have never been given the chance to think. They are list there to march. They are fed when they cannot stand, and are killed when the moment arrives which suits their chiefs?

The Secretary of the Islamia College Committee has, at our request, furnished v with the following proceedings of the meetings of the College Committee and the General Council at which the question of sceeping the Government grant in-aid on certain conditions was

finally decided - "At a meeting of the Islamia College Committee, held on September 15, 1914, the following resolution was passed: --With the permission of the Charman (literally, "as directed by the Chairman") the Secretary laid the question of Government grant before the Committee for its consideration Mention was made of the Director of Public Instruction's letter to the Secretary, College Committee, dated the "1st July 1913 (t) as also of the letter No 30, dated the 18th May, 1014, (II) sent to Governmen in accordance with the instruction of the College Committee and the The opinion which had already been ex-General Committee pressed in regard to the loan of two officers of the Indian Educa-tion Service was discussed and the Shahdara Scheme draft (III) incidently sliuded to After this mention was made of the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 53, dated the 4th January, 1913, (IV) and the whole correspondence commencing with the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated the 21st July 1913 (1) were carefully examined :-- V .-- Letter from the Secretary. College Committee, dated the 14th March, 1914 V'.-- The Director of Public Instruction's reply to the above, dated the 6th April, 1914, VI.—Application for grant in compliance with V VII.—Letter to the Secretary, College Committee, dated the 19th August 1914 received on 21st August re proposal No. 67, 1914 (application for maintenance grant) sanctioned by the College Committee on 7th May 1914 and approved by the College Committee on 7th May, 1914, and approved by the General Council on June 3rd 1913 VIII .- fetter from the Hon'ble Mian Mohammad Shafi, dated the 21st August. IX.—The Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 684 in answer to a written request for a copy of the detailed orders.

The Secretary stated that on the receipt of the detailed orders many members of the Anjaman and some of the members of the College Committee had made enquiries of him as to the posts to which the condition of Government approval was to apply and as to the scope and meaning of the expression 'Government approval.' They had also referred to the dissatisfaction which the Muslim Press had expressed in regard to this very condition. On the basis of this criticism and also because the question was bound to be raised in the College Committee, a letter was sent to the Director of Public Instruction on the 5th September, 1914, (X) in which, in view of the criticism, it was submitted that the condition of Government approval was unnecessary (as the grant was sanctioned only for a period) and that its cancellation was sure to give considerable satisfaction to the Muslim public. It was also submitted that some members of the College Committee were thinking of adopting the Aligarh Constitution. If, however, none of these suggestions could be accepted the Director of Public Instruction was requested to favour the Committee with official interpretation of the condition relating to "Government approval" in clear, unambiguous language. It was also represented to hum that though the Committee was anxious to de all to win the Government's goodwill, it could not afford to ignore or disregard public opinion as the college depended, for its maintenance, on public subscriptions. In reply to this the following letter, dated the 9th September 1914, was received from the Director of Public Instruction :- "You say that the condition that the appointment of the new staff should be subject to the approval of the Government has been criticised in the Press, and has caused some doubt as to whether the grant should be accepted. My view is briefly as follows. All grants of public money to private bodies are made subject to the condition that the grants are expended on the subjects for which they are given. In this case the main object of the grant is the improvement of the staff, and the condition criticised is merely safeguard that the money is spent on engaging a competent staff. The condition does not imply any desire whatever on the part of the Government to interfere with the discretion of the managing body in making appointments. So long as it is clear that they are fulfilling their part of the contract, it merely reserves to Government the right of objecting to incompetent men being paid for out of public money Such a contingency is not in the least likely to arise, and approval in ordinary cases would be merely a matter of form. The condition of course, applies only to posts of which the cost is met from the grant. "I do not think, therefore, that as application to Government for the withdrawal of the condition in question would have a chance of success. Considering that the grant is on a liberal scale, the conditions attached to it seem to me as lenient as could be hoped for, and if the grant is rofused, I shall sincerely regret, as a friend of the college, that an opportunity which is not likely to recur has been thrown away '(NII) The Scoretary then read out the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi's letter After considerable discussion it was decided that the College Committee should form its or mon about the whole question of grant, and recording it, should submit the same to the General Council for consideration with as little dealy as possible. One member was of opinion that the matter should be discussed and opinion thereon formulated in the General Council and not in the College Committee, After much discussion and deliberation the following was agreed to:-The grant which the Government of India have sanctioned on the recommendation of the Punjab Government is as fellows :-(1) Grant of Rs. 26,000 in the current year for the seven menths 1st September 1914 to 31st March 1915, and thereafter Re. 30,100 a year. During the initial years savings may be used for capital expenditure and preferably funded for the carrying out of the scheme of removal to Shahdara should that be sanctioned and mature (2) It is not considered necessary to give the grapt necessary for the full pay of the principal. The recurrent items included in the scheme for which a grant is given are accordingly the following .-

				Re.		Ra.
(a)	Sownce	Biology Asstt. Professor	•••	200	to	380
		Physics and Ch- Professor	•••	400	to	600
	**	Asstt. Professor Ch:		200	to	380
<b>(b)</b>	Arts	European Professor of English	•••	400	to	600
	r	Professor of Arabic and Pereian	•••	200	<b>L</b> h	850
(c)	Administra- tion.	Additional pay of Principal.	***	800		,
	11	Supdt., Hostel	***	100		
						_

II. The conditions are as follows:—(1). The college secounts:

should be andited. (2). The appointment of the new staff should be subject to the approval of Government. (3). Condition (2) is a alternative to the suggestion that two officers of the Indian Educational Service might be lent to the College, as is being arranged in the case of the Khales College, and while that offer is kept open in the event of snitable officers being available, the condition requiring the approval of Government to the appointment of the new staff will meet the case for the present. (4). The recurring grant is limited in the first instance to a term of three years and its periodic renewal is subject to the working of the college being preved to be satisfactory not only as regards educational results but in respect of the tone and discipline of the institution. Of these conditions, Nos. 1 & 4 are clear. As to No. 3, the College Committee and the General Council had after full consideration expressed their epinion (in letter II) that it was not quite practicable to secure the services of two officers of the Indian Educational Service. Firstly, because when officers were not available even for Government institutions, it would be all the more difficult to secure suitable and sympathetic officers for denominational establishments; secondly, because the grades of their pay and the rules governing their appointment and leave, etc., would be quite different from those of the rest of the staff and thirdly, because such efficers would have, in any case, to work under the Principal who would, in all circumstances, be appointed by the Anjuman. And then there was the possibility of the Professors drawing more pay than the Principal There were thus many good grounds on the strength of which the Committee and the General Council were not prepared to avail themselves of this offer; and now again the College Com-The Government having mittee have come to the same conclusion. gracionaly left the matter to the discretion of the College Committee it is decided to leave this offer alone and to consider the altermative proposal only. Condition No. (2) was certainly not quite clear, but it is evident from the satisfactory interpretation contained in the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 9th September 1914, that the Government has no desire whatever to interfere with the discretion of the managing body in making appointments, so long as it is slear that they are fulfilling their part of the centract, it merely reserves to the Government the right of objecting to incomptent men being paid for out of public money. As the Director of Public Institution has stated, the occurrence of such cases is highly improbable. andigenerally Government approval would be a purely formal affair. Besides, the condition would apply only to those posts the salaries whereof would be paid out of the grant. It is evident from this satisfactory interpretation that this condition does not apply to posts the salaries of which are paid out of the Anjuman Fauds Nor does the Government assume the function of weighing the comparative merits and qualifications of the various sandidates. Only intimation of appointment will have to be sent to Government, and if a person has been appointed whom the Government deem objectionable, the appointment will not count for purposes of grant Precisely the same condition applies to appointments of Professors by the Punjab University. In short, this interpretation of the condition completely removes the objections and doubts that had been created in the minds of the public It was resolved to convey grateful thanks to the Government of India and to the Provincial Government for sanctioning this great, and to assure both the Governments that the Anjaman-i-Himayat-i Islam was anxious to discharge its educational duties and obligations in as thorough and efficient a manner as possible and that the welfare of the institutions it maintained and controlled was wholly dependent on the encouragement and support of the public and Government. In the end the Anjuman hoped that "its work would continue to give entire satisfaction to Government. It was further desided to submit these minutes to the General Council as soon as possible The General Council confirmed the proceedings of the College Committee held on 15th September, 1914, and appended these explanations (1) That the Government offer as to lending the service of Professors belonging to the Indian Education Service is in the opinion of the General Council also impracticable and the Council resolves that if by any chance the grant is conditional on the acceptance of this effer, then the Connoil regrets that it cannot avail itself of the grant. (2) That of the new posts, only those will be subject to the formal sanction of the Government specified in the Director Public Instruction's letter, dated 9th September 1914 (the translation of which appears in the College Committee minutes) whose entire pay is met from the Grant, and the Principal's poet, as already decided, will remain subject to the sanction of the General Council only.

Wn publish below the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Mohamed Ali and Newab Muhammad Ishay Khan Sahib, Hon. Secretary of the Moslem University Association, in regard to the exclusion of Mr. Faxial Hasan Hasrat Mohami from the list of graduates declared to have been elected

members of the Muslim University Association. The facts constituting this illegality are set forthfully in the correspondence. Mr. Mohamed Ali wrote the following letter to the Hon. Secretary, Muslim University Association, on the 22nd September 1914 Sir, I have the honeur to enter my emphatic protest against your exclusion of Mr. Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani from the list of graduates declared to have been elected members of the Muslim University Association. 2. Neither you nor the seven gentlemen elected by the Foundation Committee on the 26th and the 27th July, 1913, for having the Muslim University Association registered are entitled to act or exclude any graduate otherwise eligible. Nor can the Association itself even when it is fully constituted—which it cannot be without the election of the full complement of 20 graduatesadjudicate on the claims of any graduate elected or excluded. The right belongs only to the Foundation Committee. 3 This opinion concerns only the question of the legal eligibility of Mr. Fazlul Hasan Haerat Mohani and I reserve my opinion on the question of the auitability or otherwise of that gentleman for membership of the Association which is to be given in the course of an election by ballot by me along with other members of the Graduates' Guild. 4. Unless the question of Mr. Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani is settled, the members hitherto elected are not entitled to act legally as electors of the Ulama. 5. Kindly specifyithe reasons why Mr. Fazlul Hasan Hasrat is considered by you to be meligible for election, and state the Resolution of the Foundation Committee according to which he is ineligible." The Hon. Secretary, the Muslim University Foundation Committee, sent the following reply on 6th October 1914:-" Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter dated the 22nd instant? (ultimo), about Mr. Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani, and I have also seen your editorial note in the Hamdard of 24th September You are obviously labouring under the misconception that Mr. Faziul Hasan's enroiment fee was received first of all in my office and that his name was enrolled in the register of the Guild, and that notwithstanding his name having been enrolled, he was excluded from election. This, however, is not the case. In fact Mr. Faziul Hasan applied last of all for enrolment and he came to see me for the first time on 15th July, the final date fixed for enrolment of votes. I had special reasons against the enrolment of his name, and I distinctly informed him that I could not accede to his request without consulting the other 6 members authorised by the Foundation Committee to carry out its resolutions. I actually returned the fee left by Mr. Faziul Hasan, but he refused to take back his money. I accordingly consulted my colleagues, and the majority declared positively against the enrolment of Mr. Faslul Hasan, his name was therefore nover registered as you could have elicited from my letter published in the Handard—the registered names being altogether 22, of which 3 were already elected and the remaining 19 now declared as members of the Association. Thus you will see that it was entirely the question of Mr. Fazlul Hasan's enrolment and not of his 'election after enrolment' as supposed by you for my reasons of consulting my colleagues about Mr. Fazlul Hasan's anrolment, I shall lay them before the Association, when putting up his case before that body to whom I am responsible as its elected Secre-3. The Foundation Committee under its resolution No. 18 d legated the power of carrying its resolutions into effect to 7 members who certainly have discretionary powers to safeguard the interests of the proposed Association. If the Association does not agree with the views of these members, it is at liberty to over-rule their decision.
4. Le regards Mr. T. A. Alam and Dr. Ansari's case, you yourself seem to admit to a certain extent the special reason of the former's. As for Dr. Ansari, of course, I shall deal with his case just as I would ordinarily do when a vacancy occurs amongst the graduate members of the Association and when there is no other candidate on the list." Mr Mohamed Ali wrote on the 7th October, 1914, as follows on the receipt of this reply "Sin, I am grateful to you for your letter of the 5th October 1914 in reply to mine of the 22nd September. 2. I have laboured under no misconception as you imagine. My contention is and has always been as follows. The Foundstion Committee, which is the fount and origin of all authority, passed some resolutions on the 26th and 27th July 1913, authorising the creation of the Muslim University Association and appointed you, as its Honorary Secretary, and six other members to co-operate with you and have the Association duly registered. The Foundation Committee resolved at that meeting that 20 Members of the Association should be elected by Moslem graduates from among themselves and clearly laid down two and only two conditions for eligibility, namely, five years' standing as a graduate and the payment of a certain pres-oribed fee. Mr. Fazlul Hasan Hasras Mohani fulfilled both these conditions when he paid his fee, which you acknowledge to have received, and ipso facto became eligible for election. 3. The Foundation Committee did not give you individully nor jointly with your 6 colleagues any power to refuse to enrol any person who fulfilled the above conditions, and it is no concern of Mr. Fazlul Hasan's er mine whether you are acting ultra vires on your own responsibility or have fortified an illegality by obtaining the support of some others as well. An illegal act dees not become less illegal

because instead of one person committing it, half a dozen do so. In fact your own knewledge of law would convince you that on the contrary acts which are perfectly legal when a single person commits them sometimes become illegal when others join him in committing them. Legality and illegality have nothing to do with majorities and minorities 1. If, as you say, you did not register Mr Fazlul Hasan's name when he on his part had done all that he was required by the Foundation Committee's Resolution to do, you failed to do your obvious doty and I am astomshed to find that you plead that as a bar to Mr. Faziul Hasan's election. 5. You tell me that you had 'special reasons' against the corolment of his name This in no way affects his position or ours. Those reasons may have existed on the 6th and 7th July 1913 also, in which case you should have persuaded the Foundation Committee to except Mr. Fazlul Hasan, whether by name or by qualification-or rather, disqualification. If your special reasons came to exist subsequently, you had nearly a year in which to call another meeting of the Foundation Committee and persuade it to modify its previous resolution so as to disquality Mr Fadul Hasan. You have failed to do either and have no right now to plead such a failure as a reason for rejecting enrolment of Mr Faziul Hasan Hasrat Mohani Whatever opinion I may have about the desirability of Mr. Faziul Hasan's election as a member of the Moslem University Association, nobody with any intelligence can have two opinions about his cligibility, and those who deemed him to be an undertrable associate should have done their duty by culisting in large numbers in the Graduates' Guild and outvoting him in the election. It is a sad commentary on our graduates that all but twenty-one retrained from doing that which Mr Fazlul Hasan-the so-called 'undesirable' -was patriotic and prompt enough to do, namely, to pay his fee in time to be entolled and elected. This fact alone places him higher in rank than the 'desirables' who may now object to his election 7. But I do not apprehend that many graduates will object to his election. His only offence known to us is that six years ago he published in his Review an article written by a student of our College which two of the law-courts in the United Provinces considered, during a period of panic, to be seditions. For that offence he has suffered enough and more than enough and law does not rob religion of its monopoly of eternal damnation. Such punishments must be left to the Judge of us all, not must we confuse the Here with the Hereafter. The student, who wrote that article for which Mr Fazlul Hasan suffered mearceration in the common pail with all its regours, is not only still at large but an undergraduate of our College, who would I hope, in due course become a graduate and quality himself for membership of the Moslem i niversity Association.

That would be an irony too great even for those who are relentlessly purating and persecuting Mr Farlul Hasan Has at Moham That is not the way to venn off seditionists from sedition, but to compel the high-spirited to seek salvation in sedition. 8 All this I write not because it can in the least affect the question of Mr. Fazini Hasau's election, or he has already been duly elected. I write this only to convince you and through you those whose wishes you are respecting in the matter that your 'special reasons' are no reasons at all and are specially ill-suited to the requirements of to-day. 9. I am credibly informed that you are endeavouring to place the case of Mr Fazlul Hasan in proper perspective before those who suspect him and I trust it will not be considered importment of me to say that such endeavours are in every way worthy of you personally and worthy of the great position you occupy in the community. In all such endeavours I wish you success. Mr. Faziul Hasan to in no worse position than the Hon. Mr. Sorenders Nath Bannerji who is a colleague of His Excellency the Vicercy in legislating for the Indian Empire, and if Government of their own acroid exempts t Mr Banner ji from a legal disqualification, is it not strange that we of our own accord should disqualify Mr Faulul Hasan when neither Government requires it of us nor our own rules sanction it? I repeat that I wish you success in your endeavours to clear the position of Mr. Fazini Hasan, but if such noble and entirely worthy endearous are covered even by the suspicion of cashistry, they will be robbed of all their credit. 10 In conclusion I will only add that the decision of the Foundation Committee to make every Moslem graduate of 5 years' standing eligible for election is Member of the Moslem University Association if he paid the prescribed fee, could have been modified only by the Foundation Committee and not by you or your 6 colleagues or by the Association itself, and now that on the last day fixed for the payment of the fee only 20 qualified graduates who had not been elected by other bodies had paid the pre-cribed fee, and Mr. Faziul Massa Havrat Mohani was one of them, not even the Foundation Committee can unseat him.

# \*

# The Comrade

Sidelights on the Final Issue.

In the vast weiter of opinion occasioned by the furious conflict in Europe, we find nothing so remarkable as the triumphant, almost savage abouts of chauvinists both of the press and the plattorm at the so-called collapse and failure of the pacifist ideals. declare in exultant tones that the peace propagands of Europe has ended in froth, that the peace advicate had always talked silly moonshine and that the real, grim torces of thought and feeling that sway the world have swept him and her bundle of mane doctrines once for all into the dustbin. They find in this war a curious satisfaction of mind, a complete vindication of the views that they had always preached about the incorrigibility of human nature and the philosophy of armaments There is, however, one thing supremely amusing in their attitude. They dismiss the whole tribe of pacifists as charlatans or imbeciles who wanted to stille the whole world with peace whereas for its life and development war was a sital "biological necessity." In the same breath they are crying alend for the utter, absolute suizabing up of German mulitarism with a view to secure permanent peace for Lurope They welcome this war as finally establishing the necessity of war in the development of human affairs and as silencing, at any rate for a long space of time, the inconvenient babble of pacificient. They at the same time call aloud for the grinding down of Germany to the extreme limits of political, military and commercial impotence that the world may securely enjoy peace contradiction and the fallacy of this position may not strike the hanvingst temper, but the immediate purpose that it is designed to serve is fully grasped by the chanvinist mind. It is well to remember that Germany does not claim monopoly of the type. He flourishes in France and England as well, and is just now bulking large in public prints. He loves nothing in his heart but the maned fiet, the shining armour, the methods of blood and iron. He wants to "go" full tilt at Germany now that he has had a chance, and he takes up the future "peace of Europe" as a necessary tag to concluste the con-Europe" as a necessary tag to conciliate the consciences that he has readily and strenuously helped to mobilise. The class he stands for is unfortunately the most powerful and dominant force in the public affairs of Europe He worked for the war by exploiting every sanctity human and divine. He is working now with full vigour to maintain at boiling-heat the passions that he has energised. Those that differ from him have little hope of salvation at his hands. All the honost and kindly folk, who have been scared by his clamour or by the ghostly and dark auggestions of their own idealism into an attitude of acquiescence about this war, he is cleverly pressing rate his sorvice. Now that he has got the opportunity of his hie-time, he is riding the situation at his will. He has started new and catching cries. He thinks it is necessary to convince everybody that the future of mankind is bound up with the wiping out of Germany from the map of Europe. Those who doubt this simple, short and efficacious cut to the m llemum are, of course, traitors to the cause of civilisation and peace. He has just now discovered a new Russia, a land of prayers and of saints, of simple kindly colonels and grand Dukes, of beautiful dienns, of generous impulses, of soul-nourishing piety. He is seriously talking of conscription for England Incidentally he has not forgotten mertals of lesser clay whom chief concern is with material gain and loss, and he is cheering their little souls with visions of fat prosperity by devising plans of a trade war. When one hears his earth-shaking and cloud-compelling din, one teels a little spasm of wonder at the irony of things that have one tects a little spasm of nonder at the front of things that have yoked the Wells and the Shaws of sunny I topias and beauteous drevalland to his dark and fron destiny. We need not study the mechanism of his mind. A few illustrations would suffice just to show its actual working at the present time.

What would he do it Germany is "beaten to her kneer"? He would of course do everything to prevent her ever rising on her logs again. He abbors multarism and armaments (God save the mark') and would remove root and branch the causes responsible for their growth. Their visible syn bols must go first of all—the German army, the German fleet, the German gans and fortresses and munition, the German Krepp and the German Kaisers. But this is not all. He has on such occasions an evident taste to think philosophically and he has made his cause morally complete for the awful things that he is preparing for the Germans. "Germany must be rendered politically and militarily innocuous"—that is the prescription, for he is absolutely certain that "between this consummation and the ruin of European civilisation there is no middle way." And least the thick-skinned map of the street may not find it easy to get this fermidable formula into his head, he argues somewhat as follows to illumine his path to the moral heights he has scaled. According to him, if the

cultural acquisitions of modern times are to be preserved to the human race, the cancerous growth of systematic double-dealing and cynical fal hlessness must at all costs be cut out. The German State has been guilty of such systematic double-dealing. It, therefore, becomes an outlaw And it behaves European diplomacy to keep at well in view towards the end of the war when peace conditions come up for The practical lesson that should be derived from this is opeious. In a lime action of Germany's liberty to make mischied in future must be effected not by three miral cheeks which treates and conventions supply, but by the impostence which material force willits The German people of to-day are endowed with a mental and moral mechanism which differs wilely from that of the rest of mankind Germany was bitten with an insatiable greed for territory and power. This was the prime cause of the war. A repetition of this state of tuings would be fatal to Europe, and a repitition is inevitable if at the close of this war Germany is not struck powerless. Nothing short of material impotency can source the much suitoring peoples of Europe the permanent peace with at which the commercial and inclusional actierty and consequently the national and individual lit—which alone is worth lucing, are possible. The corollaries to this proposition are selfevident. The struggle must be carried on till one side or the other is beaten beyond recovery. Then and only then can Europe hope for salvation.

A sharp distinction has been and is still being mide by several well meaning people in Great Britain between the German people and their Government. But the dominant voice in public affairs to-day declares that the German chiefs responsible for the war are each more numerous than the British public is apt believe. They include, we are told, University professors, publicists school-masters, the bulk of the civil servants, and most of the officers—in a word the intellectual and educated classes of Germany Practically, therefore, there is little to choose between the people and their Government. The whole nation, so to speak, stands indicted. Can the intellectual of Germany as well as its political chiefs be wiped out of existence? For the future peace of Europe no less heroic remedy would seem to be possible. Mr. Wells has talked of this war as "a war or the mind." The triumph of his "idea" very likely involves a wholesale extermination. On his doctaine of the freedom of thought this would be a fine commentary. The Inquisition of the Middle Ages that fought heresies with such ruthless rigour would seem to be a mild affair in comparison.

And how the "material impotence" is to be inflicted? It, the first place, it is to be a matter of £ \* d — so says the dominant voice. Germany must compensate for all the de truction her armies have wrought in Belgium and France, and pay indemnities to those whose homes and properties have been destroyed, pay for the support of the widows, the parents and the childrens of these who have been slain, pay for roobing the western world of two years of carrying French railways, for the interruption of the North and fishing industry, for the loss of every panay occasioned by onlocel idleness or foreign imprisonment, for every hip and life she has destroyed.

But how is Germany to pay ' some will ask. She will soon on benerupt, even if by some perverse turn in the wheel of fate she recovers lost ground to France and for unopposed preupation of Beigium. Even then her colonies are only worth so much, nothing near the \$100,000,000 she will be asked to pay to Belgium, the \$200,000,000 she will own to Brance, and the sever unralcalated sum she will (in addition to her war fleet) be required to make over to Britain and Rossia. Well she will only meet her collections, which will have to be infered by territorial occupation on a large scale by a virtual revolution- and the dominant voice All the German States must go into the welting-pot, Prinsola most and first of all. The private estates of all her sulers and princes-first and foremost of the Hohenzolieras - a so be eachested by the Revolutionary Government and be applied to the redemption of German territory. If Germany likes to retain, after war is over, her present, or som-thin; near her present, territorial divisions and dynasties, she must allot to her chosen princes, kings and emperor a resounds envil list payment for value received. But all their private estates, their vast domains, their house treasures and trusts and concealed funds much become national property.

But in the Day of Reckening justice must not end there, anys the dominant voice in the shape of Sir Harry Johnston. "Whether Turkey strikes or not at the Adlies, she has already injured them in devious ways. No longer—the German piep and aid removed—must the autonomy and preservation of Armenia be delayed. Russia must have the fullest satisfaction and security she cares to demand, that the Hosphorus and Hellespont shall be no more a padlock on her trade and enterprise and on the world's need for Russian grain and Russian oil. The least the Western world can do for her in return for saving Western civilisation and restoring Poland to nationhood is to provide her with that free access to the Maditerranean which is necessary to her development. Belgium must have territorial enlargement in several directions, France a Rhine frontier, the international character of the Baltic Sea must be secured for all its limitrophe nationalities."

We wait to learn, by the way, what the dominant voice has to say about Italy

275

In contrast to such graspish instinct and boundless greed, the symptoms of which are growing among the class we have referred to, the following remarks of a Russian paper about the final settlement read astonishingly mild. The paper says — The war must be terminated in such a way that it shall leave no vengeful aspirations on either side. The change in the map of Europe must be final, and no nationality must be opposed in the satisfaction of its legitimate ambitions. The ideal is, however, price included with the existence of an Empire like Austria Hungery. It is also me conclude with the hegemony of Piusia to Germany Further, it is irreconcilable with the division of Poland and the Treaty of Bucharest. The unifications of Russia, Italy, Germany, Romanna, and Servia must be completed. France must recover what has been taken from her, and Bulgaria also. A hundred years' fight for the principle of automality must finish with a decision free from all compromise, and therefore final."

We can offer no better comment on the greed of the synically selfish and the mistaken enthusiasm of the idealist than the following words in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald states the real issues. I read and listen to the initial flambuoyancies of those who tell us that this is the last war, that from it is to date the overthrow of the military castes of Europe, that from the destruction of the Berlin War. Office the Peace Temple at The Hagne is to come into it all being. It is all moonshine. Far more likely is it that this war is the beginning of a new military despotism in Europe, of new alaims, new halreds and oppositions, new members and alliances, the beginning of a dark epoch dangerous, not merely to democrecy, but to civilisation itself. To prevent this we must work with might and main, and our success will be measured by our clearness of sight and courage in explaining to our people it is how this war has come, what it really means, and how it is to be ended." Bernhardi-ism made elsewhere cannot shatter Bernhardi-ism "made in Germany." Yet it is exactly this force that is being summoned to tight for the issues which Mr. Asquith outlined in the House of Commons. What this ultimately would mean to civilisation and Europe, we would discuss in our next.

# The Campaign-V.

We regret that owing to various circumstances we could not give our renew of the campaign from week to week, and the compelling episode of the "Choice of the Turks" forced moon us the unwelcome task of reviewing in our last issue the entire situation with reference to Turkey, thus interrupting the continuous resumé of the events of the campaign. New that we revert to the subject we find purselves only a lattle to the west of Luège, while the Germans have in the maintine not only reached the envirous of Paris, but also turned back from the attroations of the apital of France to the trenches which they had evidently prepared for themselves beforehand along the Asar and the Oise. This necessitates a change of our own plans also if we mean to keep pace with the fast moving Germans. Therefore, instead of giving a detailed account of the fighting we shall have to confine ourselves to the mone events of the campaign, and devote ourselves to an explanation of the chief operations of the Allies and the enemy, setting forth the probable purpose of each, and stating how far that purpose was in fact achieved, and how success or failure in one affected the next

## I.—THE 11'2 IN. GERVAN HOWITZERS AND GUNS.

In our usue of the 12th September we had taken final leave of Large but we did not they know that we should have to commence this article with anothe reference to it. However, we have to revert to it to correct an e for uto which we had fallen through the guidance of one of the Pimes' Correspondents. We had stated that there appeared to have been no big siege-guns when the attack on Liège commenced, and that the Germans did not evidently wait for the arrival of the siege howitzers with the enormous 11.2 in. calibre. This is disproved in two important particulars. In the first place, the Germans hal brought up their siege guns when the attack on Liège commenced, and, in the second place, they were not their well-known howitzers "with the enormous 11 2 in calibre" but their wholly unknown stege howitzers with the still more enormous 17 to calibre hot from Krupps' furnaces and for the first time exposed to the gaze of a gaping world. A typical piece of siege gun for high angle fire is the 11.2 in. Krupp howitzer, of which the Humdard hopes to give a sketch in an early issue. It is 12 calibres, about 111 feet in length. It has a charge of 281 lbs, amokeless powder, and fires a steel shell weighing 470 lbs. or 760 lbs. (5\frac{3}{2} or 9\frac{1}{2} mds.) It is provided with a shrapnel shell of the former weight which contains 1,888 bullets. It will not be amiss if we also give some particulars of the 11.2 in. German naval gun which is mounted on her battleships—though not the most recent

enes (en which 12 in. guns are mounted, while those now being completed are to have as large as 16 in. guns) but those completed before 1911, and on her latest battle-cruisers including the Gueben. of the gun is 83.8 tons or over 900 maunds. Its The weight projectile or shot weighs 529 lbs, or about 6½ mands. When the projectile passes the muzzle of the gun it has a velocity of 2,854 feet per second, or about 82½ miles per minute, and its energy at the time is such that it can lift a weight of one ton to a height of 29,878 feet or more than the height of Mount Everest. Turning this into maunds and miles the muzzle energy of this gun is such that placed against this gun it would pierce it to the extent of 40.2 inches. It can fire one round has minute. it can lift a maund to a height of 154 miles. If wrought iron was culars with reference to the German naval guns of only 45 calibres or 48 73 ft in length. The 112 in. naval gun of Germany which is 50 calibres, or 48.88 ft. in length weighs 43.9 tons or nearly 1,200 maunds. It fires a charge of 291 lbs. or more than three and a half maunds. Its projectile weighs 760 lbs, or 91 maunds. Its muzzle velocity is 2,871 feet per second Its muzzle energy and armour piersing value must be correspondingly larger. Krupp's naval and coast defence ordnance of the same calibre is heavier in weight, fires a heavier projectile and has also a higher muzzle velocity and muzzle energy, and it perforates from 49 to 52 inches of wrought iron, while it fires 2 to 3 rounds per minute.

#### II .- THE NEW GERMAN MONETER AND ITS WORK.

If the new 17 in. Krupp howitzer has particulars varying in the same proportion as its calibre differs from the 112 in. piece, it must be about 17 ft. long, must have a charge of about 43 lbs. of smokeless powder and must be firing steel shells weighing about 1.150 lbs. or 14 maunds. Its shrapnel shell must be weighing more than 700 lbs. and containing some 2,850 bullets. We reproduce (on page 258 of this issue) an extract from the Daily Telegraph entitled "German Siege Gnus" which contains its Rotterdam correspondent's interview with Mr. Albert J. Leroy of London who was probably the only Englishman in Liege during the siege. It tells us not only that the Germans used these tremendous new weapons of offence against Liege, but describes the effect they had on the extremely strong fortifications of Brislmont. "To silence the forts with these guns," says leroy, "took only two hours. For one of the forts only four shots were required." He also tells us that three-lorts gave in within a week of the first shots being fired, which tallies with the telegram of the 6th August from Paris, published by the Times, announcing the mlending of two of the Linge forts, and with the Zurich telegram of the 7th August, which gave details of the capture of the forts stating that the general attack had been directed in the beginning towards the forts Chaudfontaine, Boncelles and Flemalle. We are informed that the last forts were silenced about 14 or 15 days after the Germans first came, three forts holding out and compelling the Germans to bring their great guns through the town.

## III .- Singe Guns of the Belliumenents and Locomotion

If it was a remarkable feat of mechanical engineering to construct such gwns, it was no less remarkable to carry them to the seat of war. Hitherto the heaviest guns are those mounted on battle-ships, or used on coast defences and the "safety armament" of important forts. Once mounted they are not removed from their platforms or whatever other ocntrivance they may have on which they are mounted, for their weight is so great that they do not easily lend themselves to becometion, while they require like steam or oil engines, a strong concrete "bed" to be prepared for them so so not to sink in the ground. When a serious siege has to be undertaken it is necessary to organize one or more siege trains in addition to the troops of the field army. Both heavy and light siege units enter into the composition of assisge train. Heavy stege units are seldom mobile in the sense that light siege units are, the ordnance con.prising the former having usually to be transported by some special means, such as ordinary rail or ship, to some place from which cial siege railways would admit of its conveyance to a place in battery. During the siege of Savastopol a civil engineer, Robert Mallet. designed a 36 iv. mortar, but it never reached the seat of war. In 1904, the Japanese, however, made use of their 11'1 in. coast howsteers at Port Arthur At the siege manouvres in France in 1906 howsteers at Port areas At the siege manuvered in France in 1905 the nearly siege units were represented by their 5.1 in. gan and their 10.7 in. howitzer. The official British pieces are a 5-in. gan and a 9.4 in. howitzer. As a typical piece the 10.7 in. Franch howitzer may be taken which the Franch transported by special horse draught, as it was found too heavy for the type of siege railway made use of at the mock siege at Langres in 1907. Its total equipment weighs 22 tons or nearly 600 maunds, and it is transported in four components, namely the piece. The carriage, the slide, and the platform. A namely, the piece, the carriage, the slide, and the platform. A battery of six pieces would thus require, exclusive of ammunition transport, 24 vehicles that would weigh 180 tons or 3,136 maunds.

The howitzer was designed originally for coast defence. It weights about 57 tons or about 157 maunds and its bed weighed 63 tonsor about 172 maunds. To this equipment was added a slide and It weights a platform consisting of a thick plate of iron upon which the slide moves. But the Germans have new not only invented a heavy siege unit, of almost twice as large a calibre as the British howitzer, but had also brought it to Liège within a few days of attacking it, and have since then been carrying it about almost as if it was an ordinary field-gun, for not only have Liege, Namur, and Antwerp felt its effect in the present war but the soldiers in the trenches along the Aisne river have also experienced a shower of the "Jack Jehnsons" as its shells are called. And the latest that we hear from Athens is that these monsters have been mounted on the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts. Germany has certainly astonished the world with the case with which she moves such heavy ordnance about, and whether one thinks that these guns came along the Danube across Austria, skirting Servia and traversing Roumania, and thence, through the Black Sea, into the Bosphurus and the Dardanelles, or whether one believes that after all the Gosben and the Breslau refused to give battle to the Gloucester for fear of risking the loss of their awful cargo. one cannot withhold from Germany the truest tribute of astonishment and wonder. We heard a great deal in the early part of the war about the superiority of the French artillery, but since the real fighting commenced on the Sambre at Mona and Charleroi, the Allies have frankly admitted both the power of the new Garman ordnance and the accuracy of the German artillery. Leroy tells as that when the Germans were compelled to bring these great guns they laid down a military railway upon which the guns were moved, running on flanged wheels about 7 ft. high. We have yet to know how these guns have been taken to the trenches on the Assne and to Russian battlefields across rivers and forests For the present, at any rate, the Germans have clearly carried the palm with these new monsters and belching huge flames of fire.

#### IV .-- THE LURE OF LIBOR.

We have dealt with these guns at great length because they suggest to us a conjecture about the earlier stages of the German plan of campaign. In our very first article in the avene of the 12th August, we had stated that it the French poured over inte-Belgium to meet Germany half way they would be playing her game and equalizing the chances of loss. An obstinate defence without risking too much in any pitched action north of the well-known line of French fortifications at La Fère, Laon and Reims would clearly be the best French strategy. Time would thus be gained for Eugland to play her part, and the further the German troops got south of the Semois the better the British chance of striking in the rear stated that it would not be a bad thing for France's chances of final victory if the first great battle of the war could be deferred antil the Germans were in the Aisne valley, where the battle is new raging. It is true that the taking up of a strong position on the Aisne by the German armies, marching through Belgium and Luxemburg would have represented, as we stated in that issue, the successful schoevement of the first stage in the German plan of sumpaign against France, and in spite of the confident assertions of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, based on his intimate knowledge of the exceedingly difficult country of the Ardennes, we had relied on other authorities for our own assertion that it was not easy to see how a German success upto that point could be prevented. To ebtain her primary objectives, Germany, as we then stated, was prepared to waste a large number of men. On the other hand, we expressed the fear that the French Generals might not reliah the ides of giving ground and that they might strain every effort to meet the Germans before the latter had got off Belgian territory. This, we stated, would be to fight the Germans' battle and to risk giving the colour to the whole war by an initial blunder due to military pride. We had suggested that the French should make allowance for the conditions under which alone their allies could come to their help. Therefore France must be patient and give ground. We recommended to her to take Catinat as a model for her generalship, and Recuter pour mieux sauter ("Wait for something better") as her motto. The only way to baffle the German plan of campaign was to leave the development of its inherent difficulties to time and distance. The Germans, we said, would be far less formidable at Rethelor Youriers than they would be at Libramont or even Sedan. It would, we thought, no doubt be disagreeable to French sentiments to see the first battles of the war occur on French soft, but, we had added, victories there would be better than defeats further north. Germany had always counted on the strength of her offensive, while the French had always prepared themselves to dely Germany by the stubbornuess of their defence on which they had lavished enormous treasures, often at the expense of their field army. But the national temperament of the French was at war with their military policy, and this has now cost them more than they are evidently prepared to acknowledge. Well, we have heard a greatit was set the German but the French, and in the light of Larry's statement, we are now inclined to think that, the Germans, after having experimented with their new howitzers on the casemates and eupolas, glaces and revetments of some of the forts of Licge, and having found four shots sufficient for one of them, purposely refrained from knocking down the others so as to lure the French into Belgium and clip their wings in their initial flight. We would have been very chary of launching this as a prophecy at the commencement of the campaign, and even now, after the event, we put this forward only as a hypothesis.

## V.—OUR HYPOTHESIS.

It must be remembered that the French Ministry for War did not announce until the 14th of August that French troops had entered Belgium at Charleroi though small bewies of the French must have entered Belgium earlier, and it was announced that there had been an interchange of the Belgian and French staffs. The British Expeditionary Force had also landed at Boulogne on the 14th, and unless the German intelligence in the field was just as bad as Mr. McKenna makes outGerman espionage in England to have been, the Germans must have come to know of the landing of the Expeditionary Force soon after the event. It is now clearly understood that the earlier successes of the Belgians which were so grossly exaggerated were not achieved against the main German armies but were only advanced guard actions. Is it not possible that the German advanced guards were not only covering the seve. al armies concentrating behind them, but were also purposely kept weak and allowed to appear to be beaten by the Belgians so as to encourage the French and the British to come into Belgium and there crush a feeble foe that had met with a check in its very first movement? By the 15th of August it was generally believed on the side of the Allies that the Germans had planned neither to turn to the right nor to the left through Belgium but to keep steadily on to the appointed course, and it was a matter for considerable exultation that the first fighting line of the German army instead of facing south had had to turn practically west. Instead of France being invaded it was Belgium, German guns facing west the Allies were reported to be considering the interesting question whether the Germans would date to attack Namur summarily or have the nerve to neglect a fort which the Allies declared to be much stronger than Liege, And what were Germans doing? It is our belief that by the 7th of August the Germans had reduced the three forts mentioned by Lardy, and even if they had not taken possession of the town of Liège till the 10th it is admitted by the Allies themselves that they had invested the entire ring of forts which were still intact. According to an Euglish correspondent who was present at the great assault on Inève, the German artillery practice was perfect, shells exploding on the ramparts of the forts and smashing the disappearing carriages of the gaps at Fort Fleron which was silenced. This news was conveyed in a mossage from London, dated the 11th August, and we may take if that this was at least the fourth fort reduced before the Germans occupied the town of Liege. Although the telegrams from the Allies continued to tell us of "violent attacks" on the Lings forts from time e, it appears that once the Germans were masters of the town and had reduced a number of the forts, the bombardment was neither persistent nor violent. In fact, Leroy confirms this indirectly, for he pations that to reduce the last three forts the Germans coolly set about laying down a military railway upon which their guns were moved through the town in order to reduce the last three forts. This may have been either necessary, or only adopted as an excuse for diay. To the west of Liège they met with a reverse at Hielen on the 12th and at Eghesée on the 13th. On the 15th they were once midte defeated at Dinant, this time by the French. All these and the logand that the Liège forts were still intact were sufficient encouragemilds short work of this disturber of European peace. The picked and the French must have found ample support in these trants for their own passionate desire to attack their meaning.

Select he set foot on French soil. If any other proof was needed

at unexpected check having been received by the enemy in

Administration of the Uhlan who silowed himself to suits for their own passionate desire to attack their assailant septured in Belgium with a map in his possession showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on the 3rd August The Land were those to reach process on the order and to reach Lille on the 5th August—only a day after the commencement of hostilities.

A cell more plaugible witness was the German subject in France, required a posification to report himself at Reims on the 18th if the mobilization, namely, on the 15th of August. By the 18th of August the mobilization of the German armies was scheduled to the Hernan special than scheduled to the Hernan special than the second that about that date. For a couple of days there was a full than high thus, and these on the 17th August the Kaiser and his

staff arrived from Berlin at Mainz and the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France was announced. After that things got interesting all of a sudden. The Belgian seat of Government was removed the same day from Brussels to Antwerp, and although it was announced that this was done for strategic reasons, and a good deal of confused comment was freely offered about the advantages of working on "interior lines"—a phrase which hardly appeared relevant in this connection, we agree with the Times Military Correspondent that this move was very dangerous inasmuch astit foreshadowed the retreat of the Belgian Army to the entrenched camp of Brialmont's construction where it has ever since been By the 18th, as the sketch map showing the position of German forces on different dates, which is issued as a Supplement to this week's Cominde, shows, considerable bodies of German troops had crossed the Meuse at Huy without any fear of the Liège forts even if these had not all been captured by the date. German advanced guards had reached the river Dyle by the 19th and reattacked Diest. They had also bombarded Tirlemont, and the Allies had given ground and commenced to evacuate the advanced positions occupied as the result of the previous day's cavalry drive. It now appears that Diest and Aerschot were eccupied by the Germans on the 19th. On the 20th Louvain was occupied, and the same day, the retreat of the Belgium army from Louvain to Antwerp having cleared the way, Brussels was occupied by German troops under General von Arnim. It was asserted that Brussels was sacrificed to tactical exigencies and that the Belgians' gallant subordination of themselves for loyal co-operation with the Allies showed splendid grit and courage But there is evidence to show that with all their gallant subordination of themselves and loyal co-operation with the Allies, and in spite of their spleudid grit and courage, the Belgians did not like it a bit and there was a great screness of feeling in Belgium at the sacrifice of its capital without any effort having been made by the Allies to defend it after the Belgian army had been asked to betake itself to Antwerp. But the fact is that the French had fallen between two stools, They had not had the patience to stop in France and await the attack of the Germans, and they had not had the promptness to bring into Belgium as large a force as was necessary to save the country from the Germans. In other words, they had fallen a victim to the lure of Liege, which the Germans had designed for them. They had not come sufficiently forward to save Brussela and they had advanced too far forward to avoid a crushing defeat at Charletoi. Alost and Wettern were taken by German advanceguards on the 21st, and the whole of Flanders was overrun right upto Ostend. The battle of Charleron, the first great encounter between the Germans and the French, commenced on the 21st when the two combatants disputed the possession of the town. On the following day, the 22nd August when the Germans attacked Namur also, such overwhelming forces were brought by them against the French at Charleroi that they were compelled to withdraw. Thus ended the battle of Charleroi On the 23rd three of the Namur forts were destroyed and the town was evacuated by the Allies by 5 p. m.

#### VI .- THE BRITISH RETREAT.

Shortly after the other forts also fell at the bidding of the 17 in. howitzers, as their experience at Liège had led the Germans to expect. Our hypothesis is that just as all the Liège forts could have been reduced before the French had entered Belgium so too all the Namur forts could have been silenced before the English had taken up a position on the line Conde-Mons-Binche on the 22nd August if the Germans had wished it It suited them to draw in both the English and the French before they swept down upon them and that the Belgian forts fell not a day later nor a day earlier than the Germans desired. On the 28rd August, the day on which the first of the Namur forts to fall were silenced, also occurred the engagement of the British army for the first time also occurred at Mons, with greatly superior German forces. No clearer account of this action can be given than in the terse and manly despatch of Sir John French, dated 7th September. The concentration British Expeditionary Force was completed only on the 21st August, and General French was able to make dispositions to move the force during the 22nd to positions he considered most favourable from which to commence operations which the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, had requested him to undertake in pursuance of his plans in the prosecution of the campaign. line taken up extended along the line of the canal from Conde on the west through Mons and Binche on the east. Early on the morning of the 28rd August General French assembled the commanders of the first and second corps and the cavalry division and explained the general situation of the Allies and General Joffre's plan, and discussed with them the immediate situation, From information received from French headquarters which had evidently not been sufficiently disillusioned even after the retreet from Charleroi, General French understood that little more than one or at the utmost two German Army Corps, with perhaps one Cavalry Division, were in front of his position, and he was confirmed in this opinion by the evidence of his patrols and the observation of his aeroplanes which gave no indication of and the observation of his aeropianes which gave no indication of any attempted outflanking movement by the enemy. But about 5 p. m. reports began to come in to the effect that the enemy was commencing an attack on the Mons line apparently in some strength, and that the right of the position from Mons and Bray was being particularly threatened. This led to more or less a general particularly threatened. retirement and Binche was occupied by the Germans. About 5 p. m. he received a most unexpected message from General Joffre by telegraph, telling him that at least three German Corps were moving on his position in front, and that the second Corps was engaged in a turning movement from the direction of Tournai, was also informed that the two reserve French Divisions and the fifth French army on his right were retiring, the Germans having gained possession on the 22nd August of the passages of the Sambre between Charleroi and Namur. This forced a retirement from the Mona position to a position in the rear resting on the fortress of Manbenge on the right and extending west to Jenlain south-east of Valenciennes, on the left. The retreat began at day-break on the 24th when the news of the retirement of the French, and the heavy German threating on his front reached General French, and was confirmed by aeroplane recommissance. Those who would like to study the account of the retreat in detail with all the perils of rearguard actions against a persistent and pushing enemy must carefully read Sir John French's despatch. It is full of arresting interest, and were it not for the skill and leadership of General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien and General Sir Douglas Haig and the other commanders, and the cool courage of the men themselves, it is doubtful if the British army engaged at Mons would have escaped from the bear-bug of General Kluck's enveloping army on the German right. No doubt the Expeditionary Porce suffered heavy loss, but it could not well have been avoided, and it is a wender that the British losses were not considerably heavier. Particularly interesting is the incident concerning the attempt of the enemy to hem the British force against the fortress of Manbenge which was temptingly left open for Field Marshal French to enter in search of support But in vain was the net spread in the sight of the bird Nevertheless, had not General French with great presence of mind and determination kept himself clear of the fort the British Army, which had escaped from Mons by the skin of its teeth, would now have been an army of prisoners sucreadering within the walls of Manbeuge along with their French comrades who numbered about forty thousand.

After the Conde-Mons-Binche line had been relinquished three other lines wer, occupied on three successive nights and had to be relinquished at day break. It had been decided to occupy the Cambrai Lo Cateau-Landrecies position. and although the ground had been partially prepared and entrenched on the 25th August when the Expeditionary Force had retired from the Manbeuge-Baval position, it was not found possible to stand in this position In view of the retirements of the French on the right of the British, their own exposed left flank and the sweeping enveloping arm of General Kluck coming closer and closer, and, above all, the exhausted condition of the British troops, Field Marshal French determined to withdraw from this position also, and to continue the retreat till be ould put some substantial obstacle such as the Sambre or the Oise between himself and the enemy. The new line selected was Vermand St Quentin Ribemont. The first Corps had continued its march throughout the 25th and far into the evening, arriving at a Laudrecies at about 10 o'clock. Field Marshal French had intended that it should go further west so as to fill the gap between Le Cateau and Landrecies, but the men were exhausted and could not get further without rest. The enemy, however, would not allow them this rest and about 2-80 p. m. a report was received that the fourth (cuards brigade was heavily attacked in Landrecies by troops of the 9th German Army Corps who were coming through the forest on the north of the town. the re-inforcements received from two French reserve divisions on the right of the British force, and Sir Douglas Haig's skill, the First Corp managed to extraoate itself from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night and to resume at dawn its march south towards Wassigny on Guise,

But the worst day was the 26th At day-break it became apparent that the enemy was throwing the bulk of his strength against the left of the position which had been taken up on the previous evening by the Second Corps and the 4th Division, which had their right on Le Cateau, their left in the neighbourhood of Caudry and the line of defence continued thence by the 4th Division toward Seranvillars. The game of four German Army Corps were against them, and it being impossible to send them any support from the 1st Corps which was inempable of movement, Field Marshal French ordered General Smith-Dorrien to use his utmost endeavours to break off the action

and retire at the earliest possible moment. On the 34th the French General Sordet who was in biliets at Avene had promised co-operation and support on General French's left flank, though he had said that his horses were to, tired to move before the next day. On the 26th General French sent him an urgent message to do his utmost to come up and support the retirement of his left flank. But he did not comply with this urgent request and the plea once more offered was that his horses were too fatigued! The comfort of the French horses was evidently of greater account to him than the existence of the troops of the great ally of his country! There had been no time to entrench the position properly and the artillery was outmatched by at least 4 to 1. At length it became apparent that if complete annihiliation was to be avoided a retirement must be attempted, and the order was given to commence it about 8-30 p m. This was the most difficult movement, but it was covered with intrepidity and determination by the artillery. Fortunately, the enemy had himself suffered too heavily to engage in an energetic pursuit. The retreat was continued far into the night of the 26th and through the 27th and 28th on which date the troops halted on the line Noyon-Chauny-La Fere, having then thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit, General Sordet and the French cavalry division which he commanded assisted in the retirement and in driving back some of the enemy in Cambrai, while General D'Amade with his two reserve divisions moved down from the neighbourhood of Arras on the enemy's right flank and took much pressure off the rear of the British forces.

#### VII .- "THE 120-MILE NON-STOP TREK"

But although there was an appreciable easing of the situation after this ceaseless retirement with rear-guard actions which commenced at Mons in the 23rd August and really constituted a four-days battle ending on the 26th, the retirement did not end there. As a writer in the Daily Mail says, it was a "120-Mile non-stop trek" forced on the British by the initial reverses which in their turn were due to the lure of Liège. In these reverses, but we have not yet come across a word of explanation from the Fresch General Staff of the reverses or a justification of their strategy. Even the casualties have not been mentioned, although all sorts of inferences have been drawn from Germany's delay in publishing the casualities in the latter phase of the campaign. But whether the French explained their reverses or not, the reverses remain, and as the sketch maps of the position of German forces, which we publish this week as a Supplement, will show, the Germans had reached as far south as Coulomniers, La Ferte Gaucher, Sezanne, Fère Champenoise and Vitry La Francois. To some extent we have already shown why the German right receded from Paris and instead of inventing Paris the Germans have entrenched themselves along the Aisne and the Oise. Further details will be given later, but one fact needs no emphasis after a glance at the sketch map. and that is the fact of the total collapse of the French defences during the last two weeks of August and the first week of September, notwithstanding the remarkably strong line of defence La Fere-haon-Reims-Chalons withence they could have defied German attack if they had not been lured by the exaggerated description of resistance offered by Liege, but where they could actually make mostand in their precipitate flight from Charleroi.

#### VIII .- THE ADVANCE OF SIX GERMAN ARMIES.

the telegrams sent to India were too meagre to make anything intelligible—six different German armies have advanced or tried to advance, in the western theatre of war. As the London Observer says, their course appears like six showers of rockets falling on a line drawn through Paris. The six armies, taking from east to west were as follows: The sixth Army, commanded by the Orews Prince of Bavaria, attacked from Lorraine through the gap of Epinal in the barrier-chain of fortresses which we explained in semme detail in the issue of the 12th August. The fifth army, under the German Orewn Prince, attacked immediately north of the barrier chain through Luxemburg by Stenay, where the bridges gross than Mense, towards Chalons. The fourth army, commanded by the Dikke of Würtemberg, was entrusted with the difficult task of feiting was of the Ardennes and marching across the Meuse, by Mexicas and Sedan, towards Rheims. The third army, under General Hansen, coming down from Charlerof and Namer, had also been marching towards Rheims, a point of such importance owing to fix rellway and road connection and its whole strategical position as to be the marching towards Rheims, a point of such importance owing to fix rellway and road connection and its whole strategical position as to be the marching towards Rheims to have advanced from Manner, and Rheims towards Loan Bullow, seems to have advanced from Manner towards Loan Bullow, seems to have advanced from Manner towards Loan Bullow, to have crossed the Someth Manner towards the first the West, to have crossed the Someth Manner towards to have the Bullow, seems to have advanced the Someth Manner.

than to have carried its great outflauking march straight down towards Paris. Across the whole of Northern France, along successive battle fronts some hundred miles wide, the Allies were forced back further and further as our sketch map clearly shows, as if by elemental pressure. The Observer is forced to confess that this collossal effort to envelope and crush was designed by the Germans with solid ability and has been executed with thorough audacity unexcelled in the annals of war."

IX .- THE ' PRE-CONCEIVED OBJECTIVE."

We see in the movement nothing perhaps of the individual genius of Napoleon whose strategy we attempted to explain in our issue of 12th September. Mr. Bonar Law is perhaps quite right in observing that the militarism of the Germans is Napoleonism without a Napoleon. But German strategy, as we tried to make clear in our last article on the campaign, was modest enough not to have based its calculations like French strategy on the probability or even likelihood of having Napoleons among the Generals of the national army. German strategy, and to a great extent even German tactics, rely upon a "preconceived objective." and we have seen in this campaign how the German thenerals and German soldiers have executed the orders of those who conceived this objective with great audacity and the good fortune that favours the It is true, and we have already explained it, that the obvious disadvantage of the German tactics of envelopment is that once the Commander-in-Chief has set his army in motion he loses control of the operations, and the initiative passes into the hands of his subordinates, making co-ordination difficult, and condemning the whole army to adhere to a plan previously settled although fresh and valuable information may be received which suggests a modification of the original programme. This disadvantage to some extent appears to have been illustrated in the present campaign also. For it is ve y probable that the German General Staff did not expect that their six armies which commenced to advance across an almost straight frontier extending from Upper Alsace to the Dutch Limburg would, within a month, occupy a position in which the armies between Nancy and Paris would form a line almost at right angles with the forces operating from Mulhausen to Nancy. The German forces standing from Mulhausen to Liège made on the 16th of August a line almost as straight as an arrow, but within a fortnight the line appeared like a how and in a few more days the bow was so bent as we stated in our issue of the 12th September, it was in danger of breaking. This was evidently because, while the third army had awang round Givet with sufficient rapidity and the second army had wheeled at a still greater pace further west, and the first army under General Kluck had swept all before it like a whirlwind, the fourth army under the Duke of Wurtemberg had taken much longer to get out of the difficult country of the Ardennes, and the fifth army commanded by the German Crown Prince had met with still greater difficulties in getting through the Stenay gap and marching through the Argonne, while the sixth army commanded by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, although it had taken funeville and marched across the French frontier right up to Epinal, had not mocoaded in breaking through the barrier-chain of French forts and in crossing the Mosello. This by itself is sufficient to explain why the wide-flung German right was contracted and receded from Paris. But a no less important reason for this change of plan was the fact that the "preconceived objective" of the German General Staff had to be altered, and it must have taken some time for the first and second ercases to be more more got into control. That "preconceived objective" was Paris, and when the French Government evacuated Paris and went to Bordeaux on the night preceding 3rd September, Paris lost its chief atterction for the German General Staff.

X. -THE CHANGE OF PLANS.

And what was the result! A glance at our sketch map would show that immediately afterward the right wing began to contract and recede. And although on the September the German forces reached points more nontherly than they had done before, the German food had also receded a good deal in an easterly direction. The Germans decided to "neglect" Paris, and, while retreating northward across the Marne, made considerable attempts at what we called in the last article on the compaign as the lifting of the latch from the inside. Apparently Verdun has been able to withstand the blows of the German Jack Jahmons better than Liege, Namur, Maubeage and Antwerp, and the Bermans are still e ideavouring to reduce this northern-most barrier is the chain of fortifications. They desire to widen the gap across the France-Cirman frontier for the passage of their armies which was made by the reduction of Longwy—another result of their advance which like the capture of Luneville was never cabled to India. But although the Germans are still endeavouring to reduce Verdun as made by the reduction of Longwy—another result of their advance which like the capture of Luneville was never cabled to India. But although the Germans are still endeavouring to reduce Verdun as made to open a passage for themselves near Epinal or Toul, their objective in the retreat across the Marne has evidently an entranch themselves along the Aises by fighting a parallel battle from a position in which they had entrenched

themselves carefully, before making their next advance. The wonder is not that the Germans retreated across the Marne, but that an army with enveloping tactics so difficult to control after it had once set out to achieve its pre-conceived objective should have altered its plans so quickly after the change of circumstances brought about by the evacuation of Paris. Although the change of plan was made about the Sid September, that is, immediately after the transfer of the French seat of Government from Paris to Bordeaux, it was not till the 7th that the Allies clearly understood it, and even then it did not seem intelligible to them that the retreat of General Kluck's army was not due to the pressure of the Allies. They proclaimed it, although somewhat diffidently as a reverse similar to their own retirement from Belgium, and even after the 14th September when the German withdrawal practically ceased, they attributed, it to the pressure of Russia in the East. At least this is what one understands from the perusal of British newspapers. But we who know how Russia had to be on the defensive when the Germans advanced practically all along the 500 miles of the Russo-German frontier, and particularly in the Governments of Suwalki and Lomza are in a botter position, than English journalists a month ago being clearly prophets after the events to say that the German withdrawal to the Aisne was in no way due to Russian pressure.

XI -- REASON FOR THE CHANGE.

We have already given in this article three reasons for this withdrawal, the unequal rapidity of advance of the various German armies: the change in the German objective caused by the evacuation of Paris by the French Government and the desire of the Germans to break through the barrier-chain of fortifications. We have also hinted at another reason, a corollary of the second, namely, a desire to beat the armies of the Allies in the field after exhausting them in the parallel battle on the Aisne. It seems that the lure of Paris was not as great for the German General Staff as the Allies had imagined, and most probably the Germans had already decided what they should do in the event of Paris becoming a comparatively negligeable objective. For we have been told that the armies which had been advancing rapidly enough on Paris had also taken the trouble of preparing entrenchments for future use, and every account of these trenches indicates that they are like semi-permanent fortifications which must have taken time to construct This leads us to our second hypothesis that all this forethought is indicative of a desire defensive-offessive battle on equal terms with the Allies. to fight a This could not have been possible if tured by Liege the main French army had not gone beyond the well-known line of fortifications, Chalons-Rheims-Loan-La Fore, only to retreat behind this line, and that so precipitately as to allow the Germans to take them and after retiring make a considerable use of them. As for the desire of widening the gap on the eastern side, it was not only because German armies knocking at the gates of the French furtresses would have entered France through it, but because the line of communication between Metz and Paris would have been much shorter than the line of communication between Cologne and Paris which passed through two nostile countries instead of one. As the crow flies the distance between Cologne and Paris is about 240 m les, while the distance between Metz and Paris is only 170 miles, so that the considerable saving of 70 nules was an important consideration. These and not particularly the pressure of Russia were the reasons that induced German right to retreat to the Aisne, serene complacence with which the Germans are and the fighting in their trenches does not apparently betray the anxiety with which they were credited by the Allies. The hour-glass does not now appear to be much in evidence. In fact, if there ever was a race westward it was run by two competitors and not one, and if Germany was galloping towards Paus, Russia galloping towards Berlin And unless Russia can reach Ber'in before the end of this month she is not likely to reach the post at all whether Germany reaches Paris or not. The roads to Berlia would become impassable when the snow begins to fall, and although sledges can work on the ice, frost is not always to be trusted, and when the thaw sets in the whole country becomes a treacherous bog.

XII .- THE TACTICS OF ARTILLERY,

Next week we shall deal with the Eastern theatre of war, but before we leave the Western theatre let us try to make one matter clear. The present war is likely to prove even more than the campaigns of Napoleon a war of the artillery. Field artillery has nowadays been used, firstly, to assist, if necessary, the advanced guard in the preliminary fighting; secondly, to prepare; and, thirdly, to support or cover the infantry attack, "preparation" consisting chiefly in engaging and subduing the hostile artillery. The task of the guns is to destroy the opposing guns and artillery-men, a task which engages almost all the resources of the assailants' artillery in the struggle for artillery superiority which is often spoken of as " an artillery duel." Shielded guns, enhanced rate of firing, perfection in indirect " laying" apparatus (including "elevation", or the vertical inclination of the gun, and " direction", or the horizontal inclination to the

right or left, necessary to direct the path of the projectile to the object simed at) and many other factors have modified the lessons of 1870, and complicated the work of achieving victory in the artillery duel so far that the simple "hard pounding" of former days has given way to a variety of expedients for inflicting the desired loss and damage. One point is, however, clear, and meets with universal acceptance. "The whole object of the duel," say the French regulations, " is to enable the artillery subsequently to devote all available resources to its principal task which is the material and moral support of the infantry during each succeeding stage of the One side must be victorious in the end, and not until the hostile artillery is beaten out of action the victor has acquired the power of pressing home the attack. The British regulations (1906), indeed, deal with the steps to be taken when, though the artillery of attack is beaten, the infantry advance is continued. but only so as to order the guns to "reopen at all costs", in other words, as a forlorn hope. The second part of the preparation, the gradual dislutegration of the opposing line of infantry, has practioally disappeared from the drill books. The next teak of the guns, and that in which modern artillery asserts its power to the utmost, is the support of the infantry attack. The artillery and the infantry co-operate, "the former" say the British Field Truining (1906), "by firing rapidly when they see their own infantry... press forward, and the latter by making full use of the periods of the intense artillery fire to gain ground." Thus aided, the infantry closes into decisive ranges, and when it gains ground to the front, every gun "must be at once turned upon the point selected. . . the most effective support afforded to the attacking infantry by the concentrated fire of guns and field howitzers. The former tie the defenders to their entrenchments (for setreat is practically impossible over ground swept by shrapnel bullets), distract their attention and tend to make them keep their heads down, while the shell from the field howitzers searches out the interior of the trenches, the reverse slopes of the position, and checks the movement of reinforcements toward the threatened point. In these word the British Field Artillery drill-book of 1902 summarizes the act of "covering" the infantry advance. Unofficial publications are still more emphatic. The advance of the infantry to decisive range would often be covered by a mass of one hundred or more field guns firing shrapnel at the rate of ten rounds per gun per minute at the critical moment. Against such a storm of fire the defending infantry, even supposing that its own guns had refitted and were again in action, would be powerless Captain O. b. Atkinson of the 1st City of London (Royal Fusibers), to whom we are indebted for these observations, remarks that it was in recognition of the appalling power of field artillery (which is increased in ratio out of all proportions to the improvement of modern rifles) that the French system was elaborated to the perfection which it has attained in recent years. But even from the meagre telegrams which we have received about the operations of French armies, it is clear that General Joffre himself has had to scknowledge the superiority of German taction of "preparing" for and "covering" the infantry as-ault, and there seems to be a universal recognition of the accuracy and the power of German arrillery. The field artillery in defence is always at a disadvantage and the initiative gained by the Germans after the fighting at Mons and Charleroi and retained throughout the following fortnight no doubt helped them to bring out to the full the effectiveness of their artillery

#### XIII -POWER AND MOBILITY OF GREMAN ABTILLERY.

We shall deal a little later with the circumstances under which the German infantry advances so rapidly, but in dealing with artillery tacties it must be noted that the effectiveness of this arm on the German side was due not only to the number and power of their guns and the accuracy of their pratice, but also to the rapidity of their marches. The unportance of having the artillery well up at the front of a marching column, is perhaps best expressed in the phrase of Prince Kraft von Hohenlohe-Inglefingen-" Save hours not minutes." The Germans in 1870 so far acted up to the hours not minutes." principles that I'rence Hohenkhe when asked at the beginning of the battle of Sedan for a couple of guna was able to reply," You shall have ninety." The German regulations say very plainly, " the shall have ninety, and vocation they have got the gine into horses have not done their work until they have got the gine into as that of the British 62nd Battery, R F. A., in the battle of the Modder river, when it marched 32 miles mostly through deep sand and arrived in time to take part is the action, even if rare, are nowadays expected to be within the powers of field artillecy to accomplish. Horse artillery is capable of more than this, and, as to pace, of manonwring at the oavairy rate. Heavy guns are the least mobile and would rarely be able to keep pace with the infantry in a forced march. As a rule field artillery walks four, trots nine, and gallops at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. A fair marching pace is four miles an hour for field and five for horse betteries. A march of fourteen miles would, scoording to the German regulations, be performed under

favourable circumstances by field battery in five hours and horse battery in four hours. Every gun represents a compromise between power and mobility and each type of artillery has been applied in accordance with the model of the compromise of th evolved in accordance with the relative requirements of these conditions in respect of the work to be performed. After the Boer War the question was raised whether field artillery, as the term is usually understood, should not be abolished and only heavy guns and horse artillery retained with the field army. We do not know the details of German field artillery, but we shall not be surprised if the tremendous weight and calibre of their new howitzers and the startling rapidity of their advance turn out to be merely indications of their having combined both power and mobility to an extraordinary extent instead of merely effecting a satisfactory compromise between the two. Horse artillery must be regarded as field artillery of great mobility and manuscryring power, and its chief value he in augmenting the weak fire-power of the mounted troops and in facilitating their work as much as possible. Thus when cavalry meets serious opposition in reconnoitring, the guns may be able to break down the enemy's resistance without calling for assistance from the main body of the cavalry, and in the action of cavalry is, cavalry the chief duty of the horse artillery is to shatter the enemy's cavalry, that is, to " prepare" the success of the cavelry charge by breaking up as far as possible the enemy's power of meeting it. In the oavalry battle covering fire is practically impossible, owing both to the short distances separating the combatants and to the rapidity of their movements. But steps are taken "to enable all the guns to bear on the enemy's cavalry at the points of collision." The ideal position for the horse artillery is out to a flank, the cavalry manouvring so as to draw the enemy's cavalry under enfillede fire and at the same tune to force them to mask the fire of their own horse artillery. We have little doubt that in the enveloping movement of General Kluck's army the horse artillery of the Germans has played no insignificant part. Another and the most important function of the horse batteries is to reinforce, with the greatest possible speed, any point in the general line of battle which is in need of artillery support. For this reason the artillery in each Army Corps generally includes field-batteries.

#### XIV .- HOWITTERS AND READY ORDNANCE.

But evidently it is the German howitzers that have taken the most premiuent part in fighting an enemy that understands the value of cover and knows how to dig itself in. Even the field howitzers are generally somewhat less mobile than field guns. They have, however, far greater shell power. The special feature of the howthat is, as we have stated in an earlier article, the " searching " of the interior of earthworks, a task which is beyond the power of high velocity field guns which pour forth a direct fire. They are also used for demolishing work, which is equally beyond the power of even a high explosive shell of field gun calibie. of these conditions implies a steep "angle of descent" which implies a high "angle of elevation." The second requires great shell-power, but does not call for high velocity. howitzer, therefore, is a short gun firing a heavy shell at high angles of elevation. Ranging must be done very accurately, and yet economically, as but few of the heavy shells can be carried in the wagons, and the shells descending almost vertically upon the enemy lose the long sweeping effect of the field shrapnel which neutralizes asisor errors of ranging. The projectiles employed are high explosives and shrapnels, the former for the demolition of the field works, casemates or buildings, and the latter for use against men behind cover. There ir, besides, heavy field artillery including all guns of 4in. calibre and upwards mounted on travelling carriages. In South Africa, where firm soil was usually to be found, B in. guns were employed as heavy field game, but in Europe even the 5 in. British Service gan is likely to sink into the ground. In Great Britain guns only are used by this branch, but continential armies have light siege trains or heavy artillery of the field armies as a rule composed of howitzers of a heavier calibre than the field howitzer, the 15 cm. (6 inch) lowitzer, being most commonly met with. But this artillery has a different tactical rôle and it is always with a view to the attack, of permanent or semi-permanent fortifications. They use high explosive shells and time shrapnels, the former for ranging and demolishing cover, the latter against personnel. The tactical principles upon which beary artillery does its work are based in the main on the long range (upto 10,000 yards) and great shell power of the guns. This power enables the artillery to reach with effect targets which are begind enables the artillery to reach with effect targets which are beyond the range of lighter ordinance, so that even it they are dispursed along the front of the armies, they can concentrate their fire op any soints though they could not have otherwise dede so awing to their want, of mobility. In the attack, besides the general task of all guns, the heavy artillery demolishe copier, and buildings held by the enamy and during the infantry assault they can sweep a great dept of ground effectively. In the defence, long range fire has great value, specially in excepting approaches which the enemy must use. In pursuit, the heavy artillery can reach the main body of the special during the status. even if it has left the rear guard, as in the case of the British retreat from Mons. Only in retreat the want of mobility of these guns militates against their employment in exposed positions such as rear guards usually have to take up. But the Germans who have surpassed all past records in bringing into the field a heavier howitzer than any ordnance yet employed even in sieges have evidently such confidence in the success of their offensive and their rapidity of movement that they have practically neglected to think of the consequences of such tactics in retreat.

XV .- THE GERMAN INFANTRY AND ITS RIVIR FIRE.

While the superiority of German artillery and the rapidity of all arms has been acknowledged, we hear a general condemnation of the shooting of their infantry. But before we condemn the Germans on this score, let us understand the objective of their infantry. It is a well known fact that in an attack very few bullets find their billets. We do not know the latest opinion in England and France about the exact proportion of casualties to the number of rounds fired by the assailants But we may be sure that this ratio bears no recognizable proportion to the death-roll due to the sniping done by the Afghan on our frontiers to whom a rifle and a few rounds of cartridges are as the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind. Continental armies have no reason to be so parsimonions in the use of ammunition and enormous quantity of lead passes through the barrel of a rifle before life passes out of the body of a single soldier under cover. The Germans have, therefore, never set much store by careful shooting by their huge hordes when on the offensive. They have always preferred mobility to accuracy in shooting by the general body of their croops, and for power they rely more on mass than on marksman-ship. This in clearly borne out by the German regulations of 1906 which define the offensive as "transporting fire towards the enemy, if necessary to his immediate proximity", and they consider that the bayonet attack only "confirms" the victory. While in Garmany movement "transports the fire," in France fire is regarded as the way to make movement possible. Now the Germans have evidently thought that for the mass of their troops to stop and take aim is more likely to make them much slower in their attack than more effective in aim, and at the cost of the accuracy of shooting they have been deliberately purchasing their marrellous rapidity of movement. They, therefore, refrsin from halting to shoot, but go on firing as they march, shooting from the hip, and thus saving time and effort and the exhaustion due to recoil, instead of shouldering the ride. Unless the rifle rests on the ground or on some mechanical contrivance to steady it, accuracy of aim is exceed ingly difficult Kueeling or lying flat on the ground and then getting up at intervals in the course of the assault takes time. If the assaulants halt and shoulder their rifes while standing, both erms act as factors likely to alter the angle from which the shot is fixed and thus vitiate the aim. If, however, both arms are dropped se far as they can go and the trigger is pulled, although the "direction", or horizintal inclination, may vary, though not to any great extent—for keeping the right aim close to the side would prevent it, and in any case the variation would not be appreciable when a long line of troops is being attacked-the "elevation". vartical inclination, could not vary except very slightly. Again, the secoil would only carry the right arm in the direction in which it maturally goes when the man is marching. Thur, without losing the accuracy of aim altogether, the Germane, tring from the hip, while still moving on, must have gained enormously in rapidity of movement. Their guns having proved superior in the artillery deel, and their howitzers searching the trenches of the evemy as effectively as they have been doing, the objective of the infantry some to be not so much the accuracy of aim at long range, but a traversing of the intervening space in the shortest possible time. with the enemy pinned down by the artillery, the infantry's one shiest was to be up and at him as quickly as possible, and it appears that the firing from the hip white arching has been at effective a device as could have been thought of for executing the German conception of the offensive, namely, "transporting fire towards the enemy, if necessary to his immediate proximity." To make to for the shortsoming of the mass of the troops in accuracy of aim they seem to have designed the system of having with each unit of infantry a hody of sharpshooters to pick out the officers of the

XVI FROM FREDERICK THE GREAT TO WILLIAM II.

In the war of 1870 it was noted that "more and more German infantry was pushed forward to support the firing line, and, like its inclessesors, each reinforcement, losing most of its unwilling men as it advanced over the shot-awept ground, consisted on arrival of really infarmined men, and closing in the firing line, pushed it forward, institutions 30 yards, sometimes 100, until at last rapid fire at the specific subgress dislodged the stubborn defenders. Bayenets (as usual) were never actually daid, save in another, encounters in woods and efficient. The decisive factors were: first, the superiority of the Prussian

guns, secondly, heavy and effective fire, and, thirdly, deliberate short range, and above all the high moral of a proportion of resolute soldiers, who, after being subjected for hours to the most demoralising influences, had still courage left for the final dash. "These three factors, says Capt. Atkinson, "in spite of changes in armament, rule the infant ry attack of to-day." The Germans still adhere to shock tactics, for although "individualism" has gained ascendancy everywhere, "drill" is still the basis of the German infantry. For long after 1870 Europe in general followed the lead of Prussia. But controversy in the early stages took the form of a contest between drill and individualism, for until about 1890, the material efficiency of the gun and the rifle remained very much what it had been in 1870, and the only new factor bearing on infantry tactics was the general adoption of a "national army" system similar to Prussia and of rifles equal, and in some way superior, to the chassepot. There was in fact an equilibrium among the national armies, and the question was how in such conditions was the attacking infantry to force its way forward, whether by fire or movement, or by both. France sought the answer in the domain of artillery; but for the moment the lead in infantry training was admittedly in the hands of the Prussians. The extremist statement in favour of drill pure and simple advocated a return to the "old Prussian fire discipline" of Frederick's day for giving fire its maximum officacy. Vollies and absolutely mechanical obedience to word of command represent the most complete application of fire-power that can be con-ceived, and Frederick, who had drilled his soldiers so well that the firing line managed to manceuvre with some approach to the precision of the barrack square, could rely on his troops' pelotonfeuer or company volley, which gave him an advantage of 5 shots to 2 against all opponents. The bayonet attack, if the rolling volleys had done their work, was merely "presenting the cheque for pay-ment 'as a modern German writer puts it The cheque had been drawn, in the fire-fight itself. But the proposals of the extreme close order school appeared merely pious aspirations, not so much because of the introduction of the breechloader, as because it was feared that the short service "national" army could never be "drilled" in the Frederician sense But hitherto the present campaign has shown that, given a sufficiency of numbers, such as Germany enjoys, at least so far as France is concerned—though in no theatre of war does she now outnumber her opponents-Germany can still give a good account of herself, because she has shown 'drill' also in the Frederician sense to be still possible notwithstanding the short service "national army," and close-order formation to be far from impossible in spite of all the critics of such tactics. The spirit of The spirit of the German offensive can best be judged from the following extract from the German regulations "In the offensive the entrenching tool may be used where it is desired, for the moment, to content one's self with maintaining the ground gained. . . The entrenching tool is only to be used with the greatest circumspection recause of the great difficulties of getting an extended line to go forward under fire when it has expended much effort in digging cover for itself. The construction of trenches must never paralyse the desire for the irresistable advance, and above all must not kill the spirit of the offerance." This was ha shown that such a spirit can aurmount the obvious difficulties and damage entailed in close formations, and it is obvious that the German have for the moment upset the equilibrium of national armies because infantry and artillery have discovered a way of hacking their way through, both hy fire and niovement



# "The Comrade War Bulletin."

READERS of the Comrade will be glad to learn that we have now arranged to get anect Renter's full telegraphic service of news and our War Bulletin will now be able to compete with the news service of every Northern India Daily on equal terms. Wa trust our readers will compare the hours of departure of Mails from Bankipore, Allahabad, Lahore, Lucknow, and Bombay for their own stations with the hours of departure from Delhi, and judge for themselves whether the latest news can reach them earlier from Delhi or from other stations whence Dailies are posted to them. If we reach them earlier there can be no reason for their taking in any other paper for the sake of news only. For readers of the Comrade who enlist within the month of October and pay the amount in advance for at least 8 months, the subscription of the Bulletin is reduced to Re. 1-4-0 per mensen, and if the response to this appeal is as ready as we expect, the rate may be reduced still further to Re. 1 only for all such subscribers. In this way those who already subscribe for the War Bulletin as well as the Comrade will practically get a daily paper at the moderate cost of Rs. 24 per annum. Many of our readers have expressed the desire to see the Comrade converted into a daily paper. The difficulties of a second converted into a daily paper.

. WAS FIRRARY.

daily paper are only understood by those who manage a daily or even a weekly paper. But they are believed to be almost insurmountable if the daily is meant to be not provincial but an all-India paper like the Comrade Some of our readers are, however, of opinion that a sufficiently large number of people will subscribe for the Comrade if it is made a daily paper. This is the time for them to prove the practicability of their suggestion. Will two thousand five hundred subscribers callest themselves for a daily service of news and a weekly service of views? We want 2,500 permanent subscribers and an agency for the sale of the Comrade and its Bar Bulletin in every town of respectable size. Let us see how many of our subscribers canvass successfully for us and also establish an agency in their town This is not an appeal but a challenge, and a challenge addressed not to an undefined entity called "the reader", but to YOU' Will YOU do it?

TO LET

## War Maps.

- (1) London Geographical Institute Daily Mail War Map showing army, navy, siry, financial, and peace strengths of the Great Powers Price -/12/- V.-P
- (2) Philips Military Was Map No. 1 With full details, Price -/8/- V -P.
- (3) Thacker's Military map, illustrating the Wat in Europe Price Re. 1/2 V.P.
- (4) Siraj-ul-Akhbar of ('abul (Persian illustrated, Bi-monthly ) Subscription yearly Rs 10/- Apply to The General News Agency, Delhi

## I'd Cards.

- (1) Celluloid Material Double folding, with Urdu couplets of
- different tastes. Price Rs. /12/- each card.
  Ordinary 1st quality, Most Brilliant, different tastes.
- Rs. 2/8 per doz.

  (8) Folding I'd-Toys-Flower Bunches. Puce 2/8 per doz.
- (4) Oridinary Indian make. Price annas eight per doz. When ordering, write down your taste please. Apply to:-The General News Agency, Delhi.

TO LET

# Thoughts on Present Discontent.

# By Mr. Mohamed Ali, B. A. (Oxon.) (Published in 1907.) Price, As. 8.

the state of the s

#### Some Press Opinions.

Mr Mohamod Ali has read widely, and has dought well over the present conditions of India. He has the ardent temperament of the East, controlled by knowledge, and he wields a powerful and attractive pan. Above all not absolutely honest. We recommend the study of his brochure, because it is a trank statement of the views of many selected indians, and without the sympaticals approximate to impossible to approach that great problem in the governance of India—the position of educated Indians in the State. Mr Mohamed Ali has found so strong a supporter as the Secretary of State. We believe that his diagnosis of the complaint is substantially accurate...—The Time of Fadia.

. He is particularly trank in certain of his views, what he says being well worth the careful attention of Englishmen and others who are really desirons of getting at the point of view of mon whose minds are not always open backs at Garden parties and more coromonal gatherings.—The Moraing Post. . Bacy and thoughtful articles. Then becars morit is by no means their loast attraction, and the pequancy of the style will stimulate too.

. We accept his assurance that he make a considerations effore to sot down what many of his countrymen feel, without malice and also without market without make with make without make without make with make with make without make with make wit

Every thoughtfulgludian and finglishman who would like to see India well and wisely ruled might learn something and profit much by a "paramitable "Thoughts on the Present Discontinut," as written by a Mohamedan gentleman who shows no bins either on the one side or the other. His takes common-sense view of the questions and bestows prace or blane either on the rulers or the ruled as he thinks it is measurer. His takes pungent and witty. The pumphlet contains a good deal of housest straightforward criticism which makes it a most valuable addition to that many of literate, which the present situation in India has evoked in the public press.—Hinds Patriot.

Mr. Mohamed All disclaims allegiance to any of the political parties or projudice on either ade, but he justifies his outspokenness which is put into quite regardless of any body's uneasy conscience... An opinion is no good nuless it is strong; but it is not necessarily strong to fact it is make—if it is violent or delirious. In Mr. Mohamed Ali's little brochure we have strength, but we have neither delirium nor visiones.—The Parties.

To be had of The Manager of "The Comrade Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi

# "CALPACK"

# Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel bead-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

To-S. F. Chishti, & Co.,

Near Delhi & London Bank, DELHI.

Sole Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Cairo, and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kulls all fines Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip ever. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp, Price Re. 1/- Post free.

#### OPINION.

Gwalier, 24-VII-14. I have seen your FL1 Killers, they are so nice Please send Two per V. P. P. tregently and oblige.

(8d) V. G. HOTE, LIEUT, L. M. S.

The East & West Trading Co., Delhi.

## H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indian Bubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Head Pressos,

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

# Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," the leading

daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1913, writes : he well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive inasmuch as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the and denote are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that the specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a less body and suffering from debility."

## THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This Yakuri or life-giving nectar has been prepared from This Yakuri or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richect vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas. Maharajas and many of strength outcomers. But we have ventured to give it publicables shappy with a view to place it before the general publication to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expetiate the massical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We did not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the has suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recom-belief to three who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic I mani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, control to some up one nervous system, to strengenen the body, strengt the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like the same and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and described the engeleted, and it is enough to say that much is at that which diffuses fragof its own second. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Ropecs only 18s. 4d. Postage extra. No Porter necessary, Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajket, Kathiawar, India.



# A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit, i.e., nectar of children.

> (Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4. K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

# The Resources of India's Foremost Sport House How They Benefit Every Sportsman.

SHERE are faw athletic houses anywhere and certainly none n India, that provide sports gear of such sterling value as that made and recommended by ourselves.

THE extraordinary quality and moderate price of all we sell is due to our manufacturing and importing resources.

OUR modern Factory at SIALKOT is not only the largest in India,

but amongst the higgest and most efficiently equipped in the world.

IT is controlled by ENGLISH experts who guide not only the administrative but the manufacturing side of the entire business.

SPORTS gear made by Uberoi Ltd. is in every way equal to that made at Home-and it is at least from ten to thirty per cent. cheaper.

FOR twenty-five years we have concentrated on making sports gear as well as thoroughly skilled workmanship and efficient machinery will permit—making and selling in such quantities that have reduced manufacturing and selling prices to an absolute minimum.

We want you to Investigate the merits of the goods we sell, we will gladly send a selection per, V. P. P. ON APPROVAL.

Send To-DAY for a copy of our illustrated sports catalogue—it

UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT & CALCUTTA.



# Turn Your Leisure Moments into MONEY.

Work at Home at your leisure and earn more money. Inexperience no draw-backdistance immaterial—if you want to augment your income we can help you to do it. As much as Rs. 3 a day can be carned by deligent workers—anywhere—of any caste, creed, or Nationality. Thousands are already turning their leisure moments into moneythen WHY NOT YOU?

Ask For Prospectus—Don't put it off—Write To-day! SATISFIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Jhanar Dt Rohtak, 28th Sept. 1918.

I am in receipt of all your communications for which I am much obliged. Herewith I send you two dozen of tient's socks, knitted exactly to your kind instructions and trust these will meet with your kind. approval. Will you please allow me to add that after a long and continued forbearance and obedience I have now been in a position to offer my sincere thanks for your kind treatment, and shall be glad to recommend you to any of the enquirers, and you may rest assured to reter me to your new constituents. I am also ready to teach and give every possible help in my power to those who might stand in need of it. Thanking you in anticipation of the same

(Sd) R. S ASCHAR HASAN (Alig)

GENZ, WHEELER & CO., (Dept. 36) 11 2, Lindsay Street, i

CALCUTTA.





"Antiseptio Throat Pastilles"

A novel and harmless treatment for common affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, such as Coughs, Hoarseness Tickling or Huskiness. Also purify the breath. Ask your Chemist for

# The Comrade.

# A Weekly Journal.

# Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou bast, that all may share. Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRARY; JAMIA MALIA NEB DELHI JAMIA MALA NEB DELHI

- Mira

Vol. 8.

No. 15 & 16.

Single Copy

Delhi: Saturday, 24th October, 1914.

Annual Subscription

Indian Re. 12. Foreign #1

CONTENTS Page Ган 'я : Арров' — го - / А пчетева - Вассы 285 Russia, Out Ally 309 What Germ vis Air Thinking . Turkey's Abrogation of the Capitulations 284 the Nine Language The Anna Languages

Slay and Pouton

"Russia of the Noveletts"

A the coment of the Ottoins i

Amba sador in Washing-309 257 30-1 287 Press Opinion With the Gormans 289 The Tarning of the Tife
The Secret of a Battle
M1. Asquith's Speech
German Theologians
France and the War of Revenge 310 991 ton Funkish "Massucres Constantinople during the Balkan War derman Bejonings at British "Defeat" 293 310 293 295 297 311 The Submarum British Priso a ra' Life in The Subuarine
A Boply from H G Wells
"Facing Healties"
Battle of the Assec
The War Through Ger
Historical 29° 31, Germany German Warnings 299 311 German So pa'nat Leader a De arir :11 Specialist Tadia and the War Ordinance Applied in the Case of Mi. Zafar A'i Khan Smort Stear - Maton 302 Another ' Varezzi'n 312 312 Sweden's Attitude 303 Spice and Olganotes 312 The Censorshap 312 who Comrade War Bulletin' A Mis-quotation THIS A TETS BADING ART CLY The Capital come in Turkey Turkey and Green \$1}ª 31 / The Alternatives 308 The Case of Mr Zafar 45 Kban Mr Lloyd Gnorge on the War 215 31/ After the Wa The Will of William the 518 320 ADVERTISEMENT THE

# Russia, Our Ally.

#### An Unchanging Tyranny

(By W. C. Andreson.)

If you walk through London you will often see the British flag and the French flag and the Reignen hag, you will seldour or never see the Russian flag. In theatres and music balls bands treat you to the suspiring French national anthem and the unsuspired and numspiring British national anthem you wards hear the Russian national anthem.

What explains this attitude? Is it merely that Russia is far away and unfamiliar. It lies deeper than that We have never been quite comfortable with our new friend. We have opened our doors to the Russian refugee, and we have learned a great deal from him as to the methods of his Government. Now, the Bussion autocracy is ornel, stupid, and unchanging. Of all the European countries now at war, Russia is the only one where the Government has made no attempt to get nearer ito the people. Elsewhere, there have been concessions and amnesties; in Russia, as things were they remain.

When the war broke out, M. Vladimis Bourtzeff, the well-known reformer, appealed through the medium of the foreign.

Press to the Russian Government to seal a bond with the people by granting amnesty to all political prisoners. This view was endorsed energetically by the non-official and Liberal newspapers throughout Russia. The Government never even pretended to be conscious of the agitation. in Siberia, in the dungeous, in the torture chambers, the motto is "Business as usual,"

After the revolutionary events of 1905, Masloff, one of the best known of the Social Democrats (if I remember rightly he belongs to the more moderate wing) excepted to Germany, where he has since resided. When the war began he had to go back to his own country. He reached Finland and was immediately arrested by the Russian police. The authorities ordered his deportation to Orenburg, which is almost on the frontier of Siberia. Doctors have protested that in his present state of health Masloff cannot possibly survive the journey. His friends have appealed to the Government that he should be sent instead to South Russia, but I do not think there is the slightest likelihood that attention will be paid to the portion.

A word about binland itself. Is not this a war with clean and holy sword for oppressed nat malities? Has it not driven Mr. John Blodge to weep by the graves of his ancestors who fell for religious liberty? So we must not forget Finland Blotting from mind her igclong oppressions, Finland announced her willingness to stand in against termany. Nevertheless she was not spaced all the rigous and exils of harsh military law. Her newspapers have practically been suppressed, her Trade Unions have been discolved, meetings of any sort are prohibited—even private gatherings between groups of friends in their own houses are frowned upon

In this country, leading aitreles in the newspapers are, as a rule, exceedingly dull and tresome, in Rusia, a quite wise remark is sometimes allowed to appear, and invariably gets the editor in trouble. At the beginning of the war, in the course of restrained and cantous article in the Retch, complaint was made that the Government maintained its rigid unsympathetic attitude toward the people despite the sacrifices the wirelaid upon them—sacrifices they were willing to undergo. The editor was arrested, and was given the atternative of paying a fine of £300 or going to prison for three months. This did not happen some years ago but since we possed with Russia in the hely war of liberation.

but since we joined with Russia in the holy war of liberation. The Central Authority in Russia has always been jealous of the Municipal Councils. It has been the traditional policy of the autocracy to hamper and restrict at every point the local Councils. Autocracy hates and dreads any revolution of power and authority. This idea has been carried so far has become so much a matter of wont and custom, that at this moment the Municipal Councils are being deliberately interfered with and crippled in any measures they take to relieve distress caused by the war.

The old régime is wholly triumphant in Russia the bracest men and women languagh in prison, and the tongue of freedomis almost dumb

Here arises a dilemma—the inevitable result of much mischieve diplomacy. As between Prusia and Russia we are between the devil and the deep sea. The German workers I love. Beautifully characteristic was the reply of the Russian peasants when mildly reproved for giving, bread and fruit and flowers to German prisoners. Are we not childern of the same God ? If we are good to their prisoners, will they not be good to ours ?" It is this apprix, in whatever terms expressed, which will outlast the war, and end all war—else might we despair.

spirit, in whatever terms expressed, when we and end all war—else might we despair.

But I love not the Prussian military casts nor the Russian autocracy. I do not want to see Europe dominated by Germany. Junkerdom is blustering, swaggering, and savage. The Von Renters and the Foestners and the Crown Prince Wilhelms are enemies of the spiritual inheritance and evolution of the race. Apart from the fact that this country and our courageous soldiers are involved—and I do not pretend to be indifferent to these facts—the crushing of Belgium and of Republican France by Kaiserism would be a distinct blow to the future progress of European demonstrate.

But I cannot close my mind, like a trap, to all other considerations. War has a terribly contracting effect upon the mind. I agree that aggressive, irresponsible provocative talk should be avoided, specially while the military situation is so igrave and uncertain as it is, but if we blind ourselves to all future consequences we are heading for sheer disaster. The end of the war will find the democracies still impotent, the diplomats still masters of the situation.

Unless some effective counter-stroke can be organised, the tiopes of Russian reformers vanish for half a century, if Russia emerges with military glory from this mad struggle, and there is a real danger that she will be able to dominate the whole of Europe. The purpose of this war, it appears, is to smash Prussian militariam. I, for one, should not lament the downfall of militarism in Prussia or elsewhere (though the one thing absolutely certain about the war is that Prussian militarism, whatever happens, will not be destroyed, but we must be hort sighted indeed if we fail to see that with the destruction of the forman and Austrain armies no power on earth can stop Russia taking what she wants and extending her eway fover the whole of Eastern Europe.

First of all she will unite into one, German, Austrian, and Russian Poland Grand Duke Nickoliewech, who is a second edition of the Tsar, will be set as ruler over it, and the new country will enjoy the shadow of autonomy and the reality of bureaneratic government. It will be granted a more or less democratic Diet, under the absolute control of a Senate composed of Russian officials. She will also turn her attention to the Balkan States. There will be a Greater Servia, including Bosnia and Horzegovina, a Greater Bulgaria and Roumania, and in each case they will have at first the semblance of self-government then gradually be moulded by Russian pressure. And if tyrangous autocracy has been unbending in the hour of stress and difficulty, what will be its attitude in the hour of victory? Is all this a matter that can be lightly regarded? Will it be a fitting close to a holy war of liberation on behalf of small nationalities? Is there not in all this the germ of future tyranny and desolating wars?

In this country there are many Russian refugees. I think we shall have to take counsel with them and with the Socialists of neutral countries like Italy and Holland and Norway and Sweden to see what can be done to prevent the entire submerging of free dom in Russia and throughout Eastern Europe when this war of liberation is over—The Lubon Leuter

# \*

# What Germans Are Thinking.

A FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE

A correspondent has placed at the disposal of the Moining Post a private letter written in Axe-la-Chapelle on August 27. The letter is written by a German lady, and it is exceedingly interesting in that it gives a clear account of what the civilian population in Germany thinks and believes.

The writer is convinced that "all educated and intelligent Englishmen" must condenn the war, for which only the British Government and its policy are responsible. Germans, she says, have for years feared that they would be driven into this war, and that even their peace-loving Emperor would lose patience one day Now it has come, she adds, one can see "what a strong, wonderful Germany has arisen out of the apparent luxury." She speaks of the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Richtag voted the war credit, and of the enthusiasm aroused among the German people by the publication of the telegrams exchanged by the Emperor with the Emperor of Russia and King George. These telegrams prove to the people, she writes, that their Emperor did everything in his

power for the maintenance of peace, and that there is in the whole political world perhaps no such honourable and upright man as His Majesty.

The writer then continues :---

#### GERMANY'S FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE.

We know that we are fighting for our existence, as our alversaries, who could not overcome our superiority by doing better than we now desire simply to kill us all, in order to be relieved of our competition. Embitterment, of course, prevalls everywhere, but also incomparable self-sacrifice. During the past three weeks 1,200,000 men have offered themselves for military service voluntarity, so that the lists have had to be closed. The solders who passed through our town looked magnificent, every article of their clothing and equipment was perfectly new and strong, and the passage of the troops was an accomplished order. Soldiers had to be received in the houses, but everybody received them gladly, for they behaved in every respect so well that one had perfect confidence in them. And what terrible things are being said in France about the poor fellows! They are accused of committing all the outrages perpetrated by the Belgians on them.

#### ALLEGED BREGIAN ACROCITIES

"There was a poor young fellow in the hospital here whose eyes had been put out by a ten-year-old Belgium girl as he lay wounded by bullet, a doctor of the Dutch Red Cross Corps saw it. In other cases the hands and feet of the wounded were knocked off, and the throats of wounded men lying in houses over which the Geneva flag waved were cut in the night. German officers declare that the Belgians have behaved worse than the Horreros did. It is, however, not Belgian solders who have done these things, but women, children and old men, and their punishment was terrible. They were shot under martial law, and their houses, often whole villages, had been burnt down. One must almost be sorry for the people in their blindness, they are instigated by their authorities to do these things.

"We naturally rejeted over our magnificent victories, the Belgian newspapers now appear in the German language, the postal and railway systems are in the hands of Germans, and as the French have been so hadly beaten in Lorraine, and Namur and Linge are in our possession, we can hope that the war will not last long We owe them to those who originated the war.

"The weather has been most favourable and the barrest, which was exceedingly good, has almost all been gathered in, partly with the help of the school children. Germany is much richer than we imagined, and the price of provisions has either not gone up at all of has gone up only a little. Every care is being taken of the unemployed, and also of the women and children of the men in the field. Business is haidly affected here."

#### THE GREMAN LADY WHITE FURTHER.

"We are gradually becoming very indignant about the great tolerance shown by our Government to all foreigners—Belgiaus, Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishman—whom it permits to remain here. Connections are even being made for the poor among them, and some are allowed to continue taking their "Kui" without payment. When will Germany put an end to her false kindness? She must how disgracefully her own subjects are treated in most of the other countries. We shall never forget the atrocities perpetrated in Belgium, where the richest people hardly over were terribly treated and had to flee, and where women had their children thrown out of the windows at them, and many went mad.

"We hope, of course, that the incor tentonicus with ultmately win the victory for us, but even if the superior force of our energies should crush us we can at least still be proud of being Germans, honest and upright to the last. Nobody here, however, thinks of our downrun even if England should bring the other half of the world against us, which it is to be hoped she will not be able to do."

In a postscript, dated August 29th, the writer says .

#### COURT ZEPPELIN'S PROWESS

"A brief report arrived yesterday of an immense victory for the Germans in Belgium, and in the evening of a victory over the French at St. Quentin. Our troops are now not far from Paria. Zeppelin does wonders over the fortresses, and we can contemplate the future with equanimity. We are greatly amused when we read in foreign newspapers that we are barbarians. As if barbarians could construct Krupp cannons and Zepplin airships, its if they could produce the Wagner Festepiele, Strauss operas, all the wonderfall museums, and ships like the Imperator! It is enough to make one laugh. The poor, degenerate French people, however, know no better."

In a second postsorips, dated August 31st, the lady writes :-

"We are very sad about the loss of our four small seniers, but the misfortune is small in comparison with our huge victories, and it is only the second reverse in this war. Now we have again taken 30,000 Russian prisoners, who are glad to have a good meal in German."

# Turkey's Abrogation of the Capitulations

#### Communication to the Powers.

(REUTER'S CORRESPONDENTS.)

Constantinople, 10th Sept

The Porte has informed the Poveryn Embassies of the decision of the Council of Ministers to abolish the privileges of the Capitulations for foreign subjects in Turkey. This will take effect on the lat. of next month.

The Turkish newspapers publish a translation of a communication sent by the Ports to the Foreign Embassies notifying the abrogation of the Capitulations.

This communication declares that the Porte is inspired in its decision solely by the desire to assure judicial, economic, and fiscal liberty of action in the interest of the progress of the country, and it points out that the Porte entertains no unfriendly intentions towards any foreign Powers, that the Porte is acting in the superior interests of the Ottoman Fatherland, and that it is ready to conclude treaties of commerce based upon the principle of international law.

The removal of the Capitulations means the placing henceforward of foreign subjects entirely under the protection of the Ottoman authorities instead of the Embassies as heretofore, and the abolition of foreign post offices, in fact the subjecting of foreign residents in Turkey to the laws of the country

The Minister of the Interior is addressing a circular to provincial authorities announcing this important decision and enjoining the protection of foreigners, who, the circular says, are to be treated as respected visitors to the country.

# Popular Enthusiasm (REUTER's Connessonnt.)

Constantinople, 9th. Sept.

Processions of the Turkish population, with bands of music and banners, passed through the city this evening demonstrating and cheering for what they describe as the "obtaining of independence."

#### Turkish Embassy Statement.

Reuter's representative has acceived from Reghib Ruif Bey, Conneillor of the Ferkish Enclassy in London, an explanation of the Ottomar attribute with regard to the abregate usef the Capitul treas. The Conneillor, in reply to a question, said

of It is wrong to suppose that Turkey's action occasion implies any believes attitude on her part. Accust any suggestion of that sort I energetically protest. The declaration of the Porte in any that in the Turkey protest as other independent countries. It is not immaterial that Turkey about the action as this moment, in view of the fact, that only last week Great Britain and Austrie, for instance, against that the about in of the Capitolianous in regard to the late Ottoman verticity now sequired by Greece. Purthermore, it is to be noted that even a Government like Montenigro empys entire economic and political liberty.

Asked why the Powers of the Estence has not first seen a sulted in this matter, Reghib Rait Boy said. I am not prepared to say that they were not. In any case exitain of the Great Powers some time ago agreed in a couple to give Porkey economic and political berty and other Powers, like England in conjunction with France and Russia, have repeatedly assured us of these goodwill to help Turkey in the amelioration of his material and sconomic conditions. It is quite erroneous to suppose that in taking this action Turkey is influenced by a specific bias against any outsteads. Power. It is not a sign of any intention on the part of Turkey to depart by a hairbreadth from her registed declaration of strict neutrality."

# The Powers' Protest. (REGLER'S CONDENES)

Constantino, le, 12th. Sept.

The text of the reply of the Ambassadors of the Entente Powers and of the Italian Ambassador to the Porte's communication notifying the abrogation of the Capitulations is couched in identical terms and the substance points out that the capitulatory vigim in Turkey is not an autonomous institution of the Empire, but is the outcome of international treaties, diplomatic agreements, and contractual acts of divers kinds.

Consequently this régime can only be modified on the basis of an understanding with the contracting Powers, and failing such an understanding before October I next the above mentioned Ambassadors would be unable to recognise the executory force, beginning on that date, of the unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte.

The terms of the Austrian and German replies were differently worded, but uphold the same standpoint.

Petrograd, 12th, Sept.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the question of the abrogation of the Public Debt is under special consideration.

#### U.S.A.'S Attitude.

New York, 12th. Sept.

It is predicted by administrative officials that the United States will join the protest of the Powers against the abrogation of the rights of foreigners by Turkey, although no action has as yet been taken, and the American Ambassador has no instructions to join the protest already delivered.

#### "National Independence" Day.

Constantinople, 11th. Sept.

The street precessions and public rejoicings on the occasion of the abolition of the Capitulations were continued last night. The prince cipal arteries of the city were decorated with flags and illuminated. A mass meeting was held in Stamboul, and in the evening a banquet of three hundred covers, at which Cabinet Ministers were present was given at the City Prefecture to selebrate the proclamation of national independence

#### A Berlin Version.

Amsterdam, 12th. Sept.

According to an official statement published in Berlin, the Triple Entente, fearing that Turkey would interfere in the present war in favour of Germany and Austria-Hungary, made an offer to the Porte to consent to the abolition of the Capitulations of the Porte would agree to maintain neutrality during the present war. The Porte replied that its neutrality could not be bought but at the same time published an Imperial Decree at obshing the Capitulations.

Renter's Agency learns there is no foundation whatever for the statement issued in Berlin. It is pointed out that it is entirely disposed of by the fact that all the Powers are protesting in Constantineple against the Pecree abelishing the Capitulations.



The "Manchester Guardian."

None of va in England will make it a grievance against Turkey that I o has decided to put n end to the Capitulations Most of us will be more inclined to say that she is perfectly welcome to do so. The Copitalations are a act of treaties, or rather voluntary grants, some date from the fitteenth century. They began as gracious, er alighely contemptuous, crimits given by the envinously powerful Turkish Mail a of that time to the unbelieving traders of various European actions to live and trade unmolecied in Turkey. As the Turki h power declined and ther Powers grew stronger the Capitulations came to be regard a by foreigners as legal weights to be aggressively as reed and excaded. At the same time the number of foreign residents in Turke, has pretty constantly increased, so that the l'urki h G accurrent has lor a long time had in the midst of its own subjects a very large population of foreigners of all nations who notes the Capital itions, paid no taxes except Customs duties, could not be said in the load courts, and enjoyed the ambassadorial orivilege of ' inviolability of dominite' that is to say, each of their houses was, in a legal see o, not in Turkey at all, but was built on an entlying patch of English, German, French, or Austrian terri-

Such an accuragement is officially humiliating as well as troublesome to say Gournment against which it is maintained. We discovered that for outselves as soon as we came to govern Egypt and found how aumojing it was to have to watch a foreign ship full of simingled goods during the week that might clapse before the Consul of her owner's country found it convenient to come and see as board her—tor without his presence it would have been a breach of a Capitalamon to do so. If Torkey chooses to throw off a system which we in her place, have found to be an extreme nuisance, we can only say that we can well understand her motives, and that she may feel assured that our Government will put no obstacle in the way. Everyone in England can guess that she is having no easy time just now, with Germany postering her to sacrifice her own peace and prosperity on the chance of repairing Germany's failing fortunes in the war. And it is very sincerely regretted here that our exercise of our legal right to take over the two Turkish men of—war which stood unfinished in British ship-yerds at the beginning of August should have been construed as a piece of unfriendliness, as we fear it was, by Turkish public opinion. There is no such feeling in Eng-

fand towards Turkey. There is only a fasting of symmethetic goodwill towards her in the difficulties which we believe to surround for the symmetric efforts to save the country from being dragged into the European war against its own sense of right and of produces.

#### The "Nation."

Trakey has formally denounced the Captulations. These heary treation, which date from the sixteenth century, were in their origin an evidence of the Turk's disdanfful tolerance of Christian traders. They had become the badge of Turkey's inferior status in the family of nations. They rest, in a word, on the legal fiction that every foreigner's house in Turkey is a fragment of his own country, and remove foreigners from the reach of Turkish law and, to some extent, of Turkish taxation. They were liable to grave abuse, but the excuse for their maintenance was that Turkish court could not be trusted with the interest of European subjects. All the Powers have entered a formal protest against Turkey's action, but this is probably only a prelimiuary to negotiations which may be undertaken after the war. To gain the abolition of the Capitulations would be worth more to Turkey materially, and above all, morally, than any success which could have conceivably come to her by fighting. She must, meanwhile, seriously undertake the reform of her courts. On the whole, the Capitulations, like all devices which humiliate and Jepress a nation, wrought more evil than they prevented.

#### The "Near East."

1.

The action of the Porte in announcing the "abolition" of the Capitulations, some have halled it as a man'festation of praiseworthy spirit on the part of Prince Said Halim Pasha's Cabinet Others, even less informed on the subject, have entirely ignored an event which, had it happened six months ago, would have profoundly affected the money markets of two continents and aroused the angriest of buzzings in innumerable diplomatic bives.

Without doubt the move is one of internal politics, and the proclamation almost seems to be addressed more to the Ottoman 'gallery'' than to the various Foreign Offices. It may be assumed that there is more weight in the protest of the Ambassadors delivered at the Porte than in the incident which gave rise to it. The Ottoman Empire for some centuries past has been engaged in contracting international obligations of singulary far reaching nature, and it is not creditable to the intelligence of the members of the present Cabinet to assume that they are seriously of the opinion that treaties are to be an lightly evaded. Indeed it is shvious to any person that a Great Power which goes to war with another Great Power because of the violation of a Treaty in one part of Europe is hardly likely nonchalantly to acquiesce in the wholesale abrogation of decuments dating back to the reign of Queen Elinabeth and repeatedly confirmed since that date.

As an example of how Capitulations may be abolished, we may point out that Japan. Siam, and Zanribar have been able to rid themselves by means of diplomatic negotiation, tedious no doubt, but in the end for more efficacious than the somewhat uncesual methods apprently in favour for the moment in Consuntinople. We are fully prepared to admit that in Turkey cases have acisen where the Capitulations have been ourrous, where they have militated against the best intrest of the country, and, in the case of the postal privileges so widely exercised by foreign States, actually haruful to the Ottoman Exchequer. But as it takes at least two to make a Treaty, so must it take two to break one satisfacterily.

#### 11.

The powers that he is Constantinople are agitated. And the clash of arms which is now shaking Europe to its foundations it is too much to expect of the warrow Turk that he should accept readily the rôle of a passive speciator. But spart from a natural propensity for lighting he is convinced at the present moment that he has an excellent object for which to fight. Two unsuccessful compaigns have left him with certain clearly defined griovances; they have also given the military authorities valuable experience, and these have estimied themselves that, if not hopelessly outnumbered by a confederation of enemies, the Furkish Army is now in a position to render a good acount of itself. Thus it comes to pass that there is a very bellicose spirit in the Ottoman capital, a spirit reminiscent of the Potsdam atmosphere which a number of the higher commands in the Turkish Army have so freely breathed. With Garmany light-heartedly engaging in a conflict in which she

settling her own stores. At a many stamp his way and a manufactured at a number of acceptable tribes, had a manufactured a number of acceptable tribes, had a manufactured at number of acceptable tribes, had a manufactured at the German mergit the acceptable of far more valuable spoils loomed before her. Undertwanting for such a programme, before Turkey had drawn her sword at Germany's bidding, the latter was shown to have made serious miscalculations, while Austro-Hungarian armies had failed witstably against both Servia and Russia. At the same time the Porte's political strategy met with no success, for it leund that any attempt to provoke hostilites would involve the Ottoman Empire in a struggle against a confederation even more powerful than the one which had worked Turkey's humiliation in the first Halken War. As a result of this discovery military ardour in Constantinople has given place to military exaperation. A partial mobilisation had been effected, and it was felt that Turkey, having rattled the sword in the scabbard, must do something. If the Treaty of London could not be torn ap, a substitute must be found for an exhibition of martial apirit. What could be better than the Capitulations? They movern mainly the Great Powers, and the Great Powers being at war among themselves would not be likely to make common cause against Turkey. Accordingly the Capitulations are declared to be abolished as from October 1st, and the Ottoman Empire is invited to celebrate the proclamation of national independence.

For the Powers which have Turkey's interests at heart and were fearing lest she should embark on a war that could only have ended in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, is comes as a relief to find that the Porte's military activities have led for the moment to nothing worse than a flamboyant tilting at a windmill. The difficulties of the Turkish Government are realised. It is not altogether master in its own house; the military element is strong and has to be immoured. The proposed abrogation is less serious in its effects than the course to which the extremists were committed, and offers what a declaration of war would not have offered --- basis for negotiation. Young Tarkey, however, has much to learn in the school of international diplomacy. Some idea of the crudeness of her present venture will have been gathered from the fact that the proposed abrugation of the Capitulations has met with a simple non possimus from the Powers concerned. Not only does Italy associate herself with the Powers of the Triple Entente in an Identic Note to the Porte on the subject, but even Germany and Austria-Hungary, who are making such bids for Turkish help in the war of the nations which they have so rashly provoked, show no renduces to give way to Turkish susceptibilities on this point. The Capitulations, as diplomatic phraseology expresses it, do not represent a nullateral convention, to be repuliated at the mere wish of the Porte, they are a landing contract which can only be determined by mutual agreement of the contracting It is true that in a case of war between the parties the Capitulations ought to lapse automatically, and the anomaly, to which reference was made in these columns last week, of allowing the German and Austro-Hungarian Consuls to continue their functions in Egypt has been stopped at the instance of Great Britain, the case of Turkey the Capitulations must hold good until they are abolished by the consent of all concerned. Hitherto Ottoman respect for the pledged word has been one of the most valuable assets of the Empire. It would be an ill omen for the new regime if it sought to introduce into Turkey's foreign relations the Potsdam doctrine that treaties are merely scraps of paper, to be kept or torn up as self-interest dictates. Before such a step in taken it might be well to see what measure of success attends the German exemplar.

Elsewhore in this issue we deal with the origin and full significance of the Capitulations which Turkey wishes to annul. They sover a wide area in their operations, and it cannot be desied that they constitute a very definite limitation of Ottoman sovereignty. On the other hand, they are a distinct safeguard for the country. By far the most important aspect of the Capitulations is the judiciary privileges reserved for foreign States. If these were removed there can be little doubt that Turkey would quickly find herself in a serious conflict with various countries. Ottoman conceptions of justice are incidents as recent as the experiences of El Masri. If such treatment can be meted out in Constantinople to a highly placed. Turkish officer it is not difficult to imagine what might be the fath of a highless foreigner left to the tender mersion of the local authorities in distinting parts of the Empire. Even the Capitalations have not been sufficient always to some respect for international country in Turkies. Until therefore, the Forte can show that Ottoman conceptions of finition and the liberty of the subject have more classify approximated to Capitalations. On the other hand, as growt that the Especial indistinction to the Porte's observance of its placed work delety.

of secessity and see from the familiary some of the country reduction and if a few safeguards some has come to be recognised, and if a few safeguards some in might have the has come to be recognised, and if a few sales the has come to be recognised, and if a few sales it might be allowed to supersade the foreign to inches the fall of the few sales for hard put to the sales for high put to the sal Here at least is a basis for negotiation beauty Powers as account the like it is a basis for magnetical and who are the like it is a basis for magnetical and who are the like it is a basis of the progress that Transfer the made in details. has made in details of administration is and to be countered by the func has of the Government. So long as the sober judgment of the majority of the Cabinet has to be subordinated to the ambilious; the majority of the Cabinet has to be subordinated to the ambilious; the Porte credit for what has been achieved under the new regime; for the ordered source of about to light the light of the lig for the ordered course of events is liable to be disturbed at any time by a military pronunciamiento. To seek to abolish the Capitulations before the apparing of June 1919 before the question of domestic reform has been seriously dealt with can only expose the Porte to loss of face at home and abroad. The foreigner is not likely to show much appreciation for a system of administration which fails to satisfy Armenian, Arab, or even Turk.

#### III.

The reported abolition of the Capitulations by the Ottoman Government, to which reference has been made elsewhere, has left the city rather cold. The impression is that no step will have been taken by the Government towards the abolition by October 1, and that, as a result, the threat will die its natural death. On the other hand, it is admitted in authoritative circles that the Capituintions are a thorn in Turkey's side, and that their abolition is bound to come-not hartily, as was intended by the Ottoman Government but duly and in good form as abon as the European war is over. For the time being, therefore, the Young Firks will be well advised to let the matter drop. They have shot their bolt, and it will find its mark-after the war

The Decree of the Muharrem and its Aunexe are not, it is argued, affected either one way or the other by Lurkey's threat Consequently, the status of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration in not, and cannot be altered in any way until the Decree itself leas been modified, and this cannot be done by Turkey without consulting the Powers, as otherwise her credit in Europe would be destroyed. Renter's message from Constantinople to the effect that it was intended to modify the Decree is therefore taken with a grain of salt, and from inside information I gather that the various Foreign Offices are inclined to regard the import in the same light. The New East.

#### Public Debt Administration.

" A Bondholder" writes to the Near East :-

The Capitulations must be abolished for the welfere of the "Ottomen Fatherland.' This phrase has the stamp of " made in Germany" about it, but for the past few years -- ever since the Revolution, in fact-there has been a growing feeling in Turkey that this thorn in the fiesh should be comoved

Let us set saide such aspects of the question as the trial of torsigners in Turkish courts, the abolition of the foreign Post Offices etc., and see how the disappearance of the Capitalations would affect Turkey economically and how it would influen e the foreign creditors of that State

Should the Ottoman Empire gain her financial freedom she would he able to impose any Custom's tariff that would suit her, irrespec tive of the wishes of the Great Powers, and she could create monopolice and levy new taxes, all of which would be applicable to foreigmark resident in the Ottoman Empire. Without entering into the merits of the case, it is evident that the proposed abolition of the Capitalations is a more which the Turkish Government would at any other time have hesitated to make, audis one which, were not Enzope otherwise engaged, would create a much deeper impression chan has so far been the osso. From the point of view of European and American residents and business men in Turkey, however, and of

The holders of Turkish stock, it is a move of the first importance.

Until the exact scope of the proposed medifications are known it is not very easy to say how the Ottoman Public Debt Administration will be affected. Whilst during the past years the Turkish Governsure lieve sornpulously, respected the rights of the bond-holders under the Decree of Muharren and Decret-Annexe, even under the most trying direnmetances, the tendency of late has been to get hold-legitimately, of course—of se much of the Debt's money as possible. Institutately, of course—of se much of the Debt's money as possible. There can be no doubt that should this new coup diplomatique succeed it will affect the Debt administration in many ways, but it is not at all probable that the bondholders themselves will suffer directly. Durkey has shown that she cares for the goodwill of her bondholders, and known that all hope of foreign financial aid would be lost should absorbed diaregard their interests; she feels, however, that this laternational administration, this imperium is imperio, is an anomaly

continue large more devoted to staking land purposes, and in the moder her moder her moder her

of a shange in the fluencial modes repeate the good dien may and that, spart from changes in the administration of Telefinell, each se the possible gradual raduation of the number in foreigners, employed, a reduction may be made he in the amount and purpose (thereby inglianing the life of the liebt and not materially affecting the kinders of Turkish stock: also a reduction of the amount held in the tund, the sum of two millions bong considered by some Turkish financiers as too high.

But, as was stated at the beginning of the article, the Powers and the bondholders have yet to have their say; a bilateral engagement cannot be dissolved by one party by a stroke of the pen, and unless the present situation has completely paralysed all political and financial authority the other parties interested in the Capitulations and the financial agreements entered into by the Ottoman Government will still have a good deal to say in the matter.

# With the Germans.

Treatment of Belgian People.

From the Headquarters in the Field of the Ninth German Army, Mr E. Alexander Powell, the New York World and the Daily Chronicle special correspondent, writes :--

Three weeks ago the Government of Belgium requested me to place before the American people, through the medium of the New York World, a list of ejecific and unthenficated atrocities committed by German armies upon Belgain non-combatants. To day General von Boehn, commanding the Ninth Imperial Field Army, and acting as mouthpiece of the German General Staff has asked me to place before the American people the German tersion of the incidents in question. So fer as I am awaie, I am the only e rrespondent in the present war who has motored for an entire day through the ranks of the advancing (rerman army, has dined as quest of a German army commander and his staff, and has had the progress of the army on the march arrested so as to obtain photographs of German troops. This experience came about in a curious way. After the encounter in the streets of Ghent on Tuesday last between a Germen military automobile and a Belgian armoured car in which two German soldiers were wounded, the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Van flee, persuaded the burgoum-ter to accompany him inimediately to the headquarters of General von Boehn commanding the Ninth German Army to explain the circumstances and to ask that the city should not be hold responsible for this unfortunate affair.

In conversation with Van Hee, General Von Boeim remarked that copies of the New York World containing articles written by Mr. Alexander Powell criticising German treatment of the Belgian civil population had come to his attention, and he regretted he could not have the opportunity to talk with Mr. Powell and give him the German version. Mr. Van Hee said that by a fortunate coincidence I happened to be in Ghent, whereupon the theneral asked him to bring me out to dinner on the following day, and he issued a safe conduct for me through the German lines.

I took with me the Vew York World's war photographer, Mr. Donald Thompson. As I was in some doubt as to the propriety of taking my Belgian military driver into the German lines I drive the car myself.

RESIDE OF GRAVEN SHIPERS.

Before we passed the city limits of Ghent things began to happen. Entering a street which leads through a se tion inhabited by the working classes we founded ourselves in the midst of a mob of several thousand excited Figures. Above the sea of angry faces rose the ligures of two German soldiers, mounted on work horses. It seems that they had strayed into the city by mistake. As we approached a burly Belgian raised his case, and the crowd made a concerted rush for the Germans. A blast from one siren spened a line through the crowd, and I drove the car alongside the terrified Germans.

"Quick," shouted Van Hee in German: "off your horses, Get into the car Hide your rides. Sit on the floor, and keep out of sight!"

The crowd, seeing its prey escaping, surged around us with a roar. For an instant thing looked very ticklish indeed. Van Hee jumped on the sext. "I am the American Consul," he shouted. "These men are under my protection. You are civilians attacking German If a hair of these men's heads is harmed, your soldiers in uniform city will be burned about your ears!"

At that moment a Belgian shouldered his way through the crowd and leapt on to the running board. Quick as thought Thompson knocked up the man's hands, and at the same instant I threw on the ower and the big oar leapt forward, the mob scattering like autumn leaves before it.

#### GHENT'S LUCKY ESCAPS.

It was close call for everyons concerned, but much closer call for Ghent, for had those Germen soldiers been murdered no power on earth could have saved the city from German vengeance. General Von Boehn told me so himself. After describling a farcical incident at Setteghem Mr. Powell's message proceeds: balf a mile out of Setteghem our road was debouched into a great highway which leads through Lille to Paris, and we suddently found ourselves in the midst of the German army. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Far as eyo could ree stretched out in solid columns were marching men pressing westward, ever westward. The army was advancing in three mighty columns along three parallel roads, the dense masses of moving men in their clusive grey uniforms looking for all the world like three monstrous serpents crawling across the countryside. American flags which fluttered from our windshield proved passports in themselves, and as we approached, the close-locked ranks parted to let us through. For five solid hours, travelling always at express train speed, we motored between walls of marching men.

In time the constant shuffle of boots and rhythmic swing of grey-clad arms and shoulders grew maddening, and I became obsessed with the fear that I would send the car ploughing into the human hedge on either side. It seemed as though their ranks were interminable and would never end, and so far as we were concerned they never did, for we never saw the head of that mighty column. We passed regiment after regiment, bridge after bridge of infantry, after them hussars, Uhlans, cuirassiers, field batteries, more infantry, more field guns, ambulances, then siege guns, each drawn by 30 horses, engineers, telephone corps, pontoon waggons, armoured motor-cars, more Uhlans, the sunlight gleaming on their forest of lances, more infantry in spike helmets, all sweeping by as irresistibly as a mighty river, their faces turned toward France. This was the 9th, Field Army, composed of the very flower of the empire, including the magnificent troops of the Imperial Guard. It is first and last a fighting army. The men are all young, and they struck me as being keen as razors and hard as nails.

#### ENORMOUS FIRLD GUNS.

The horses are magnificent, I have never seen better. The field guns of the Imperial Guard are almost twice the size of any used in our (American) army. But most interesting of all, of course, were five gigantic howitzers (each drawn by 16 pairs of horses), which can tear a city to pieces at a distance of a dozen miles. Every contingency seems to have been foreseen. The maps of Belgium with which every soldier is provided are the finest example of topography I have ever seen; every path, farm, building and clump of trees being shown. At one place a huge army wagon containing a complete printing press was drawn up beside the read, and a morning edition of a Deutsche Kriger Zeituing" was being printed and distributed to the passing men. It contained nothing but accounts of German victories of which I had never heard, but which scemed to greatly cheer the men.

Field kitchens rumbled down the lines serving steaming soup and coffee to the men, who held out tin cops, and had them filled without once breaking step. There were wagons filled with army cobblers sitting cross-legged on the floor mending soldiers' shows just as though they were back in their little shops in the Fatherland. Other wagons, which were to all appearances ordinary two-wheeled farm carts, hid under their arched carvas cooses nine machine guns, which could instantly be brought into action

#### FIRED TREEPHONES

The medical corps was magnificent, as businessiks and perfectly equipped and efficient as a great city hospital. Men on bleycles with coils of insulated wire strong field telephones from tree to tree, so that the General commanding could converse with any part of the fifty mile long column. The whole aimy never sleeps. When half is resting the other half is advancing. The soldiers are treated as valuable machines which must be speeded up to the highest possible efficiency. Therefore, they are well-fed, well shod, well clothed, and worked as a negro transater works a mule. Only men who are well cared for can match thirty-five intes a day week in and week out. Only once did I see a man mistreated. A sentry on duty in front of General Headquarters failed to salute an officer with sufficient promotness, wherea, on the officer lashed him again and again across the tace with his riding whip. Though welts rose at every blow the soldier stood rigidly at attention and never quivered.

As we were passing a German entpost a sentry ran out and signalled us to stop. "Are you American?" said he, "We are," said I. "Then I have orders to take you to the commandant," said he. "But I am on my way to see General von Boehn, I have a pass signed by the General himself," said I. "No matter," the man stubbornly insisted, "you must come with me to the commandant; he has so ordered."

So there was nothing for it but to go with the soldier. We had visions of prison cells and consts-martial and fixing parties, though we tried to laugh it off.

#### BROUGHT SEFORE COMMANDANT.

We found the commandant and his officers quartered in a farm-house. He proved to be a stout, florid-faced, boisterous captain of infantry.

"I am sorry to delay you," he said "but I ordered the sentrice to stop the first American car that passed along the road; I have a brother in America, and I want to send a letter to him. You will send it to him."

"I'll do better than that, Captain," said I. "If you will give me his name, and if he takes the "New York World," he will read to-morrow morning at breaktast that I have met you." So that Mr. F. Zur Nedden, consulting engineer of 38, Pennsylvania avenue, Rosebank, New York, will be glad to know that I left his soldier brother comfortably quartered in a farmhouse on the outskirts of Renaix, in excellent health, but drinking more red wine than is likely to be good for him.

It was considerably past mid-day, and we were within a few miles of the French frontier, when we saw a guidon which signifies the presence of the head of the army, planted at the entrance to a splendid old chateau. As we passed through the iron gates, and whirled up the stately tree lined drive, and drew up in front of the terrace a dozen officers in staff uniform came running out to meet us, and for a few minutes I felt as though I was being welcomed to a country house in America instead of to the headquarters of the German army in the field.

So perfect was the field telephone service that the staff had been able to keep in touch with our progress along the lines, and were waiting dinner for us.

#### OFFICERS ALL SPEAK ENGLISH.

General von Boehn I found to be a red-faced grey-moustached, jovial old warrior, who seemed very much worried for fear we were not getting enough to eat, and, particularly, enough to drink. He explained that the Belgian owners of the chatean had had the had taste to run away and take servants with them, leaving only one bottle of champagne in the cellar. That bottle was good, as far se it went, however. Nearly all of the officers spoke English, and during the meal the conversation was all of the United States, for one of them had been attached to the Embassy in Washington, and another had attended the army school at Fort Riley. After dinner we grouped curselves on the terrace in the self-conscious attitudes people always assume when having their pictures taken and Thompson made come photographs. I am forwarding them to-day. They are probably the only ones in this war at least, of a German General and un American war correspondent who is not under arrest. Then we gathered about the tables on which was aprend a staff map of the war srea, and got down to serious business.

General von Boehn began by as citing that the accounts of the atrocities perpetrated on Belgian non-combatants were a tissue of lies.

lies.

"Look at these officers at out you," he said; "they are gentlementalike yourselves. Look at the soldiers marching past in the road out there. They are most of them the fathers of families. Surely you do not believe that they would do the things they been accused of."

"Three days ago, General," I said, "I was in Aerschot. The whole town is now but a ghastly, blackened, bloodstained rain!"
"When we entered Aerschot!"

"When we entered Aerschot," he replied, "the son of the Burgomaster came into the room, drew a revolver, and assessinated my Chief of Stall. What followed was only retribution The townspeople only got what they deserved!"

"But why wreak tour vengeance on women and shildren ?"
"None have been killed," the General asserted positively.

"I'm sorry to contradict you, General," I asserted, with square positiveness, "but I have myself seen their mutilated bodies. So has Mr. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussela, who was present during the destruction of Louvain."

#### " IT IS WAR!"

"Of course there is always danger of women and children being killed during street fighting" said that General, "if they insist on coming into the street. It is unfortunate but it is war."

"But how about the woman whose body I saw with the hands and feet cut off? How about the white halled man and his son whom I helped to bury outside of Sempet, and who had been killed merely because the retreating Belgians had shot a German soldier outside their house. There were 22 beyonet wounds in the old man's face. I counted them. How about the little girl, two years old, shot while in her mother's arm by a Union; and whose function i attended as Heystop-den Berg? How about the old man that was hungs from the rafters of his house by the hands and rounted to death by a bonfire being built under bim?"

The General sectored somewhat taken aback by the amount and exactness of 1 y data. "Such things era hosnible if they are true he said. "Of course, our soldiers, like noidier is all armies about times get out of hand, and do things which we would allow taken.

if we knew it. At Louvain, for example, I sentenced two soldiers to 12 years' penal servitude spiece for assaulting a woman.

#### WHY LOUVAIN WAS BURNT.

"Apropos of Louvain," I remarked, "why did you destroy the library? It was one of the literary storehouses of the world."

"We regretted that as much as anyone else." answered the

\* It caught fire from the burning houses, and we could not save

"But why did you burn Louvain at all?" I asked.

"Because the tewnspeople fired on our troops. We actually found machine-guns in some of the houses; and," smashing his fist down upon the table, "whenever cirtians hre upon our troops we will teach them a lasting lesson. If the women and children insist on getting in the way of bulle -, so much the worse for women and shildren.

#### BOMB SROMENT OF ANSWERD

"How do you explain the bombardment of Antwerp by Zep-

pelins?" I queried.
"The Zeppelins have orders to drop their bombs only on fortifi-

cations and soldiers," he answered.

" As a matter of fact," I remarked "they destroyed only private bouses and innocent civilians, several of them women. If one of those bombs had dropped 200 yards nearer my hotel I wouldn't be smoking one of your excellent eigars to day."

"That is a calemity which, thank God, didn't happen," he

" If you icel for my safety as deeply as that, General." I said carnestly, "you can make quite sure of my coming to no harm by sending no more Zeppelius.

"Well Herr Powell." Said he, laughing, " ne will think about it, and," he continued gravely, trust that you will tell the American people through your great paper what I have told you to-day. Let them hear our sude of this atrocity business. It it only justice that they should be made familiar with both sides of the question

I have quoted my conversation with General von Bochn as nearly verbatim as I can remember it. I have no comments to make. I will leave it to the realers of The World to deside for themselves just how convincing are the answers of the German General to the Belgian accusations Before we began conversation, I asked the General if Thompson might be permitted to take photographs of the great army which was passing. Five minutes later Thompson was whirled away in a military motor car, ofceroned by the officer who had attended the army school at fort Rie; It seems that they stopped the car beside the road in a place where the light was good It seems that they and when Thompson saw approaching a regiment or battery of which be wished a picture, he would tell the officer, whereupon the officer would blow a whistle and the whole column would halt.

#### STOPPED GERMAN ARMY.

Thus far the only one who has succeeded in halting a German Army is this little inotographer from Kansas. A field battery of the Imperial Guard numbled past, and Thompson made some remark shout the account of American guiners at Veta Cinz. "Let us show you what our gunners can do" said the officer, and gave

There were more orders, a perfect voiley of them, a bugle shrilled hershly, the eight horses strained against their collars, the drivers exacted their whips, and the gun left the road, hounded seres the ditch, and swung into position in the adjacent field. On a knoll three miles away an ancient windmill was beating the air with its lange wings. The shell hit the windrell fair ards equare, and tore it into splinters.

"Good work," Thompson observed critically. "If those fellows of yours keep on, they'll be able to get a job in the American navy

In all the annals of modern war, I de not believe that there is sential to this American war photographer, halting with upraised and peremptory hand an advancing army, and leisurely photographing regiment after regiment, and then having a field gun of the Emperial Guard go into action solely to gratify his curiosity.

#### CONTROLLED FROM BERLIN.

They have been very cautious and hospitable to me, these German milities, and I have been immensely interested in all that I have men. But when all is said and done, they impress me not as human was, the rather as parts and unite, they impress me not as human which who have weaknesses and virtues, likes and dislikes of their was, but rather as parts, more or less important, of a mighty and fighly afficient machine, which is directed and controlled by a cold indicating intelligence in faraway Berlin. That machine has been a much human alament in it is a steam and about as much human element in it as a steam roller, as a meat-oblemen, as the death-chair at Sing-Sing. Its mission is to crush, polyment, shifterate, destroy, and no considerations of civilisation and valvy, or humanity will effect it. These Alexana, with thier

grim set faces and their monotonous uniforms, and the ceaseless shuffle, shuffle, shuffle of their boots, are getting on my nerves. My car is at the door. I am going back to my friends the Belgians.



# The Turning Of The Tide.

(September 19, 1914.)

RARFIY in military history has the whole aspect of a war changed so rapidly in a brief ten days as the campaign in the North of France. A fortnight ago we were watching, with such stoicism as we could command, the apprently irresitible advance of five German armies upon Paris. The French Governadvance of five German armies upon Faris. The French Government had abandoned the capital, and though we told ourselves that no French army had yet been broken, the history of them all was a uniform and rather rapid retreat. We feared that their centre might be broken. We could not be sure that the forts from Verdun to Toul could make a better defence than Namur or Manhange We looked forward to a long Fabian campaign, which would at last be decided by the slow pressure of Russia on the East. We must recall this gloomy moment if we would measure what has has happened since official France withdrew from Pacis to Bordeaux. We described last week the turn of the tide. It has flowed rapidly since then. The five German armies, whose cavalry had actually got down to the Seine Valley, and whose main bodies were far below the Marne, have been forced back beyond the Aisne. driven to the north of Verdue, and expelled from the narrow western triangle which lies between the forts and the German Away to the north west, the shallow waves of the German tide have flowed backwords, and we are already counting the days which will bring the retirement of the Germans to the line of the Franco-Belgian frontier or beyond it. We can follow the vast retirement on the map but we know too little as yet to translate it definitely into terms of military medianics. The Allies dealt their hardest blows on the two flanks, and it was probably the enforced retreat of von Kluck in the west and the Crown Prince in the cast, each under the menace of envelopment, which torced the centre to retreat For some time it seemed to be a parallel battle. When we know more of the real facts, it may turn out that the decisive factor was always the pressure of a fresh Allied force from Amieus and the north-west, which might, if the retreat had been delayed, have taken von Kluck in his rear.

What is the explanation of this sudden change of fortune? There are several theories in the field. The romantic school shot its bolt with the legend of a Russian landing, and that fiction has vanished, to leave us marvelling at the fallibility of human testimony. Others maintained that the Gern ans were exhausted and domoralized, and that familiar observer who haunts every battlefield and sees the reluctant enemy being driven into the fight at the point of his officers' swords, put forward the usual explanation. There is no evidence of demoralization. Stragglers, of course, have been out off, and isolated detachments have surrendered. Here and there on the vast front it is likely enough that men have gone hungry, and that the supplies of ammuniton bave failed. But the facts as we know them do not suggest demonalization. The Germans have lost in this retreat nothing like the number of prisoners which the Allies lost in their earlier retirement. The British force lost about a tenth of its numbers in pursoners. It is unlikely that the Germans have lost a hundredth. Some guns have been captured, but only in fours and fives at a time The theory of a collapse in the German moral must be abandoned, though we may be sure that the army which thought it was about to enter Paris, as dishesitened as it retraces its steps. More plausible is the subtlesnggestion that General Joffre deliberately withdrew, first from Mons and Charleroi, then from Laon and even from Reims in the first stage of the campaign on a deliberate plan, with the intention of returning to the offensive at a calculated moment. That is a restrospective funcy. The risks of such a plan are too great—the danger to morals, the loss of material, the burden thrown on non-combatants. Each and all of these theories must be abandoned. The Allies fell back in the first instance, because they were forced to fall back. They resumed the offensive when the enemy was relatively weakened. But how was he weakened?

We need not look for romantic or subtle explanations. thing has happened which all of us foresaw must one day happen. The Russian pressure has drawn off some part of the driving force i of the German invesion. The Russians themselves proclaimed this fact long ago, and for our part we were slow to accept it. It seemed to us so clear that for the Germans the task of crushing the French must be the first consideration, that we could not believe them capable of this mistake. They certainly were under uo real necessity,
The rapid advance of the Russians into East Prussia was, no doubt,

The Comrade.

The operation was for a greet military Power to endure. But the Endurer after all, were not in greet force in East Practic. This was not the beginning of their advence on Berlin. It was a preliminary operation. Russian Poland pushes a greet wedge into Gerinary operation. Russians cannot use K for their advance until they many, but the Russians cannot use K for their advance until they have cleared their flanks. They were obliged, on the north, to advance into Prussia, while on the south they dealt with Austria. These operations demanded time, and the clear interest of the Germans was to use that time to hammef the Allies in the most mith. mans was to use that time to hammef the Allies in the west with all their weight and all their speed. They began well. What led them to compromise their success?

The reason, we suspect, was largely political, and it proves once more the fallacy of all militarism. It may plan its campaigns on grand lines of well-reasoned mechanics, but the human factor commonly disturbs its reckoning. Of human factors in this case there were two. The Russians did not merely advance in Prussia; they drove its civil population before them. Crowds of refugees, with the traditional Garman terror of the Cossack in their hearts, were pouring into Berlin. They looked weo-begone, and they told tales, partly true and partly false, like all refugees' tales, of burning towns and all the horrors of a war of hate. We suspect that this was too much for German pride. The insuit of this invasion had to be wiped out. From the South we can well imagine the appeals that would some from Vienna. If Austria were a true national State, the defeat of her northern armies, partly on foreign soil in Russian Poland, and partly in her isolated, out-lying province of Galicia, would have meant for her nothing more decisive, nothing more fatal than the temporary occupation of her northern departments meant for France. But Austria is not a national State. A defeat like this, when no coment of national patriotism holds her diverse populations together, might well prove fatal. If Vienna called to Berlin for aid, it would not be merely to save her armies, but to save her Empire. This double appeal from Prussia and Austria seems to have had its effect. We can hardly doubt now that some of Germany's first line troops were withdrawn from the western to the eastern theatre. It was probably not a simple operation. The veterans and the half-trained were sent westward to replace the loss. There may have been no actual diminution in numbers. But a diminution in the effective striking force there probably was, apart from the losses in killed and wounded which had reduced the Kaiser's armies in their prodigal mass attacks. Another factor may well have contributed to this error. The Germans believed that they had put Sir John French's force out of action, and they under-estimated the spirit and the recuperative powers of our Allies. They reduced their forces in France, and they have paid the penalty.

Russian pressure has told, but the price has been heavy newspapers were at first sceptical of the German claim that they had destroyed Semeonuff's army and taken 80,000 prisoners. (In the whele, we shipk this defeat was not exaggerated. The Russians lost an army of three corps, and the whole work done in East Prussia will have to be done over again. On the other hand, everything has gone well in Galicia, and the reinforcements which were hurried up from Breslau came far too late to save the situation there. The hasty division of her forces has justified itself from Germany's standpoint only in one area of the field, and that the least important.

East Prussia has been saved, but Austria's ruin (with the Serbs still successful in the South ) is not to be averted, and in France the German advance has become a retreat, orderly and dignified, it is true, emphasized by no disasters, but still a decided and probably irreparable retreat. We may look forward ere long to a counteroffensive in the West, perhaps through Belgium, possibly through Lorraine, most probably through both. A month hence we may also be watching the invasion of Germany in earnest by the Russians, When that moment comes, the possility of a German triumph will have gone, and the only question will be how far her own obstracy and the exigencies of the Allies demand that the offensive against her must be pushed .- The Nation.

# The Secret of a Battle.

#### How The Russians Lost 140,000 Men.

The fullest account yet published in this country of the German victory over the Russians in the East Prussia on August 26-26 is given by the Petrogard correspondent of the "Birmingham Dally Post" in a letter which was delayed in transmission.

It should be remembered that the Russians were making a great effort to relieve the pressure on their allies in the west by pushing forward boldly the invasion on the east. Though Samsonoff's defeat ment a secrifice of 140,000 men killed, wounded, and captured, the effort was successful in drawing off at least two German army corps from France and bringing altogether several hundred thousand German troops to the eastern frest.

The correspondent of the "Blantagest And Songhi. The Hohenstein is the most decision bettle to the fought. The battle, as described to me by the slightly manning Captain Piotr battle, as described to me by the slightly manning Captain Piotr battle, as described to me by the slightly manning that a vary simple affair. General Samewood with MON mean, was a very simple affair. General Samewood with MON mean, was a very simple affair. General Samewood with Pressis, meeting practically no opposition. His plan was to adlaborate with advanced into the Allenstein "Besirk" of East Pressis, meeting practically no opposition. His plan was to collaborate with Rennenkampf, who had entered via Stallapoehnen and Insterburg, in a frontal attack upon the Vistals line. in a frontal attack upon the Vistula line. This line bristles with powerful fortresses At the same time two other Russian armies (Russia before the destruction of Samsonoff's force had nine armies in the field) were to turn the flank of the German position, via Posen.

The Russians seem to have been over-confident and to have been misled by the current talk about Germany's extraordinary weakness in the east, her concentration of all good troops on the Bergian-French theatre, and so on. As a fact the Germans had in East Prussia about 200,000 men, or nearly half the strength of the Russians. These were mostly Landwher, but they were superior to the Russians 10 every factor except age. splendid field artillery, a park of howitzers, about twelve of the famous 42-centimetre guns used with such effect in the west, the use of their own railways (which the Russains, having no rolling stock of German gauge, could not use), and splendid automobile transport. On paper far inferior in numbers, their mobility ensured them a superiority at every threatened

#### AR AGGRESSIVE OLD GENERAL.

The Germans, in addition to other assets, had Hindenburg, am old man, taken out of retirement to command Landwehr troops, but an extremely confident and aggressive commander. Hindenburg is known here. He made a stir in military circles ten years ago by a series of lectures called "Always the Attack." This policy he put into force. He knows that Samsonoff had somewhat imprudently rushed into the Masurian plain, which is nothing but lake, bog, and swamp A defeat there meant dissalar.

Samsonoff was taking the offensive at the moment when Hindenburg was threatening his flanks. After occupying Allenstein, the capital of the "Bezirk" and peace heafquarters of a Prussian army corps, Samsonoff set out to advance along the main railway line to Osterode and Deutsch Eylau (the last in West Prussis). East of Alleustein, ou the morning of the 26th, Sameonoff met strong opposition from a Landwehr force, which though small, was powerfully backed by artillery from the Vistola line. Sameonoff never reached Osterode. Hinderburg, who held the railway line from Warterburg to Gardenen, had concentrated a very big force north of Wartenburg and Bischofstein. Sameenoff did not suspect this The Germane advanced south, and after thirty-six hours fighting occupied Passenheim, a town in the middle of the swamp and lake district. Samsonoff's right wing was now completely turned.

Still harder fighting took place on the Russian left wing, where the attacking Germans were weaker. The German objective was Neidenburg. The advance was from Lohan, Lautenburg, and Soldan. When Neidenburg was captured, the Russians, if they failed to break through, were practically doomed. Their main force, still fighting desperate against the German centre went of Hohenstein, had belied it nothing but lakes and awamps, and even through this country the gap for retreat was not more than twenty miles broad.

A MASSACRE By BIG GUNS.

The battle ended by the outlying Russians being driven in The battle ended by the outlying Russians being driven in each their centre, moved down as they fought in close formation by the German artillery, and utterly destroyed as they attempted to tetreat. Only the First Army Corps and half the sixth, neither of which was seriously engaged, got away. The eight, which teenth, and twenty-third, and half the sixth, numbering in about 140,000, were wholly destroyed. The Russians killed a estimated at 11,000; the number of prisoners was 90,000. As none escaped it may be assumed that over 30,000 were wounded. These corps did not succeed in saving one gue. Most, of the gues were run into the lakes or abandoned half-sucken in the SWAMD

Although only Russian accounts of this battle are availa there is no doubt that the Russians fought well, and, allowing to their initial mistake, showed great skill. Their attempt to break the German left at Passenheim so is to escape north and join hands with Reanenkampf nearly smeeted. The Russians gain and again into the German tresults. The German or the again and again into the trerman weather. The Gatthers or the second day were forced altogether to absolute Passablein, and were in full retreat on Allentein. This market if completely would have freed the enclosed Resolute. But the Gardines at the orthost mousest brought heavy artillar by major grantles from Guttetellt, and began what was practically a manning of the The second of the second of

A Subsuler Wes Street Haly A Cours. Captain Irinoff told me stories of the counter-affect on heim which show the Russians in a highly creditable light. A private soldier named Karpoff alone marched stolldly tepards the German guns after every man in his company was billed, wounded, or had retired. The Germans in amazement coased chooting, and took Karpoff prisoner. "It is the one sporting they have done," said Irinoff. "They are fighting on painfully business-like, unromantic principles." A German telegram to hand via Copenhagen, says that the total German tosses in this battle were only 9,000. This is a big underestimate

Russian private soldiers and non-coms, performed muracles in this disastrons battle. The half of the Sixth Army Coros, and with it Irinoff, were saved by a sergeant who is surjously called Petrovitch and Petrovitsky. This man led a forlorn hope and recaptured a redoubt defending an important embankment which was the sole path of escape between two marshes. The sergeaut played a elever ruse on the Germans, and got his men within bayoust reach by leading them through a covered drain. He was killed by the last German in the redoubt.

# Mr. Asquith's Speech.

German Chancellor's Reply.

if Irisoff's story is correct.

HERR von Bethmann Hollweg has sent the following statement to the Danish Press Bureau for publication :

The English Prime Minister, in his Guildhall speech, reserved to England the role of protector of the smaller and weaker States, and spoke about the neutrality of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland as being exposed to danger from the side of Germany. It is true that we have broken Belgium's neutrality because bitter necessity com-pelled us to do so, but we promised Belgium full indemnity and integrity if she would take account of this state of necessity. If so she would not have suffered any damage, so, for example, Luxemburg If England, as protector of the weaker States, had which to accept Belgium infinite suffering she should have advised Belgium to accept our offer. England has not "protected" Belgium, so far as we know; I wonder, therefore, whether it can really be said that England is such a disinterested protector.

We knew perfectly well that the French plan of campugn involved a march through Belgium to attack the unprotected Rhineland. Does anyone believe England would have interfered to Belgian free dom against France?

We have firmly respected the neutrality of Holland and Swizer-land; we have also avoided the slightest violation of the frontier of the Datch province of Limburg.

It is strange that Mr. Asquith only mentioned the neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, but not that of the Scandinavian countries. He might have mentioned Switzerland with reference to France, but Holland and Belgium are situated close to England on the opposite side of the Channel, and that is why England is so concerned for the neutrality of these countries.

. Why is Mr. Asquith silent about the Scaudinavian coductice! Perdiagre because he knows that it does not enter our head to touch these countries' neutrality; or would England possibly not consider Denmark's neutrality as a noti me tangers for an advance in the matter or for Russia's warlike operations.

Mr. Asquith wishes people to believe that England's fight against we'll a fight of freedom against might. The world is accustomed to this manner of expression. In the name of freedom England, with might manner of expression. and with the most recklessly egotistic policy, has founded her mighty Colonial Empire, in the name of freedom she had destroyed for a century the independence of the Boer Republics, in the name of adomabe now treats Egypt as an English colony and thereby richles international treaties and solemn promises, in the name of freedom one after another of the Malay States is losing its independence for England's benefit, in the name of freedom she tries, by enaling German cables, to prevent the truth being spread in the world.

The English Prime Minister is mistaken. When England joined with England Japan against Germany slie, with a blindness unique is the history of the world, betrayed civilisation and handed over to the German sworld the care of freedom for European peoples and States. 1 4 4 1 2 20

Sir E. Grey's Answer.

The following statement was issued on the 15th September with the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with regard to the communication made by the German Chancellor to the Danish Press Bureau:

"Does anyone believe," asks the German Chancellor, "that England would have interfered to protect Belgian freedom against France?" The answer is that she would unquestionably have done so. Sir Edward Grey, as recorded in the White-paper, asked the French Government "whether it was prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other Power violates it." The French Government replied that they were resolved to respect The assurance, it was added, had been given several times, and had formed the subject of conversation between President Poinare and the King of the Belgians.

#### BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

The German Chancellor entirely ignores the fact that England The German Chancellor entirely ignotes and task took the same line about Belgian neutrality in 1870 that she In 1870 Prince Bismarck, when approached by England on the subject, admitted and respected the treaty obligations in relation to Belgium.

The British Government stands in 1914 as it stood in 1870 ; it is Herr von Bethmann Hollweg who refused to meet us in 1914

as l'rince Bismarck met us in 1870.

The Imperial Chancellor finds it strange that Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech did not mention the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries, and suggests that the reason for the omission was some countries, and suggests that the reason for the omission was some sinister design on England's part. It is impossible for any public speaker to cover the whole ground in each speech. The German Chancellor's reference to Denmark and other Scandinavian countries can hardly be considered very tactful. With regard to Denmark the Danes are not likely to have forgetten the parts played by Prussia and England respectively in 1868-4 when the kingdom of Denmark was dismembered. And the integrity of Norway and Sendan was quaranteed by England and France in the Treaty of Sweden was guaranteed by England and France in the Treaty of Stockholm in 1855.

#### LOYAL SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Chancellor refers to the dealings of Great Britain with the Boer Republics, and suggested that she has been false therein to the cause of freedom. Without going into controversies, now happily past, we may recall what General Botha said in the South African Parliament a few days, ago, when expressing his conviction of the righteourness of Britain's cause and explaining the firm resolve of the South African Union to aid her in every possible

Great Britain had given them a constitution under which they could create a great nationality, and had ever since regarded them as a free people and as a sister State. Although there might be many who in the past had been hostile towards the British flag he could vouch for it that they would ten times rather be under the British than under the German flag

The German Chancellor is equally unfortunate in his references to the "Colonial Empire" So far from British policy having been recklessly egotistic," it has resulted in a great rally of affection and common interest by all the British Dominions and dependencies, among which there is no one which is not aiding Britain by soldiers or other contributions, or both, in this war.

#### MILITARY NECESSITY.

With regard to the matter of treaty obligations generally, the German Chancellor excuses the breach of Belgian neutrality by military necessity -- at the same time making a virtue of having respected the neutrality of Holland and Switzerland, and saying that it does not enter his head to touch the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries. A virtue which admittedly is only practised in the absence of temptation from self-interest and military advantage does not seem greatly worth vaunting.

To the Chancellor's concluding statement, that "to the German is entrusted "the case of fruction for European peoples and States," the treatment of Belgium is a sufficient answer.



# German Theologians.

#### Manifesto on their Country's Guiltlessness.

A document has reached us from American sources, says the Westminister Gazette, which is being widely circulated by German propagandists in the United States and other neutral countries, and, we are assured, having considerable influence in religious circles in those countries. This is a manifesto "To the Evangelical Christians abroad, drawn up and signed by a group of German theologians, some of them men of great eminence, whose names we will give presently, protesting that Germany is guiltless of "the fratricidal war in which the Christian peoples of Europe are about to rend one another." It is written with obvious sincerity, and deserves much more respect than would ordinarily be given to literature of this kind. We, therefore, make no apology for examining it carefully in the hope that by so doing we may incite some of our leading theologians in this country to present the British case with the same fervour

The German theologians begin by deblaring that a "systematic network of lies, controlling the international telegraph service, is endeavouring in other lands to cast upon our people and its Government the guilt for the outbreak of this war, and has dared to dispute the inner right of us and our Emperor to invoke the assistance of God." From this they proceed to paint a picture of their county as devoted to peace and as having applied herself to removing or diminishing the danger of war, whenever it has arisen in other lands.

Her ideal was peaceful work. She has contributed a worthy share to the cultural wealth of the modern world. She has not dreamed of depriving others of light and air. She desired to thrust no one from his place. In friendly competition with other peoples ahe has developed the gifts which God had given her. Her industry brought her rich fruit. She won also a modest share in the task of colonisation in the primitive world, and was exerting herself to often her contribution to the remoulding of Eastern Asia. She has left no one, who is willing to see the truth, in doubt as to her peaceful disposition. Only under the compulsion to repel a wanton attack she has now drawn the sword.

Clearly these theologians are unacquainted with the works of their national historians and philosophers, Treitschke, Nietzsche, Bernhardi and others, and with the aggressive and offensive doctrines invented by these men, which we now see being put into practice in France and Belgium. There follows an account of the pre war diplomacy, which we may assume to be that generally accepted by

good and quiet people in Germany

As our government was exerting itself to localise the justifiable vingeance for an abominable royal murder, and to avoid the outbreak of war between two neighbouring Great Powers, one of them, whilst invoking the mediation of our Emperor proceeded (in spite of its pledged word) to threaten our frontiers, and compelled us to protect our land from being ravaged by Asiatic baibariem. Then our adversaries were joined also by those who by blood and history and faith are our brothers, with whom we felt ourselves in the common world task more closely bound than with almost any other nation. Over against a world in arms we recognic clearly that we have to defend our existence, our individuality, our culture, and our honour.

There is nothing here of the ultimatum to Servis, so drawn that, to the knowledge of those who drew it, it must have been interpreted as a direct challenge to Russia of the refusal to extend the time-limit, so that diplomacy might get to work, of the rejection by Germany of Sir Edward Grey's proposal of a Conference, of her refusal to bring any moderating infinence to bear upon Austria, or of the cause which ultimately compelled Great Britain to come in All these aspects of the matter, and especially the last, no doubt presented difficulties to the theologians, but that scarcely excuses the extreme disingenuousness with which an allusion to the violation of Belgian neutrality is slipped into a charge of attractly against certain persons unnamed.

Unnameable hereors have been committed against Germans living peaceably abroad—against women and children, against wounded and physicians—crucken and shaulessness such as a heathen and many Mahommedan was has not revealed. Are these the femis, by which the un-Christian peoples are to recignise whose disciples the Christian nations are: Even the not unnatural excitement of a people, whose neutrality—already violated by our advocsaries—could under the pressure of implacable necessity not be respected, affords no excuse for inhumanities, nor does it lessen the chame that such could take place in a land long ago christianised.

The purpose of this passage is plein—it is to cover up that part of the case which is wholly unargustle from any moral or Christian point of view by an audacious attack upon the viewns of German aggression. This passage bears internal evidence of having been invented by some official special-pleader and fosted upon the theologiaus, or we should be compelled to stigmatise it as a peculiarly shameless invention for ministers of the Geopel. We greatly prefer Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's blunt admission that Germany was doing wrong. There follows an unfounded assertion that natives of Africa are being led into arms against each other, and "dourishing assistion-fields trampled in roin" by the enemies of Germany. Finally, the complaint is raised that "heathen Japan is now also called under the pretext of an alliance into the war which the Caar has openly proclaimed as the decisive campaign against Teutonism and Pretestantism."

The concluding passage we will give in full, for it is written in a strain which deserves sympathy and respect, and it expresses what all Christian peoples would desire to believe about the action of their

country and Government.

Our Christian friends abroad know how joyfully we German Christians greeted the fellowship in faith and service which the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference left as a sacred legacy to Protestant Christendon; they know also how we have, to the best of our ability, co-operated in order that among the Christian nations, with their competing political and economic interests, there should arise a Christianity united and joyous in the recognition of the task entrusted to it by God. It was also to us a matter of conscience to remove by every means political misunderstandings and ill-feelings and to assist in bringing about friendly relations between the nations. We have now to endure the taunt that we have believed in the power of the Christian faith to conquer the wickedness of those who are seeking war, and we encounter the reproach that our efforts for peace have only served to conceal from our people the true attitude of their enemies, nevertheless we do not regret that we have thus endeavoured to promote peace. Our seople could not enterinto this struggle with so clear a conscience if leading men of its ecclesiastical, scientific, and commercial life had not in such manifold ways exerted themselves to make this fratricidal strife impossible.

Not for the sake of our people, whose sword is bright and keen, for the sake of the unique world-task of the Christian peoples in the decisive hour of the worldmission, we now address ourselves to the evangelical Christians abroad in neutral and inimical lands.

We are hoping that through God there should arise from the responsibility of the hom a stream of new life for the Christian peoples. Already we were able to trace in our German Churches the powerful effects of this blessing, and the fellowship with the Christians of other lands in obedience to the universal commission of Jesus was to us a

nervice of sacred joy.

If this fellowable is now irreparably destroyed: if the peoples among whom missions and brotherly love and begun to be a power lapse into savagery in murderous war through hate and bitterness , if a simply incurable rent has been made in Teutonic Protestantism ; if Christian Europe forfeits a notable portion of her position in the sacred springs from which her peoples should derive their own life and should offer it to others are corrupted and chaked ; the guilt of this rests, this we hereby declare before our Christian brethren of other lands with calm cort duty, not on our people. We know full well, that through this sangumary judgment God is also calling our nation to repentance, and we repoice that she is hearing His hely voice and turning to Him. But in this we know that we are at one with all the Caristians among our people, that we can and must repudiate on their behalf and on behalf of their Government the responsibility for the terrible crime of this war and all its consequencos for the development of the Kingdom of God on earth. the deepest conviction we must attribute if to those who have long secretly and cunningly been spinning a web of conspiracy against Germany, which now they have flung over us in order to strangle us therein.

We direct our appeal to the conscience of our Christian bretisen in other lands, and press upon them the question, what God now requires of them, and what car and must take place, in order that through blindness and unscrup-dousness in God's great bour of the missionary enterprise, Christendom shall not be robbed of its power and of its right to serve as His messenger to non-Christian humanity.

The Hely God carries on His work to His goal, even through the sterm and horror of war, and permits no human wickedness to defeat. His purpose. Therefore we come before Him with the prayer:

" Hallowed be Thy Name :

Thy Kingdom come;

Thy Will be done !'

act-back to Christian canve which must follow from this struggle, and still less can we believe in the "web of conspiracy" which these writers say has been "secretly and cunningly flung over Germany" in order to strangle her. We have the sweeth of her diplomacy in our own White Papers, we have the voluminous and elaborate German literature which proves that the doctrines inculcated by the dominant military schiell in Prussia are definitely and deliberately opposed to Christian ethics in international affairs. We see these doctrines being ruthlessly castied out in the official conduct of this war. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Professor Harmack and Prefessor Rucken are advocates of the policy which has led to the sack of Louvain, and the destruction of its chievestry with its priceless treasure of ancient records; and still here that Tentonic Protestantism requires the destruction of Chiholic rather drafts and shurches in reprisal for the real or fainted affairs of a small number of this people into whose continy Germany has carried her war. None the last whose continy Germany

'imical" as well as neutral countries, we can associate ourselves with the elequent description here given of the immeasurable evil of the atrife in which we are plunged, and we can feel a far greater sympathy with the view which recognises it and deplores it than with that which exults in it and declares, it to be a German mecossity. Moreover, it is well that we should recognise that there are still a vast number of people in Germany who are not given over to the aggressive militarism of the Prussian Professors, and who have only reconciled themselves to this war as an unavoidable evil. With them we may argue, when the time comes: with the others there is no argument.

The names of the theologians who have signed this document

Missionsdirektor Liu. K. Azenfeld (Berlin); Professor Dr. med.
Th. Azenfeld (Freiburg); Oberverwaltungsgerichtsrat D. M. Berner (Berlin); Oberkonsisterialpravident D. H. v. Bezzel (Munchen):
Pastor Friedr. v. Bodelschwungh (Bethel bei Bielefeld); Professor D. Ad. Deissmann (Berlin); Oberhofpiediger D. E. Dryandor (Berlin); Professor Dr. R. Euchen (Jena); Professor D. Ad. v. Harnack (Berlin), Professor D. Gottl. Haussleiter (Halle); Missionsdirektor P. O. Hennig (Herrnhut); Professor D. W. Herrmann (Marburg); Generalsuperintendent D. Th. Kaftan (Kiel); Generalsuperintendent D. Fr. Lahusen (Berlin); Pastor Paul Le Seur (Berlin); Professor D. Friedr. Loof (Halle), Professor Dr. C. Meinhof (Hamburg); Professor D. C. Mirbt (Gottingen); Ed. de Meufville (Frankfurt a. M.); Missionsdirektor D. C. Paul (Leipzig); Bankdirektor D. With Freiherr v. Pechmann (Munchen); Professor D. Jul. Richter (Berlin); Max Schinckel (Hamburg); Direktor der Deutsch-Ev. Mississions-Hilfe A. W. Schreiber (Berlin); Direktor D. F. A. Spiecker (Berlin), Missionsdirektor Joh. Spiecker (Barmen); Missionsinspektor D. Joh. Warneck (Bethel bei Bielefeld); Professor D. G. Wobbermin (Breslau), Professor Dr. Wilh Wundt (Leipzig).



### France and the War of Revenge.\*

Or all the problems that modern France has to face, the most pressing, the most tragic, is the possibility of another war with Germany. War is a constant menace everywhere: even small, wise, happy and neutral nations, like Belgium or Switzerland, even an essentially peacetal democracy, overwhelmingly rich and strong, like the United States, are not free from that nightmare. But in France the possibility is not intermittent and remore: the thought of war—the fear of war, the hope of war—is constant and paramount. Its tragic eliadow has for the last forty-four years darkened every aspect of national life. It is the thought of war which is wasting the painfully hoarded gold of the French bourgeois and peasant. It is the thought of war which claims two or three decisive years out of every young man's life. It is the thought of war which colours and warps national thought, embittering the apostles of fraternity against their fellow Europeans, their peers and brothers in culture beyond the Vosges. It is the thought of war which divides the French themselves into irreconcilable sects or camps. It is the thought of war, finally, which imposes upon the country a material task that becomes every day more crushing and hopeless, a moral duty which east neither be repudiated nor luffilled. Ever since 1871. France has been a wounded nation, body and soul.

It is not easy for foreigners to understand the unique character of the last France-German war. Why should it leave such bitterness behind? Other nations—and France herself at other times—taye drained the cup of disaster. But they have gone to work again, with chastened yet unbroken spirit; and not seldom have they become reconciled with their foruses foes, without any thought of transage." England has never "got even" with the United States, for Bussie with England and France, her friends of to-day. Austria is now the ally of Germany and Italy. There is no sulking in the Southern States. Why should defeat rankle for ever and polson a nation's life? France was not wiped out of existence like Poland. A few years after the war she was materially as prosperous as ever before; the loss of two provinces left her with a territory at most equal to that of her conqueror; the acquisition of enormous includes has retrieved her prestige, and made her future as a world-parent secure. Is there not some heroic and childish pose, some implowers neworthy of a great country, in France's expression at additing grief?

The first reason why the French cannot forget 1871 is that the Germans will not let them. I am not alluding to the innumerable man memorials erected throughout Germany: every nation commemorates in a similar way her triumphs and even her disasters. I am

not even alluding to the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan, which is ungenerous and unwise. But, in less legitimate ways, Germany has tried to keep France humble and mindful of death. When a duel has been fought, and bravely fought, even if no reconciliation ensues, it seems to be the rule with individuals as well as with nations that mutual esteem should be restored. Even vanity should prompt you to honour your unfortunate adversary, thereby enhancing the splendour of your own triumph. But the war of 1870 was preceded, accompanied, and followed by an abominable campaign of slander against France. In the coarse but striking words of a French journalist, "ins tead of holding out her hand to her fallen foe, Germany spat upon her." France was declared to be, racially, intellectually, morally, an inferior nation adecadent nation, a rotting nation. The worst passions of mankind, envy and hatred, assumed a mask of science and religion. Anthropology, pilology, and the Bible were pressed into service to complete the work of Bismarck and Moltke. Jingoism, in its popular and brutal form, is not wholly disgusting. Mafeking night leaves no deep stain on the annals of England. But the mixture of jingoism, pedantry, and pietistic hypocrisy is unbearable. The attitude of Strauss, Mommsen, Richard Wagner, is singularly damaging to the good name of Germany. When the highest and best go so far wrong, there is something unsound in the nation's soul. This attitude of hatred and contempt spread from Germany to German sympathisers through out the world. Carlyle, in England, uttered his weighty Vac Victie! Bancroft, in the name of the country for which France had fought, seemed to endorse the moral judgment passed by her enemies.

Not only did France rebel against the injustice of this judgment in her own case, but she protested against the principle upon which it was based. "Whatever is, is right," "Might is Right," "Through blood and irou," The world's history is God's judgment" ("Die Welt-Geschechte ist das Welt-Gericht") all these Hegelian and Bismarekian formula wounded to its depths the idealism of the French people. The rabble may worship material success for a while, but the conscious elite and the deep permanent instinct of the masses refuse to bow before the arbitrament of force. Mankind's dearest heroes suffered defeat—Prometheus, Hector, Roland, Siegfried, the Northe Gods—and one greater than all died in ignominy. The miracle of Joan of Arc's career would lose its poignancy but for the final martyrdom. Moscow, Waterloo, St. Helena, wiped away innumerable stains, transfigured the Consider into a demi-god. History is a concatenation of judgments which are for ever revised—too late.

And behind that campaign of vulgar or learned slander—which has not ceased—there were more definite facts. Bismarck did not want France to get on her feet again. He was cruelly disappointed when he discovered that he had not bled her to death with his enormous war indomnity. In 1875, without provocation, he would have renewed the war, had not England and Russia intervened. Repeatedly Germany has given France to understand that the treaty of Frankfort had given her a supremacy which she was not willing to forego or even to veil. When the rivalry between England and Germany become intense, a favourite conception with Pan-German writers was that France should be treated as a hostage; that England, unpregnable behind her fleet and her coast defences, should be humbled and wounded in the person of her friend; that France should be compelled to abandon the Entente Cordiale and to join her forces with those of Germany in a war against "the modern Cottliage" The most extraordinary of these mulals con The most extraordinary of these unholy conceptions, the most galling to the sensitive pride of the French is that France should be coerced into a reconciliation with Germany, shall kick you until you profess to be my friend" seems to be seems to be the ultima ratio of German diplomacy and the world why France, the object of such flattering attentions, should remain so peovish and restive!

England and France have been bitterly unjust to each other in the past ; yet the governments and the larger part of the chite on either side of the Channel have been tolerably free from Chanvinstic prejudices. Civilians were at the helm: war mongers, for whom war is a profession and a creed, were loud and influential enough, but never supreme. Germany is different. France cannot ignore the existence of a huge Empire, thoroughly drilled and equipped, combining modern efficiency with medieval principles. The Germans are not any more warlike than other nations: but their spleudid schievements of 1864-1871 have filled them with pride, inspired them with blind confidence in their leaders. And what leaders! A military and aristocratic caste, which believes implicitly in Bismarckism the gospel of ruse and force. The French feel that at the first opportunity the masters of Prussia and of Germany would try again the coup of Frederick the Great in Silesia, the coup of Schlesvig-Holstein, the coup of the Ems dispatch. They feel that the German people, enlightened and peace-loving though they be, but inured to unquestioning discipline, would silence their private opinions and feelings at the first call of the Fatherland. France has abjured the principles of Louis XIV, and Napoleon: they survive in Germany. In realising that danger, in resisting it with her utmost energy, France is not thinking exclusively of her ewn wound in 1871, or of her good name smirehed by her victors; she considers herself as the champion of justice, of idealism in interactional affairs.

Then there is the Alsace-Lorraine question. Here again superficial foreign observers fail to sympathise with the obstinacy of the French. "The holy ground of France has been descrated," forecoth! But was German territory any less holy when Henry II., Richelieu, Louis XIV., the Revolution, Napoleon, seized German cities or provinces? Why should the conquests made by France be legitimate, and those made against France be inexpiable crimes? The great majority of the Alsace-Lorrainers spoke a Germanic dialect: by war were they torn away from their fellow Germans; by war they were brought back into the fold.

This defence sounds plausible enough, but it does not take into account a new and all important factor the rise of the modern spirit of free citizenship. Under the old dispensation, conquest was law, subjects could be lost and won, sold or bartered away; they were never consulted, and but seldom was their voice heard. But the nations of Continental Europe were born anew during the great Revolution. Henceforth the essential right of men to be themselves, to be citizens, and not chattels, has been asserting itself irresistibly. The foreign policy of Napoleon III. may have been vacillating and tortuous; but it had one redeeming feature, it recognised the new principle of nationalities. Not the fate of battles or the intrigues of diplomatists, but the will of the people must decide on their allegiance. Thus were the populations of Savoy and Nice consulted when these provinces were annexed to France. Thus did Napoleon III. request, without avail, that a plebiscite be taken in Schlesvig-Holstein. Now, in 1870, the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine were French at heart. They fought heroically against their German invadors. Their representatives in the National Assembly at Bordeaux protested against their annexation to Germany. many years, as long as they had any hope of an immediate change in their destiny, their deputies in the Reichstag were the irreconcilable opponents of German occupation Many Germans may have cherished for years the delusion that in 1871 they had delivered flong lost brothers." No illusion is permissible at present. In 1918, after forty-two years of German rule, the ominous words were spoken by a German official. "Alsace is a hostile country.

Under these influences the conception of a revanche arose immediately, spontaneously. It remained for many years, the cardinal principle of French national life—the thought left unuttered, but even present, according to the dictum of Gambetta: "Let us think of IT always, and never speak of it." Even Victor Hugo, the prophet of peace and of the universal Republic, had to confess. "Another war, alas! Yes, it is necessary", and of all the leaders of French thought, perhaps Renan alone was strong enough to breast the tide of popular passion. But la Revanche had to be postpoued, the country had to recuperate, a permanent government had to be established, the army must be reorganised.

... Ton years went by: the clash of parties had begun to sap the single-mindedness of the nation, an aggressive colonial policy was embarked upon by a few energetic statesmen; and gradually it was realised that France had resumed her normal life, that France was prosperous, expanding—and still unavenged. The dream was fading away.

This evolution was slow, reluctant, half unconscious. France, once so fond of clear-out situations and radical measures, has been living for over thirty years in a fog of ambiguity and compromise. We shall see how the provisional and nondescript Constitution of 1875 is impairing her political health. Her foreign policy, too, has been "Yea and nay." She no larger believes in the recreache, and yet she cannot give it up. Strange and tragic dilemma! Trense clouds of doubt and no star visible.

Doubt as to the material possibility of the task. The lead that Germany acquired in 1871 rannot be overtaken. France can make no effort which her neighbour does not immediately parallel, or anticipate. In spite of coatly fortresses, the frontler is still gaping: the Germans hold the key to our house and Nancy, for instance, the capital of French Lorreine, could not be defended. Then there is the growing disparity of forces between the two rivels. In 1870, they were almost of equal size. At present there are 66,000,000 Germans to 89,000,000 Frenchmen. To-morrow, the Germans will be two to one. And there is the military inferiority which comes from the political regime that France has adopted. Democracy, especially a parliamentary and petit bourgeois democracy, is not favourable to the efficiency of a war machine. It distrests its own army. The sense of blind discipline is evaporating. There is no permanency in the higher offices, no continuous policy. Prussian militarium, wrong though it may be, is well adopted to its special parpose. Passive obedience below; above a well-frilled,

hereditary caste; at the bead, a war Lord with unquestioning faith it his mission; all united in the worship of a cuirassed, helicated, mail fisted Fatherland. Republican France is an amsteur pitted against a professional. Marcel Sembat is right. "A King. or peace." And France chooses peace.

And France chooses peace.

Doubt of one's self. This is the bitterest fruit of defeat, grown bitterer still during the long years of impotent aspiration. Do we really want war? Have we not become afraid of war? The advanturous expeditions of volunteers und mercenaries in far-off lands are one thing :the invasion of your own province, the bombardment of your own city, are quite another. For the French of this generatioe, war does not mean the same thing as it does to Germans. The old recklessness has waned: discretion born of experience. Do we shrink from the ordeal!? An ugly suspicion, which cannot be ignored.

Doubt of the cause itself. We have clamoured for forty yester that war proves nothing: how can we consistently appeal once more to the God of Battles? A war for the sake of Alsace-Lorraine, if it were successful at all, would have to be waged first in Alsace-Lorraine. Once more the two unhappy provinces would be laid waste. There would be Alsatians and Lorrainers under each flag. Then, supposing France to dictate her own terms, what would these be? If the two provinces were to return to France, Germany, irreconcilable and still more populous than her conqueror, would prepare her own war of revenge; and the weary round of hatred, waste, and violence would go on for ever. If any compromise be accepted—neutralisation or participation—would it be worth the terrible price—could it not be achieved in a more rational way?

France is thus in the situation of Hamlet. She is maddened by a self-imposed task to which she is unequal, and the wisdom of which she is beginning to question. The patriots themselves are infested by the prevailing ideal of peace, and dare not preach war as the nation's first duty. The pacifists, even the cosmopolitans, dare not face the renunciation which alone would make peace secure. If France were an efficient, self-confident military autocracy; if her population outnumbered that of Germany, she could afford to say: "You have done me a great wrong; but war is useless and criminal. Let us forget and try to be friends." But the resignation of the weaker would not be understood—especially by an enemy who has constantly impugned the moral character of France, and who professes to believe in nought but force.

Such is the problem which poisons the life of France and torments the soul of every Frenchman Some have sought refuge in flippancy; they veil the feelings in universal irony and scepticism—like Lorenzaccio wearing the mask of debauchery to conceal his purpose, until the mask could not be torn from his flesh. The pacifists, the socialists, the internationalists will see nothing but waste in the crase for armaments—a race to the abyse of bankruptcy, which nothing can stop, not even a victorious war; and they protest in advance against the political reaction, the military regime which is bound, in France, to follow war. The patriots cannot help considering the advocates of peace as traitors who are wilfully sapping the material and moral strength of their country. Discussions which in America are academic enough assume in France an immediate and tragic significance. These conditions account, among other things, for a sentiment which many of us find it hard to understand—militant anti-patriotism. One of the first lessons that a recruit is taught in the army is the meaning of the sacred words for which he is expected to lay down his life, country, flag, patriotism. I have heard with my own case a version of the historic reply: "Patrie? ... ca vent discussed to the prossions." The Fatherland? ... that means willing Prussians." The definition is holdly elliptical, but not absolutely wrong, and the young Norman peasant who spoke their words was duly lauded by his superiors. But are they also lately wrong either, who retort: "If it be so, down with the Fatherland, !"?

France is thus swayed to and fro between conflicting ideals. I have seen men of my generation, young Parisians of the hipomal bourgeoists, sane, industrious, and kindly as a rule, pass through periods of chanvinism, scepticism, anti-militarism, and chanvisism again. When we were little, we were taught Dárouléde's salls to arms; we prayed that the "great day" might not dawn until we were ready to shoulder a rifle. Then came the Boulenger flasts, the Panama scandals, the anarchistic entrages, the crisis of discourage ment and self-depreciation when France havelf seemed to acquises in her decadence. The Bussian alliance was a last ray of hope, but we were soon given to understand that it was meant to preserve the status que, not to reconquer our lost beritage. The Dreyins case damaged the prestige of the same. An riorhable, thanks to the Fashoda incident and to the Boar. Was, was rife as France German reconciliation, about 1800, samuel no introduction. Janza and Zola appeared no the barry and many and status.

demonstated. Officers were requested to give peace lectures. Instead of the old heroic and childish names—Formidable, Redoutable, Furseux, Fulsement—the warships of the Republic were baptised Dimocratic, Vérité, Liberti, Justice, and the names of poets and philosophers, Victor Hugo, Jules Michelet, Edgar Quinet, Ernest Renan, were given to very expensive cruisers too weak to fight and too slow to run away. Soon the country wearied of Radical misrule. In the conflict between Radicals, Orthodox Socialists, and Syndicalists, the dream of a vigorous social policy dissolved. All this prepared the ground for a revival of patriotism.

The Entente Cordiale with England left our treasure of international suspicions and hatred undivided. The conflict with Germany became intenser and broader. To the eternal Alsace-Lorreine question was added colonial rivalry, and all the fears and grievances of our new friends across the Channel. German diplomacy showed itself at its worst in the Morocco affair : clumsy, unserupulous, and brutal, spoiling a defensible case by a series of broken promises and insulting threats. The French reared under the repeated pricks. Clemencean left his Dreyfusism and even his Radicalism in abeyance, and for a time breathed again the flery patriotism of thirty and forty years ago. A "grand ministry" of national defence was formed. Millerand, the Socialist, brought to the War Office his tireless and quiet energy, his power of organisation. The troops were again followed in the streets and cheered by the received were again followed in the streets and cheered by the people. In 1918, returning to France after several years' absence, I was autounded at the change. Whether the challenge of Germany was mere bluff or meant in earnest, it had been accepted. The old reluctance and indifference had vanished. Among all classes I found men ready, willing, eager to go to battle. Had war broken out then, had the right man been found to lead the French armies. the miracles of the Revolution and the Empire might have occurred over again.

There was enthusiasm; but there was no unanimity, Socialists on either side manifested unequivocally their opposition to war—the Germans in more imposing numbers, the French with more violence. The pacifists of all classes and parties were not idle. The Governments shrank from the tremendous responsibility So the critical months went by, and there is another full in the international storm.

What about the future? War is not impossible. The sudden and formidable revival of Chanvinistic passion in a Republic which seemed to be torn by religious and social problems, cannot be ignored. For the first time, perhaps, since 1870, France has faced the eventuality of war almost cheerfully. Germany knows this; it is one of the reasons of her immense increase in armaments. was should break out, the odds, of course, would be against France, but the result would be by no means certain. War would in all probability mean a conflict between the Triple Enteute and the Triple Alliance—a possibility which makes one shudder.

"War is the failure of human reason." The best minds on both sides of the Vosges, and the masses as well, realise that war breeds more difficulties than it can ever settle. Their triumph of 1871 has cost the Germans untold billions in armaments and waste of lebour, and has hampered their spiritual development. And Alsace-Lorraine, as was shown by the Zabern affair, is still unconquered. It will not cease to be a source of trouble and weakness until the Garmans, like the English in Ireland, in Canada, in South Africa, tado the work of military conquest, and leave Alsace-Lorraine free to shape its own destiny, free to use whichever language it prefers, free to manifest its regrets and its sympathies. The bulk of the German 1 copie cannot desire war: new annexations would mean additional difficulties. France has no right to desire war; the lost previnces for whom she wants to fight crave for nothing so much as for peace.

For these reasons, we hold that the French should have the courses to plack from their hearts all hopes of a "revenge": that is indissolubly connected with war, is an unmitigated evil, and that France, in her public education, in her press, in her diplomacy, in her armaments, should make "Defence, not defiance," her motto. A secret diplomacy, a huge standing army are contrary to the agirit of democracy. They are not essential to the safety of a seell-governed State. The countries that have suffered from their military weakness.—France in 1807, Spain. Turkey, Bulgaria their military weakness—France in 1807, Spain. Turkey, Bulgaria are those which combined miarule or arrogance with insufficient medicines or inadequate preparation. The one incontrovertible hause of France's downfall in 1870 was her going to war in a fit of Charministic medices. A policy of awager and aggression must be backed by irresistible battalions. A desperado should not mature aboard unless his pixtol is well primed. A plain business man can go about unarmed. And it is obvious that all the leading matters of the world—Germany in particular—are "business men,"

. .

We expect that the ruinous and precarious peace of the present day will be preserved. We even hope that it will make way for genuine peace, that the inflated war budgets will be reduced, that arbitration will steadily gain ground.\* When will the last step

be taken; when will a genuine reconcilirtion take place?

There is no natural antipathy between the two nations, no antinomy between the the two cultures. Anthropology has sometimes been used as a buttress of Chauvinism; but racially the great majority of the French and the inhabitants of Southern and Western Germany are brothers Even the pure Nordic type, tall, doli-chocephalic, and blond, is not foreign to France. It must be confessed that it is not easy for an Englishman to be thoroughly at home in France, or for a Franchinan in England : between France and Germany there is no such abyss. A Frenchman is not out of his element in Cologne or Munich, nor a German in Grenoble, Nancy, Lyons, or Paris. Germay was all too fond of French culture for nearly two centuries; every one of her courts was a replica of Versailles, and her greatest hero spoke the language of Voltaire. And France is not blind to the merits of Germany. From the time of Madame de Stael, idealistic Germany, the Gerron the time of Madame de Stael, idealistic Germany, the Germany of poets, philosophers, scientists, and musicians, has been known, admired, and loved on the other side of the Vosges. Michelet, Quinet, Hugo paid tribute to "our beloved Germany," "Germania Mater." Renan said: "When I first became acquainted with German thought, I felt as though I were entering a temple." The thorough assimilation of the French Huguenots by Prussia, of the Alsatian middle-class by France, shows the close kinship between the two civiliations. The hostility between the two nations is historical and political.

The first condition of this reconciliation, we have attempted to prove, is the frank abandonment, on the part of France, of any dream of revenge. Germany, on her part, would have to meet France half-way. She would have to learn international ethics and good manners. She would have to give up the maxims and practices of Bismarckism Instead of slaudering and bullying her neighbour, she would have to treat her with fairness and respect. Above all, she would have to achieve the moral conquest of Alsace-Lorraine by satisfying the legitimate aspirations of its inhabitants. As long as the lost provinces suffer, as long as they are treated like pariabs in their new home, wounded in their most natural sympathies, contemped, coerced at the mercy of a Prussian soldiery, France cannot forget, and France and Germany cannot be friends.

> ALUERT LEON GUERARD in. The Contemporary Rievew.

\* In 1909 it was successfully practised between France and Germany, in spite of intense patriotic passion on both sides



### The Submarine.

(From a Correspondent.)

The submarine boat is older than the pronclad man-o'-war, but until, as it is reported, one torpedoed the Pathfinder recently marines have never damaged anything but their crews and them-

There is a legend, and it may just possibly be true, that James I. went to the bottom of the Thames in some sort of submarine boat invented by a Dutchman, Cornelius van Drebbel, and propelled by twelve cars. But the real father of the submarine was an American called Bushnell, who produced towards the end of the eighteenth century an under-water craft driven by a screw propeller, or something very like it and lowered and raised by another similar propeller working on a vertical axis. One man formed the entire crew, and the first operation on beginning a submarine trip was to let in enough water to submerge the boat. After that the vertical propeller was used to keep the boat at the desired depth below the surface, while the horizontal propeller gave it movement in the required direction. To come above the surface, the "crew" set himself to pump out the water. Add one more feature to it and we have in "Bushnell's turtle" the germ of the modern article-some means for damaging surface vessels. Bushnell provided this by equipping his submarine with a sort of auger, projecting from its top, capable of being twisted round by the man inside and finally freed from the submarine when necessary. The idea was to get beneath a ship and screw the augur into her timbers. To the anger was attached a rope, and to the rope a watertight box full of gunpowder. Then the submarine was to make off, leaving a time fuse in the box to do its deadly work.

There is no record of this boat ever having been put to any offensive use, and it is not improbable that there was the same entery against the proposed use of this diabelical weapon as there

has been against every innovation in death-dealing weapons. In their turn gunpowder, cannons, muskets mines, torpedoes, and sixoraft have all been called cowardly—and used. Bushnells changed his name and died unthought of.

Yet very soon other people took up the submarine as a weapon of war. In 1400 Robert Fulton, well remembered in connection with the early steamships, produced a submarine not unlike Bushnell's and designed to attack in much the same way. It was actually used by the French against British warships cruising off Brest, but it went wrong and failed. Fulton never achieved anything with his further experiments, but after his death an assistant of his is said to have been employed on a plan to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena in a submarine which was to dodge the guardships. But before the boat was ready for sea Napoleon died.

When the submarine idea next broke out it was again in America. In the Civil War boat after boat was built and tried, and, with one exception, failed to do any damage except to itself. Each one was called David, presumably because of what it was expected to do against surface vessels of Goliath size. None of these Davids were truly submarines. The earlier ones were tiny, funnelless steamboats, floating very low in the water, and with such a narrow deck that they looked no more purposeful or inhabited than a drifting plank; and so the success of the last of the series in mining a Federal battleship hardly breaks the real submarine's record of Indicrous ineffectiveness until September, 1914. Even this last David drowned nearly forty of her own men in five separate accidents before she managed to get her mine, which she carried on the end of a long spar, against the side of the Housatonic. The explosion sank the Housatonic, and the rush of water swamped the little David and drowned her crew of nine men. It took eight men to work the propeller, no engine having been fitted in this last David.

The Nordenfelt boats bring us to comparatively recent times, and to this side of the Atlantic—in fact to England, for Nordenfelt merely developed the ideas embodied by the Rev. George Garrett in a aubmarine which he tried successfully in Liverpool in 1879. All of this type were driven by steam engines, and like "Bushnell'a turtle," their depth of immersion was controlled by a vertical screw propeller. They were real submarines, for they could travel some distance wholly under water by sealing up the boiler furnace and the chimney and using the reserve of steam in the boiler, which was made specially large for that purpose. Also they were the first boats to carry automobile torpedoes and to be regularly borne on the navy list of any country. The Turkish and Greek Governments each bought one, and the Russian Government ordered a quite big one, but it was lost on the way to Cronstadt.

The subt inrine as we know it to day, however, is more in the direct line of descent from the early efforts of John P Hollandonce more an American-than from any of the types already mentioned here or from any of the quite large number of boats which have not been described, such as the Lake, the Wadnington, the Goubet, and others About 1880 Mr. Holland's experiments began to bear fruit, and in 1904 the British Government purchased his designs, after having long discountmanced the submarine as being essentially the weapon of the weak. We built live boats to these designs and then planned our own 'A' class, embodying the experince we had gained. The most obvious improvement was the introduction of the periscope, the now well-known arrangement of mirrors and lenses in a tube projecting above water so that the navigator can see about him though his bout is just out of sight below the surface. These "A" bests are mostly of about 200 tons displacement and travel at twelve knots on the surface and eight or nine knots submerged. Our latest submarines are 176 feet leng. 221 feet beam, have a displacement tourage of 800 when submerged, and carry 28 men and 15 tone of fuel for their 1,600 h.p. The whole secret of their successful working, as in all present day submarines, is in the fact and the method of using it. It is oil, and burnt in the cylinders of an internal combination engine it leaves no tell-tale trail of smoke as the older boats did. Virtually all there is to be seen of a submarine when travelling as a surface ineat is her little coming tower and a streak of the hull, and this is so inconspicuous that she may reasonably expect to sight an approaching ship long before the ship can sight her. Then she can dive and proceed with only her periscope showing until she thinks it no longer safe, to show even that. Then she goes entirely under water till out of the danger sone, or until she fires her torpedo at the ship. Her long under-water travel is made possible by the electric motor. When she dives the oil engine is stopped, so that it may not deprive the crew of any more precious air, and the task of driving the propeller is taken over by the elegatic motor, which takes its current from a battery.

Thus it is mainly the general match of progress in motivapower engineering which has made the modern submarine possible. There is, however, one other feature which distinguishes the prescht-day boats from the older ones. Their depth of immersion is controlled by horizontal rudders instead of by propellers or by taking in and pumping out water ballast. Water ballast is used only in the-first place to sink the hoat till all but the coming tower is underwater. After that the rudders, in conjunction with the boat's forward movement, cause this dive and subsequently control the depth at which the boat travels. This has been found to be a much handier and safer way than any other that has been tried, in spite of the fact that it becomes inoperative when the boat stops. When she stoops she rises,—The Manchester Guardian.



# A Reply from H. G. Wells.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LABOUR LEADER."

Sin—When I read Miss Paget's previous contribution to your pages it did not occur to me that she was "laughing" at me. I thought she was just over-excited when she called my articles "manifestoes," and accused me, quite out of her imagination, of using the "Sword of God Tag" and so forth. I accept with regret the correction that she is in a state of meriment. This unscamly mirth is blinding her even to the precise words of the articles she is "answering." It may be great fun to say that I asked Americans to "refuse to furnish Germany with food on their neutral ships" when as a matter of fact I suggested to Americans that it was undesireable to countenance the purchase of German liners by America in time of war and their use in victualing the German Army, but such humour is not controversy. Nor is it controversy to accuse me of ignoring Mr. Snowden's pamphlet upon the "Kruppism" of this country when I have quoted it and used it in my articles, when I have made it as plain as day-light that that evil is constantly in my mind.

But my case is that the intensive cultivation of militarism by Germany, the military machine which were all (except for Miss Paget, the L. L. P. and Mr. Jim Larkin's people) doing our best to smash, has been the strength of the trade throughout the world. Miss Paget in her careless question-begging way writes that the "Krupp armament and scare mongering" business has had itn "exact counterparts throughout the world," when the vitally important fact is that they have not been exact counterparts, but unavoidable and inferior reflections. And abuse of French" rottenness"—I do not see it—in comparison with the moral exaltation of Germany comes ungraciously in the columns of a paper that I had supposed democratic and Republican. The French, like the Americans, wash their financial dirty linen in public. It is characteristic of republics, and, on the whole, it is better than never washing your dirty linen at all. No doubt Miss Paget thinks the Kaiser a simple, poor man.

Now in the comparison of Russia and Germany, which is the gist of this argument. I am forced to declare my conviction that Miss Paget knows nothing whatever of Russia. She will not learn. It is not may own poor little observations in Germany and Russia that I would set against her opinious, opinions evidently made entirely in Germany, but the views of our friend Maurice-Baring, of Doctor Harold Williams, of Mr. Hagberg Wright, of Mr. Nabokoff, the editor of the occassionally suppressed Retel and one of the most brilliant Liberal statesmen in Russia, of Sienkiewz, the Polish patriot novelist, of Prince Kropatkin's daughter, of Mr. Zangwill, who has been imploring people to let Russian Jews know their own business in this affair. All the people, in spite of programmes, strikes, and exile, believe in the Liberal possibilities of Russia. None of them believe in the Liberal possibilities of Russia. None of them believe in the German Jews of America to abanden them to Russia. Agrinst these opinions of Russian and Pole and Jews that I have quoted I cannot, for all my respect for Miss Paget, bring myself to attack very much countervailing weight to what the aditor of the Berliner Togeblatt told Miss Paget eighteen months ago about the beautiful democratic devolopments that were going to happen presenting in the Kingdom of Prussia. As between the Liberalism of the private talk of the editor of the Berliner Tageblatt and Prussian militarism, it is evident that Prussian militarism get its blow.

I do not know whether I-need say very much about the "strong and uncompromising reply" of Mr. Keir Hardle. I am glad to see that he has at last, a month late, picked, up the idea that there is more in this business than a chance to get at that irritating person Sir Edward Grey. In compact, passage he summarises most of what I have been saying in the Liberal press during the past few weeks, and tells me that is what the I.L.P. is going to do I donbt if the I.L.P. will. Other people will try to do

while the I.L.P. yaps at their heels. He calls me a war-monger. Why does he not think of the meaning of words? Evidently he has read nothing that I have written about the crisis at all except my few allusions to himself. If he has, then he is either drank or mad to say that I am "shonting with the multitude." I am working with all my being for Socialism and t'e peace of the world. My complaint against him is that he is doing nothing for Socialism or disarmament in this crisis because of an ignorant terror of Russia. As for his "whining"—confound it! he whines. He writes—his English is bad, but one can see what he means—"But after all M: Wells has a reputation not only in newspaper articles, but in his books, of taking a mean advantage of those whom he does not like." I owe that reputation to the spiteful lying chatter of the shabbest scum of Socialism. But what a bit of dirt to aim at me! The "mean advantage" of which he complains in this case is that I described his activities and the activities of Mr Ramasy Mac Donald in perfectly plain language.

Yours very sincerly, H. G. Watta

# "Facing Realities."

#### Or Swallowing Phrases?

(By VERNON LES.)

The newspapers are exhorting us, for God's sake, to "face realities," at the same time, and rather contradictorily, patting us on the back for our splendid way of doing it.

Facing realities is, indeed, at all times a most useful precaution; we should not have been plunged head and ears in this war if we had faced realities a tittle more in the last ten years.

By all means, therefore, let us face realities. Only let us make sure that they are realities, not mere phrases and myths, which are so far easier to get at and so far more comforting and inspiriting. Also let us make sure that when realities are really there, it is us who are facing them; and not they who are facing them; the eatening to overwhelm, us I will give a humble illustration: If—or I fear when—the ruin of industry, trade, and credit ordistined by this war will oblige my bankers to inform me that my dividends have ceased to be paid, it will flot be I facing this reality, but this reality and a good many other realities, which will be staring relentlessly into my puzzled, dismayed face, and into the even blanker and more helpless faces of my cook and my gardner whom those realities may force me to turn adrift.

Similarly, when our statesmen have to devise, however excellently, marotoriums "to prevent panies," and relief funds and relief works for thousand, orphaned and widewed or thrown out of employment by this war; and when military anthorities are most, most efficiently, shipping off more and more thousands of men (some thousands from India now!) to ear to pieces in the defence of Morthern France; and when War Secretaries are devising compulsory service for Englishmen; when all this is happening it humbly seems to me that sill these thoughtful and efficient persons me not so much "facing realities" as (to use the now consecrated expression) "straining every nerve" against the reality of wholesade sleaghter, the reality of verses and ruin and panic which are facing English men, women, and children considerably less entires and therefore less responsible, with reality's grim, sardouic intercretation in reality's relentless and ruthless eyes.

interrogation in reality's relentless and ruthless eyes.

For "facing realities" means understanding and foreseeing, not merely trying to minimise the evil you have not understood as foreseen when it was still time. And there is this paradoxical as foreseen when it was still time. And there is this paradoxical possiliarity about realities, that it is they who face as when it comes possiliarity about realities, that it is they who face as when it comes possiliarity about realities, that it is they who face as when it comes we understand those realities in the past, or foresee them in the we understand those realities in the past, or foresee them in the fature. In the present, I repeat it, realities are running away with us like horses we have allowed to get the bit between their with us like horses we have allowed to get the bit between their teath, because we didn't know how to drive, or were thinking of seath, because we didn't know how to drive, or were thinking of seathing else, "Facing realities does not mean trying to save a few stray valuebles when the house is on fire, even if that universe is organised on the "most scientific principles." "Facing realities" means, or, alas I would have meant, refusing to accuminate inflammables (inflammables called "Alliance," "Commitments," "the Time," "the Spectator" "the Clarions" etc., etc., the strain apparatus, while we good people between and disable the fire alarm apparatus, while we good people between and all those other important items which may, or may

not, be afterwards picked out of the charred and blood-and-hatred-polluted ruins of British and European civilisation.

All that is in the past. Unluckily it is! And the past is just the place where it is good to "face," to understand realities, unless we want to be faced by them in the shape of future wars and future ruin; since it is difficult to face realities, to understand and foresee them, in that brief moment of hurry, often of panie and of destructive salvage (destructive as when our military authorities pull down dwelling houses to defend our East Coast from the enemies who might otherwise burn them) which we call the present Sinco in the past, the past which is unchangeable reality, lie the operative causes of the present which cannot, and the future which can, he changed according to our will; the future which can be controlled only in proportion as we understand, as we face, the reality which we were unable or unwilling to face when it was still the present.

Being myself, as you perceive, only an unpractical student of realities and their hows and whys. unable either to sew pyjamas for the wounded or to organise relief committees which will some day relieve somebody, but are at present mainly relieving the conflicting minds of their members, I have been reading two works, Mr. Brailsford's "Fruits of Our Russian Alliance," (1912) and Mr. E. D. Morel's "Morocco in Diplomacy" (1912), which and Mr. E. D. Morel's "Morocco in Diplomacy" (1912), which I would recommend to the less busy among your readers, if owing to the reading public's inability to "face realities" except when it is too late, the first of the two had not long disappeared in the waste-paper basket which awaits all pamphlets; while the second has "gone out of print," r s, gone to line parcels of other and more successful books. From them both, from their copious collections of documents and clear chronological expositions I have learned, what my knowledge as a cosmopolitan and a demi-semi French writer had long led me to suspect, that English Secret Diplomacy, itself due to an imperfect system of suffrage, and alas' to a fearfully perfected system of party loyalty and suppression of minorities, well! that British Secret Diplomacy had for at least ten years past connived at France's military annexation of Morocco, thereby damaging Germany's commercial interests and flying in the face of the signed guarantees of Morocco's independence which, and not the "secret articles," were alone made known to the British public. I have learned likewise that, after floating a Russian lean during the worst period of Russian despotism, that same British secret, or semi-secret diplomacy, similarly convinced in Bussia's military annexation of Persia, in the teeth similarly of written assurances of protection given to Persia by Britain and Russia together. I have learned also (if I had not long knewn it from Continental experience) that these secret "commitments" were not only reawaking France's dormant desire for Revanche, and keeping awake Russia's never dormant appetite for foreign territory, but, what was far graver even giving Germany every right to suspect and expect a Franco-Russian attack in which, as has just happened. Britain would (as Sir E. Grey warned the German Ambassador) "inevitably join in" (White paper Document No. 19); with the result of what is now happening over the channel, and of the "war against industrial distress and unemployment' which is being urged upon us as the natural co-relation of the military war against the "criminal medness of Prussian militarism."

All this, this butchering and being butchered, this laying colorsal taxes on a meanwhile unemployed people, is what the phrase-mongers allude to as "facing realities." Had we faced the realities of Continental Entente's and embroilments in the last ten years we should not now be obliged to face the reality of militarium, our own militarium, not the Kaiser's which is staring us, inevitable, relentless, in the face.

Meanwhile we are helping ourselves out, as all the other poor nations are who like of have missed their chances of peace and forfeited their independence of thought and of will—we are helping ourselves out (and the French and Germans doubtless also) with self-justificatory myths and self-important phrase—for instance, that catchword about "facing realities,"—The Labour Leader.



# Battle of the Aisne.

#### The Official Story.

The following is the full text of the descriptive account, issued from General Head-quarters on the 18th September, of the movements of the British Expeditionary Force and of the French armies in immediate touch with it from the 14th to the 18th September inclusive:—

At the date of the last narrative —14th September—the Germans were making a determined resistance along the River Aisne. The epposition, which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rearguard nature, not entailing material delay to our progress has developed, and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated. The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true, have been undertaken in order to gain time for some strategic operation or move, and may not be their main stand.

But if this be so the fighting is naturally on a scale which, as to extent of ground covered and duration of resistance, makes it indistinguishable in its progress from what is known as a "pitched battle," though the enough certainly showed signs of considerable disorganisation during the earlier days of their retirement

Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the delay gained for them during the 12th and 13th by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and to reinforce their line to an extent not originally contemplated cannot yet be said.

So far as we are concerned the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne, for we are fighting just across that river along the whole of our front. To the east and west the struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably hear its name. The progress of our operations and of those French armies nearest to us for the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th will now be described:

#### ACRONS THE ATONE.

On Monday, the 14th, those of our troops which had on the previous day crossed the Aisne, after driving in the German reargusids on that evening, found portions of the enemy's forces in prepared defensive positions on the plateau on the right bank, and could do little more than secure a looting north of the river. This, however, they maintained in spite of two counter-attacks delivered at dusk and at 10. p.m., in which the fighting was severe.

During the 14th strong reinforcements of our troops were passed to the north bank, the troops crossing by ferry, by pontoon bridges. Close co-operation with the French forces was maintained and the general progress made was good. Although the opposition was vigorous and the state of the roads after the heavy rain made movements slow, one division alone tailed to secure the ground it expected to.

The lat Army Corps, after repulsing repeated attacks, captured 600 prisoners and twelve guns, the cavalry also took a number of prisoners. Many of the Germans taken belong to reserve and Landwehr formations, which fact appears to indicate that the enemy is sompelled to draw on the older classes of soldiers to fill the gaps in his ranks.

#### FIRRCE ARTILLERY FIRE.

There was heavey rain throughout the night of the 14th to 15th, and during September 15th the situation of the British forces underwent no essential change, but it became more and more exident that the defensive preparations made by the onessy were more extensive than was at first apparent. In order to counter-balance these, measures were taken by us to economise troops and to secure protection from the hostile artillery fire, which was very fierce, and our men continued to improve their own entrenchments. The Garmans bombarded our lines nearly all day, using heavy guns, brought, no doubt, from before Maubenge, as well as those with the corps.

All their counter-attacks, however, failed, although in some places they were repeated aix times; one made on the 4th (Juards Brigade was repulsed with heavy slaughter

An attempt to advance slightly made by part of our line was unsuccessful as regards gain in ground, but led to withdrawal of part of the enemy's infantry and artillery. Further counter-attacks made during the night were beaten off.

Rain came on towards evening, and continued intermittently notified a. m. on the 16th. Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers holding open trenches in the thing line, the wet weather to some extent hampered the uniter transport service, which was also hindered by the broken bridges.

#### STUBBURN RUBISTANUE.

On Wednesday, the 16th, there was little change in the situation opposite the British. The efforts made by the enemy were less active than on the previous day though their bombardment continued throughout the morning and evening. Our artillery fire drove the defenders off one of the salient of their position, but they returned in the evening. Forty prisoners were taken by the 3rd Division.

On Thursday, the 17th the situation still remained unchanged in its essentials. The German heavy artillery fire was more active than on the previous day. The only infantry attacks made by the enemy were on the extreme right of our position, and, as had happened before, were repulsed with heavy loss, chiefly on this occasion by our field artillery.

In order to convey some idea of the nature of the fighting it may be said that along the greater part of our front the Germana

have been driven back from the forward slopes on the north of the

Their infantry are holding strong lines of trenches amongst and along the edges of the numerous woods which crown these slopes. These trenches are elaborately constructed and cleverly concealed. In many places there are wire entanglements and lengths of rabbit fencing both in the woods and in the open, carefully aligned so that they can be swept by rifle fire and machine guns, which are invisible from our side of the valley. The ground in front of the infantry trenches is also as a rule under cross fire from field artillery placed on neighbouring features and under high angle fire from pieces placed, well back behind woods on top of the plateau.

#### UsE of Howitzers.

A feature of this action, as of the previous fights, is the use made by the enemy of their numerous heavy howitzers, with which they are able to direct a long-range fire all over the valley and right across it. Upon these they evidently place great reliance. Where our men are holding the forward edges of the high ground on the north they are now strongly entrenched. They are well fed, and, in spite of the wet weather of the past week, are cheerful and confident.

The bombardment by both sides has been very heavy, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was practically continuous. Nevertheless, in spite of the general din caused by the reports of the immense number of heavy guns in action along our front on Wednesday, the arrival of a French force acting against the German right flank was at once announced, on the east of our front some miles away by the continuous roar of their quick-firing artillery with which their attack was opened.

So far as the British are concerned, the greater part of this week has been passed in nombardment, in gaining ground by degrees, and in heating back severe counter attacks with heavy slaughter.

Our casualties have been severe, but it is probable that those of the enemy are heavier.

The rain has caused a great drop in the temperature, and there is more than a distinct feeling of antumn in the air, especially in the early mornings.

On our right and left the French have been fighting fiereely, and have also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and recaptured twice by each side, and at the time of writing remains in the hands of the Germans. The fighting has been at close quarters and of the most desperate nature and the streets of the village are filled with the dead of both sides.

#### FOUL FIGHTING.

The Germans are a formidable enemy. Well-trained, long prepared, and brave, their soldiers are carrying on the contest with skill and valour.

Nevertheless they are fighting to win anyhow, regardless of all the rules of fair pray, and there is evidence that they do not hesitate at anything in order to main victors.

at anything in order to gain victory.

A large number of the tales of their misbehaviour are excused tions, and some of the stringent precautions they have taken as guard themselves against the unhabitants of the areas traversed are possibly justifiable measures of war. But, at the same time, it has been definitely established that they have commutted atractices on many occasions, and they have been guilty of brutal conduct.

#### A Gerhan's Letter.

So many letters and statements of our own wounded soldiers have been published in our newspapers that the following egistle from a German soldier of the 74th Infantry Regiment (Tenth Corp.) to his wife may also be of interest:—

My Dear Wile,—I have just been living through days that dely imagination. I should never have thought that men could stand it. Not a second has passed but my life has been in danger, and yet not a hair of my head has been laurt. It was horrible; it was ghastly. But I have been eaved for you and for our bapplaces, and I take heart again, although I am still terribly onnerved. God grant that I may see you again soon, and that this horror may stop be over. None of us can do any more; human strength is at an and

I will try to tell you about it:—On September 5th the theme were reported to be taking up a position near fit. Prix (morth-conf. of Paris). The Tenth Corps, which had made an astronishingly rapid advance, of course attacked on Sunday.

Steep slopes led up to heights which were held in considerable force. With our weak detachments of the 74th and 87as. Regiments, we reached the srest and dame under a terrible artillery fire that moved us down. However we entered fir. Prix. Hardly had we done so than we were mot with shell fire and a violent fuellade from the enemy's infantry. Our enjoyed was badly wounded—he is the third we have held. Figurified man were killed round me. We got away in a ladi with the being hit

On the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September we were constantly under shell and shrapnel fire, and suffered terrible losses. was in a house which was hit several times. The fear of a death of agony which is in every man's heart, and naturally so, is a terrible feeling. How often I thought of you, my darling, and what I suffered in that terrifying battle which extended along a front of many miles near Montmirial, you cannot possibly imagine Our heavy artillers was being used for the siego of Maubenge: we wanted it badly, as the enemy had their's in force, and kept up a furious bombardment. For four days I was under artillery fire, it is like hell, but a thousand times

On the night of the 9th the order was given to retreat, as it would have been madness to attempt to hold our position with our few men, and we should have risked a terrible defeat the next day. The first and third armies had not been able to attack with us, as we had advanced too rapidly. Our moral was absolutely broken.

In spite of unheard of sacrifices we had achieved nothing, I cannot understand how our army, after fighting three great battles and being terribly weakened, was sent against a position which the enemy had prepared for three weeks but naturally I know nothing of the intentions of our chiefs say nothing has been lost. In a word we refued towards Cormon-

treuil and Reims by forced marches by day and night.

We hear that three armies are going to get into line, entrench, test and then start afresh our victorious march, on Paris. It was not a defeat, but only a strategic retreat. I have confidence in our chiefs that everything will be successful. Our first, battalion, which has fought with unparalleled bravery, is reduced from 1,200 to 194 men. These numbers speak for them delves. . .

#### GERMAN TREACHIRY.

Amongst minor happenings of interest is the following During a counter-attack by the German 53rd Regiment on portions of the Northampton and Queen's Regiment on Thursday, the 17th, a force of some 400 of the enemy were allowed to approach right up to the trench occupied by a platom of the former regiment, owing to the fact that they held up then hands and made gestures that were interpreted as signs that they wished to surrender. When they were actually on the parapet of the trench hold by the Northamptons they opened fire on our men at point-blank range

Unluckily for the onemy, however, itanking them and only some 400 yards away, there happened to be a machine gan manned by a detachment of the 'Queen's.' This at once opened are cutting a lane through their mass, and they fell back to their own trench with great loss Shortly afterwards they were driven further back with additional loss by a mitalion of the Quards, which came up in support

An insident which occured some little time ago during our retirement is also verthy of record On the 18th August during that buttle fought by the French along the Disc between La Fère and Guise one of the French commanders desired to make as air recommended. It was found, however that no observers were available.

Wishing to help our Allies as much as possible the British officer attached to this particular French army volunteered to go up with a pilot to observe. He had never been in an proplane but he made the ascent and produced a valuable recommissance report.

knowentally he had a duel in the air at an altitude of 0,000ft with the observer of a German Taube monoplane which approach-His action was much appreciated by the French.

#### ATHERIPS IND ARROPLANES.

In view of the many statements being made in the Press as to the use of Zeppelins against us it is interesting to note that the Royal Flying Corps, who have been out on reconnaissance on every day since their arrival in France, have never seen a Zeppelin, though airships of a non-rigid type have been seen on two occasions.

Near the Marne late one evening two such were observed over the German forces. Aeroplanes were despatched against them, but mushe darkness our pilots were upcertain of the airship's nationality, and did not attack. It was afterwards made clear that they sould not have been French.

A week later, an officer recommenting to the flan saw airship see the German forces and opposite the Franch, It had no retinantation mark, and was assumed to belong to the latter, though distinguishing mark, and was assumed to belong to the latter, though The some known that it also pinet have been a German craft.
The some known that it also pinet have been a German craft.
The source of the Boyal Flying Corps are to attack Zeppeline at the absence of those SIR J. FRENCE AND HIS TROOPS.

The following special order has been issued to-day to the troops.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

By Field-Marshal Sir John French, G. C. B., G. C. V. O. K.C M G . Commander in-Chief British Army in the Field.

17th September, 1914. Once more I have to express my deep appreciation of the splendid behaviour of officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Army under my command throughout the great battle of the Aisne, which has been in progress since the evening of the 12th instant. The battle of the Maine, which lasted from the morning of the 6th to the evening of the 10th had hardly ended in the precipitate flight of the enemy when we were brought face to face with a position of extraordinary, strength, carefully entrenched and prepared for defence by an army and a staff which are thorough adepts in such work.

Throughout the 13th and 14th that position was most gallantly attacked by the B itish forces and the passage of the Aisne effected? This is the third day the troops have been gallantly holding the position they have gained against the most desperate counter-attacks and a had of heavy artillery.

I am unable to find adequate words in which to express the admiration I feel for their magnificent conduct.

The French armies on our right and left are making good progress, and I feel sure that we have only to hold on with tenscity to the ground we have won for a very short time longer, when the Allies will be again in full pursuit of a beaten enemy.

The self-saurificing devotion and splendid spirit of the British Army in France will carry all before it.

(Signed) J D P. French, Field Marshal, Commanding-in Chief the British Army in the Field.

### The War Through German Spectacles. The Fall of Maubeuge.

The German newspapers of last Wednesday, September 9, which have just reached us, an counce that Manbeuge, the French fortress which had been holding our since the retirement of the Allies from the frontier, surrendered last Monday the 7th. It so, Manbenge has nevertheless a complished a great work by its resistance, for it controls important lines of railway, and its resistance has no doubt contributed to the scarcity of supplies which has helped to bring about the retreat of the German right. The official report from the German military head-quarters is as follows :-

" Tuesday September 8. " Manbeuge surrendered yesterday 40,000 prisoners, including four Generals, 400 guns, and a great famount of war material have

### Silence in the German Press.

The German papers 9th, 10th and 11th September contain

almost nothing about the battle east of Paris.
The "Kolnische Zeitung" of Wednesday has only a message which comes from Copenhagen to say that the battle had begun, but that there had been few important changes of position on either side.

Thursday's issue of the same paper appears to have contained no reference at all to the battle.

F. play's isone has a meagre official report on the attack of the Allies against the German right wing and the beginning of the retreat in that quarter. On this news the "Kolnische" comments that the German armies which were attacking the French farther to the east would soon evert an influence on the French left wing, meaning that the French would be driven back on their centre or right, and would consequently have to abandon the advance of their left. ' How far," says the " Kolnische," "our right wing has been drawn back the official reports does not say, but there is in any case no question of serious retirement."

#### German Admission

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY TELEGRAPH" WAR SERVICE.

Rotterdam, September 10. Yesterday's "Colongue "Gazette" contain an official statement from Berlin which announces that to consolidate and protect the German Army the left wing has fallen back on Verdun, and that the battle is still in progress.

The tone of the German press is that the General Staff " must be trusted, as it cannot take the public into its confidence," and that "people should bear in mind that seeming reverses in the war of 1870 were afterwards found to be part of the German tactica."

A telegram received this morning from a semi-official German source says that communication between the Army of the Grown Prince and the main armies has now been restored, and that as concentrated attack by the German armies is now certain, "the result of which cannot be known for some days."

#### . GENERALS REPLAUED.

The wireless message officially circulated from Berlin en September

11th says:--

The situation in the western theatre of the war has undergone Lo hange since yesterday French attacks in certain parts of the battle front continued throughout the night of September 15 and again on the 16th, but they were repulsed yesterday, German counter-attacks, on the other hand, were successful.

The retreat of the German western wing was merely a tactical manceuvre, which does not affect the strategical position.

It is reported from Paris that during the last battles the English army lost 15,000 in killed and wounded

Messages from Paris which have been received in Ghent reporthat the position of the German army is unfavourable.

General Colonel von Hausen, of the Cavalcy Division, has been taken ill and has been replaced Artillery General von Schubert, commanding the Fourteen Reserve Corps, has been transferred elnewhere and his position filled by General Quartermaster von Stein. Infantry General Count Kirschbach, commanding the Tenth Reserve Corps, has been injured, and in his place General von Eben has been appointed.

#### German Version of the Retreat.

Copenhagen, September 11th.

The following despatch is published in Berlin :- General Head-

quarters, September 10.

Our troops, which had advanced east of Paris to and across the Marne in pursuit of the enemy, where attacked from Paris between Meanx and Montmirail by superior forces.

They held their opponents in a severe two day's battle, and themselves gained ground.

As the approach of new strong hostile columns was announced the German wing was drawn back. The enemy nowhere pursued us

[A passage here has been deleted by the Censor ]

Our troops fighting to the west of Verdun are in a continuous

The situation in Lorranie and the Vosges is unchanged. Fighting has began again in the eastern theatre of operations.

#### AN ADMINSION OF DEFEAT CORRECTED.

In Amsterdam on September 11th there was circulated as an official message from Berlin a telegram very similar to that given shove from Copenhagen, but with ore remarkable difference. About the place where the Cen-or has made excision in the Copenhagen message, the message circulated in Austerdam (and stated to have General von Stein's authority) contained the following:-

"The enemy won the battle, obliging the German troops to retire. Fifty guns were captured, and some thousands of men made prisoners."

The Amsterdam news agency (according to the Central News) has since explained that "in consequence of a blunder at the German end of the wire" the official message was wrongly readered, and has "corrected" the passage to the following:—" On receipt of the news of the arrival of a strong nortile column the left had to retire. It was not pursued by the enemy. Our (s.e., the German) troops took fifty gans and some thousands of prisoners.

#### Newspapers Silent.

Copenhagen, Sept 12.

A special despatch from Berlin to night says that the newspapers there are without any news from France. They print, however, statements with the censor's permission that a decisive hattle is probably progressing, stretching from Nanteuil to Vitry. They declare that is is likely to be some time before the event is decided, and that in the meantime the fortunes of war are likely to shift from side to side. "The Germane,"

they declare, "must be prepared for temporary defeats.

[The wireless news officially involuted from Berlin yesterday contains no reference to the position in France except the follow-

iag: "The Crown Prince's army has captured the fortified position to the south-west of Verdue, and since last Thursday the forte south of Verdun have been attacked by heavey artillery,"] 200,000 Prisoners of War.

The following war news, dated Berlin, September 18, has been officially circulated by the German wireless station and received by the Marcoal Company:—

The retreat of the 1st Russian Army from East Prussia has been turned into a flight, with our troops in hot pursuit. Up to yesterday they had made more than 10,000 prisoners and captured 80 guns, as well as a number of machine-guns, ammunition,

Up to September 11 about 200,000 prisoners of war were accounted for in Germany, including the following:

French.-1,670 officers, 86,700 men. Russiars,-1,880 officers, 91, 400 men Belgians .- 440 officers, 30,200 men. British .- 160 officers. 7,250 men.

#### "Enemy's Reports Untrue."

In the wireless mess ge officially circulated from Berlin, 14th September, the following references are made to the fighting in France .-

" An official announcement states that it has not yet been possible to publish particulars of the operations taking place in the western theatre of war Those operations have resulted in a new battle, in which the position is favourable. Reports to our disadvantage which the enemy have circulated with all the means at their disposal are untrue.

"A sortic from Antwerp by three Belgian divisions has been

"The army of the German Crown Prince is now attacking on both sides the forts between Verdun and Toul.

"Prince Joachim (the Kaiser's son), who was wounded by a shrapnel bullet while acting as ordnance officer in the firing line, has been brought to Berlin and is now at the Bellevue Palace."

### India and the War.

We take the following extracts from Sir Valentine Chirol's letter on "India and the War." which appeared in the Times of Saturday (September 12). The response of our Indian Empire may indeed well give cause, not only for immediate thankfulness and pride, but also for confidence and hope in the future. Comradeship in arms will bind Englishmen and Indians close together on the battlefield, and in India and in these islands the sense of a common danger met by a common effort will strengthen that community of interests and of gentiments which seemed of recent times threatened by an artificial growth of mutual suspicions. The whole question of the position of India and of Indians in the British Empire will be approached in a broader and more generous spirit when our Indian princes and our Indian Army have stood shoulder to shoulder through this war with British officer and British men drawn from our most distant Dominions as well as from these islands. One minor point is also worth ramembering when our Indian troops come into contact with the They have never forgotten the insolence of the German Germans. contingent in China in 1900, whose favourite amusement was to jeer at them as coolies. Even so gallant a gentleman as old Sir Pertab Singh was spared no indignity that could be safely inflicted upon him by the German Headquarters under Field Marshal von Walderson. I happened to be in camp with him at Bikanii a couple of years ago, when the former German Ambassador in London, Count Wolff Metternich, arrived as a somewhat unwelcome guest, and I remember how the inborn courtesy of the great Rajput Prince was strained to the attenment to represe the bitter memories of those days in Poktng As he but it in his quaint English, "I like meet German on horseback, sword to hand, not 'salaam' in drawing-room. Show him then Rajput no coolie."

#### Ħ

#### To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,-When Sir Valentine Chirol writes about India the rest of us may well accept the teaching of his great knowledge and eggsience. With reference to his admirable letter in The Times of September 12. I should like to ask him whether the magnificent proofs of Indian loyalty and devotion to the Empire's collect may not rightly be traced to the fact that the voice of India which equalts to-day is the real voice of the 800,000,000 of the Great Peninsula, while the voice we are acquatomed to hear is that of a comparatively small section of professional talkers, whose connection has disappeared in the face of mighty issues which are moving the real beart of the beobje-

Apart from the millions of Indian toilers there are very many fighters who score any other trade. Under ordinary of emissions the men of warlike races are never heard, but at a limit like this the martial spirit of India sweeps saids every form of worsty agitating, and men who may have appeared to be the landers of position of similar are brushed saids and forgotten in the med for starmer with the said and forgotten in the med for starmer with the said for the landers of position of the landers o

The voice of England to-day is quite unlike the voice of England even two menths ago. It is almost too much to hope that it will remain at this high level for long. Already one hears of efforts to stop the war, to save German feelings, and to prove that the Germans are the real friends of England. Fortunately there is a martial spirit in Britain, and in Greater Britain, quite strong enough to see this struggle through to the end; but, while our spirit is usually dormant and needs almost as great an effort to rouse it as will be required to put it safely away for another time, it is different from that passionate love of battle which is now stirring the hearts of the warlike races of Hindustan.

Yours obediently

FRANK SWETTENHAM

September 12.

III

#### TO THE KDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As one who was among the first to take steps immediately on the declaration of war by England to assure the Secretary of State for India that all classes and communities in India would be absolutely united in supporting the British cause against German aggression, may I beg of your courtesy to allow me space to explain the true meaning of the enthusiastic support of which England, apparently to her surprise, has received such signal proofs?

It is this, we wish to avert by all that lies in our power the hamiliation of a change of government. We have assurances afforded to us in the history of British occupation of India, by the promises of our Sovereign and the pledges given by British statesmen on solemn occasions, that the British Government in India has a higher purpose to serve than merely the maintenance of peace and order, which any Government must secure if it is to exist at all. That purpose is to enlist by means of Western education the sympathy and cooperation of the people in the ideals of Western civilization, so that they may ultimately be fitted to administer the affairs of their own country as an integral part of the British Empire. From the Germans we can have no similar guarantees. The progress in the desired direction may have been slow in the past, but we have every hope that the pace will now be considerably quickened; this hope is greatly fostered by the recent administrative reforms with which Lord Morley's honoured name is associated and by the sympathetic attitude of Lord Hardinge, our most upopular Viceroy, towards national aspirations and sentiments. We believe that by remaining within the orbit of the British Empire we shall be able sooner to realize the destiny of India than otherwise. These are cogent reasons for our sinking all differences in the tace of a common danger apart from the apparent justice of the British attitude in this war.

My friend Sir Valentine Chirol in his tetter which appeared in The Times of to-day, seems to attach a somewhat secondary significance to the whole-hearted response which the Western educated Indians have made at the present crisis I venture to think this is due to an imperfect appreciation of the position of educated Indians and the power which they represent. ranks comprise the most analgetic and enterprising sections of both the Hindu and Mahoussdan communities in all parts of India and large and rapidly-growing numbers of Punjable, the Sikhs and the Pathans, the best fighting races of the country, many of them are descendants of families which carried on the civil and military administration during the Mogul period, and some of them represent in their own persons ancient Sanskrit and Arabic learning, while there are few Moulris and Pundits who are not giving their sons Western education. A fair and increasing proportion of the land-holding and commercial classes are also receiving the benefits of Western educa-And, as Sir Valentine himself points out, many of the chiefs Compelves are Western educated; nor should we forget that their missilors are mostly aducated Indians. I am afraid very few Randishmen properly realize the obvious fact that without the help of Western-educated Indians British administration in India could not 'be carried on for a day, or that these men supplied the moral force by which the influence of a bigoled priesthood over the ignorant masses has been so greatly overcome.

It is important that the English public should fully understand the significance of the unsolicited support given by educated ludians, who are the most influential leaders of the people of India.

I remain, Sir. yours obediently,

ABDUR RAHIM (a Member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India).

Hotel Majestic, Harrogate, Sept, 12.

# Ordinances Applied in the Case OF MR. ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

The Foreingners' Ordinance, 1914.

Simla, the 20th August, 1914

An Ordinance to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India.

ORDINANCE No. III or 1914.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the exercise of more effective sontrol over foreigners in British India,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

- 1. (1) This Ordinance may be called "The Foreigners' Short title and extent. Ordinance, 1914."
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistau, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Sham States and the Pargana of Spiti.

  Definitions
  - 2 In this Ordinance-
    - (a) "foreigner" has the same meaning as in the Foreigners Act. 1864.
    - (b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this ordinance.
- 3. (1) The Governor General in Council may by order—
  Power to prohibit or
  regulate entry, depaiture and residence
  of foreigness
  - (4) prohibit, or regulate and restrict in such manner as he thinks fit, the entry of foreigners into British India; and
  - (b) regulate or restrict in such manner as he thinks fit the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power orders under sub-section (1) may provide—
  - (a) that no foreigner shall en er into or depart from British India, wave within such period and by such route, or by such port or place as may be specified in such order:
  - (b) that foreigners shall be prohibited from entering or remaining in any specified area in British India or shall only be permitted to enter or remain in British India or any specified area the ent subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose; and
  - (c) that foreigners residing or being in British India shall remove themselves to and remain in any specified area, or if such an order is necessary for the public safety, or in the interests of the State, that such foreigners shall be arrested and interned or confined in such manner as the Governor General in Council may think fit.
- 4. Any foreigner who contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of any order made under section 3, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Householder to report residence of any foreigner in his house to prescribed authority in specified areas.

or permanently shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority in the prescribed manner, the name of such foreigner, and such other particulars respecting him and the period of his residence in such house as may be prescribed.

(2) Any householders who fails to comply with the provisions of any notification issued under subsection (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Whereas under the provisions of this Ordinance the Governor General in Council of any Local Government is Orders under Orauthorised to make any order or issue any nodinance may be general or special. tification in respect of foreigners, such order may be made or such notification issued in respact of foreigners generally or in respect of any class or description of foreigners, or in respect of any individual foreigner, and different orders or notifications may be made or issued in respect of different

classes of foreigners. 7. (1) The Governor General in Connicil may make rules for Power t make rules. the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinauce:

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for-

- (a) the authority to whom, and the manner in which. reports under section 5 shall be made and tht particulars to be stated therein; and
- (b) the manner in which order, under this Ordinance shall be enforced.
- (#) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.
- 8. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any order, Fower to rescind rule or notification made or issued under this or modify raise or Ordinance, and the Governor General in Council may delegate, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under this Ordin-

ance to any civil or military authority in British India either by name or in virtue of his office.

9. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to affect or derogate from any power which may be exercised Saving of powers under existing law. under the Foreigners Act, 1864, or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of foreigners who are subjects of a State which is at war with His

Majesty.
10. The Governor General in Council may exempt, either absolutely or conditionally, any foreigner or any Power of exemp class or description of foreigners from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

11. No order made under section 3 of this Ordinance shall be Bar of jurisdiction called in question in any Court. of Courts

#### HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

Vicerou and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT, Secretary to the Government of India

#### The Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914,

Simla, the 5th September, 1914

An Ordinance to provide for the control of persons entering British India, whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity. ORDINANCE No. V or 1914.

WHEREAS AR emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the control of persons entering British India, whether by a or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Gavernor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance;—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Ingress into India

et title and extent. ()rdinance, 1914.

- (2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchiatan, the Southal Parganan, the district of Augus, the Shan States and the Pergans of Spitt.
- 2. The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, shell have effect as if references therein to foreigners, included references Application Ordinance also to persons not being foreigners as therein defined, who enter British India, whether by sea or land, after the commencement of this Ordinno III on 1914. ance, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

  (1) The power to prohibit entry, conferred by the said Ordinance, shall not be exercised.

(#) No power under the said Ordinance as applied by this Ordin-nee shall be exercised, unless the authority exercising the same is attailed that the exercise thereof is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

- (8) For the imprisonment provided by section 4 and, section 5 (2) of the said Ordinance, the following imprisonment shall be substituted, namely, in section 4, one year, and in section 5 (2), use month.
  - 3. This Ordinance shall be construed with, and deemed to be Construction. part of, the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914. Construction.

#### HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

Viceray and Governor General.

A, P. MUDDIMAN.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION (POLITICAL.) No. 907.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1914.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the civil authorities specified in the first column of the schedule annexed the powers specified in the second column of the same schodule, subject to the restrictions specified in the third column thereof.

Authority empowered.	2 Powers delegated,	3 Restrictions
I. All local Govern- ments.	1. Powers under section 3 of the said Ordinance to regulate and restrict the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India. 2. Power under section 7 of the said Ordinance to make rules providing for the manner in which orders made by the local Government in accor- dance with the provisions of this notification shall be enforced. 3. Power under section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or receind any order or rule made in accordance with the pro- visions of this notifica- tion	The powers referred to in entry No. I of column 3 may be exercised only in respect of foreigners residing or being in the province administered by the local Government who are not male subject of the German Empirer 20 years of age or over but not more than 39 years of age, or male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary who are 21 years of age or over but not more than 38 years of age.

No. 908.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigness Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Connoil is pleased to delegate to the military authorities specified in the first column of the schedule annexed the powers specified in the second column of the same schedule, subject to the restrictions specified in the third column thereof.

MANUALIN

	Gobarder.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
l Authority empowered.	2 Powers delugated.	Restrictions
1. The Com- manander- in-Chief in India.	Power under section 7, of the said Ordinance to make rules providing for the manner in which orders made by military authorities in asserdance with the provisions of this notification shall be enforced, and pewer rader section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or received any such rules.	

Authority Powers delegated. Restrictions					
empowered.	Restrictions				
2. The Adjutant of the said Ordinance to regulate and restrict the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India.  2. Power under section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or resond any orders made by them.  2. Power under section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or resond any orders made by them.  3. Officers commanding divisional areas.  4. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  5. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  6. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  7. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  8. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  8. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  9. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  9. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.  10. Officers commanding in ternal security areas.	amn by din t of rict the re- rict, 4, 18t pect rics pec ting ring sub- titing rict sub- titing ror sub- titing ror sub- titing ror sub- who or				

No. 909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to some the following orders regulating and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure therefrom :-

- 1. No foreigner shall enter or depart from British India by sea except by the ports of Calcutta, Madras or Rangoon.
- No foreigner shall depart from British India by land or sea hefore the 15th September, 1914
- No foreigner who is a subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary shell depart from British India by land or see before the 15th September, 1914, or after the 80th September, 1914.
- No fereigner who is a male subject of the German Empire and is 20 years of age or over and under 40 years of age, or who is a male subject of the Dual Monerchy of Austria-Hungary and is 21 years of age or over and under 84 years of age shall depart from British India by land or see until further orders
  - 5. Nothing in these orders shall-

- 1

4 + 44+ 1

- (a) apply to any Asiatic foreigner; or
- (b) be deemed to prohibit any foreigner from entering into or departing from British India in accordance with the terms of any permit granted by the Governor General in Council er some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

H. WHEELER. Bearstary to the Government of India.

# Short Story.

Once upon a time, in a certain city, there lived a King who had an only son whom he loved very dearly. Now this young Prince was very fond of pictures, so much so that there was not a single collection of pictures in the city which the Prince had not visited a hundred times, nor any private collection of pictures which he had not ransacked What is more, when there were no more pictures in the country left for the Prince to see, the King, his father, sent for vast collections of the rarest and most beautiful pictures from abroad so that the Prince might indulge his favourite passion. Now, one day it so happened that while the Prince was engaged in looking at some very beautiful pictures from a distant country, his eye alighted on the most levely little miniature portrait of a Princess that one could imagine! It was evidently the picture of some foreign Princess of extraordinary beauty. So charming, indeed, was the picture that the young Prince at once fell deeply in love with the face which it portrayed. From that day forth a great longing to possess the Princess came over the Prince, and he gave up all his meat and drink so mad was his desire.

When it came to the ears of the King that a strange melancholy had come over his son, he was much concerned and he forthwith sent for his trusty counsellor, the Grand Vizier, and asked his advice as to what was to be done The Vizier said. "Sire, the Prince is evidently in love. That is a condition which I have myself experienced in the days of my youth, and I know that when that comes upon a young man he is generally very reticent, most unwilling to confide his work to anybody, unless, indeed, it be to a besom friend of the same age. I would, therefore, suggest to your Majesty that my own son, who is of the same age as the young Prince, and his school-fellow, may be sent to the Prince to glean the secret of his soriow, for to no other man is the Prince likely to unburden his heart. Once the ill itself is known, it should be easy to find the remedy."

The King, approving of the advice, sent the Vizier's son to the

Now the Vizier's son, although young, was yet very wise. found no difficulty in learning the secret of the Prince, and then, counselled him in this wise .

"It ought to be no difficult matter to seek out the Princess you desire if you follow the plan which I am going to propose is this. Let us set out on the quest in great state, taking with us a large retinue and an army of artisaus of all kinds, smiths, carpenters, jewellers, stone masons, and other handicraftsmen of great skill in their various arts. In the course of our progress in state, let us call a halt at every important town and city, which may lie in our way, and there let us give a grand banquet to the citizens, laying out the table with gold plate. When the feast is over let us give away to each guest the platter of precious metal out of which he had fed, and let us hang up the portrait of your Princess in a prominent place and see if any guest could tell us anything about the strange Princess and whether he could suggest any means whereby you could obtain her hand in marriage "

This plan pleased the Prince and filled him with a ray of hope, and he fortwith gave up his melancholy and ate and drank and was A little later, all the arrange uents made, the happy oace more Prince and the Vizier's son started on their quest in great state, taking with them a whole army of skilled craftsmen. they came to any city they always entertained the unhabitants to a great feast at which all the mests were served in golden dishes which were afterwards given away freely to the guests. lo this way they earned for themselves a great fame among all the kings and princes for their wealth and generosity. At every feast the picture of the mysterious Princess was hung up in a prominent place, but beyond admiring the beauty of form and face, none of the guests gave the least clue to the identity of the Princess. At last one day when they had reached a certain city in Persia and given, as was their wont, a magnificent banquet to the inhabitants, one of the guests, an old man, shrivelled and bent, started on seeing the portrait as if he recognised it and laughed loudly, after which he suddenly burst into tears.

The Vizier's son who had been esgerly watching faces observed this and at once asked the old man the reason for his strange beha-The old man then informed him that the portrait was none other than that of the daughter of the King of Persia whom he knew very well, having been in her service when she was a child. He had laughed with joy at being reminded of his sweet mistress, but that he had eried to think of the unfortunate turn her mind had lately taken, for she had taken a solemn oath never to marry or see the face of any man, and had shut herself up in a city peopled only by women which she had founded, where no male being, whether man or beast, was allowed to set trot on pain of death. The old man went on to say that so unreasoning was the dislike of the Princess for everything of the male sax that she caused to be shot with bows and arrows the very birds of the male sex which crossed her secred dominions by skilful archer women stationed on the rampart of the city.

Delighted at having at last found definite news of the object of his quest, the Vizier's son proceeded to form his plans.

That night, disguising himself as a womah, he made his way to the city of the Princess and, entering her favourite garden, knocked at the door of the malan who was in charge of the garden. On the latter demanding who it was that knocked at such a late hour, the Vizier's son replied that it was a benighted woman-traveller who sought shelter The malan let him in but warned him at the same time that the Princess, her royal mustress, did not approve of strangers intruding in her garden. But the Vizier's son by means of earnest entreaties prevailed on the woman to take him in and let him live with her for at least a few days.

Whilst staying with the malan he made himself so useful and telped her so well in her work, that she looked upon him as a great acquisition and thought no more of sending him away.

In those days, when it was the fashion for princes and noblemen of high degree to learn various useful trades and handicrafts, so that they might be prepared for all eventualities and he able to earn their own living if the worst came to the worst, it should not be wonder ed at that the Vizier's son had acquired the art of a skilful garden-When the malun sent flowers to her royal mistress in the morning, he would weave them into marvellous wreaths and gar lands and pretty bouquets, so that the Princess admiring the skill with which these were woven at once guessed that her gardener must have acquired an assistant.

One morning she asked the gardener who was helping her make those pretty designs in flowers. The malan said. "It is only a "It is only a daughter of mine who does these things."

"Bring your daughter to me to-morrow" said the Princees, "I shall be very glad to make her acquaintance."

Accordingly, the next morning, the Vizier's son, accompanied by the malan went to the Princess's palace. When the Vizier's son saw the Princess he became certain that she was no other than the one whose portrait has so infatuated the Prince, and wondered much at her marvellous beauty

The Vizler's son managed to wur for himself the favour of the Princess to such an extent that he ended by conong to live in the palace as one of the chamber maids of the Princess, There he took special pains to win the confidence of an old nurse who had brought up the Princess from her childhood and in whom the Princess placed the greatest trust. The Vizier's son know that if he was ever to gain his object it must be through the means of this aures.

One day he asked the nurse how it was that the Princess had not married and what was the reason for her hating the opposite

sex so much. "Hush "said the nurse, "hold your tongne! do not ask so dangerous a question Were the Princess to overhear us she would have both of us flayed alive "

But the Vimer's son begged her hard to put this question to the Princese, saying that there would be no danger for the old nurse as the Princess leved her so much, and that he could not restrain his currosity. The old unuse at last gave in and consented to put the dreaded question to the Princess the next day at a moment when she should find her in a happy mood. Accordingly the next morning when the Princess was laughing and talking gaily with her maidens, the old name approached and timidiy introduced the subject of marriage.

"My dear, ' said she, " it grieves my old heart to see you thus wasting your noble youth and heauty in this lonely spot. It has always been the greatest longing of my heart to see you happily married to some handsome Prince, and to see your chitdren playing around you before I die.

The annehine at once field from the Princess countenance and her brow darkened. She turned to her attendants in a towering race and said "Here, take away this impudent women from my presence and flog her well so that it may teach her to keep a better control over her tongue "

In spite her old age and piteins entreaties, the woman was mercileasly beaten and sent away from the palace in diagrace

The Visier's son stood quetly watching events. When the Princess' anger had cooled down he took the opportunity to say: "Poor old nurse! I am sure it was very wrong of her to say what she did, but I hope your Highness will forgive her. She is so old and feeble, and after all she meant well".

The Princess, releating at these words, sent for the old nurse whom she really loved very much, and said; "Dear old nurse! Forgive me for my hastiness, but I lost my temper at your words. You know how I hate that subject. Come now I will tell you what you want to know, but promise first never to mention the subject in my presence again." The nurse promised and the Princess then began :

"I clearly remember that in a former birth I was a bird and used to live together with my mate in a snug nest on a fall tree in a thick forest. One day, when we were both on the wing insearch of find for our young ones, I suddenly perceived that that portion of the forest where stood the tree on which our nest was built was on fire. As we were flying at a great height, we could clearly see the flames raging round our nest. Of course you can imagine the fear and dismay that took possession of my heart. Said I to my mate: 'Fly quick and save the young ones.' There is time yet and you are stronger of wing than I. You will get there in time Speed, for Heaven's rake.' But, to my surprise, my mate hung back. 'Go yourself,' he said 'you can fly just, as I can,' I was in a frenzy of despair, but it was in vain that I begged him to save young ones whom I had not the courage to save myself. My cruel mate only argued the point instead of taking action. said they were my young ones no less than his and that thereforeit was my duty as well as his to save them and much else besides. which I did not hear, for just then, to my horror, I saw my beloved home ablaze and my young ones perishing in the flames before my very sight

"Then a deep rooted disgust for my mate and all of his sex took possession of my soul. I thought that they must be all very heartless and unworthy to be loved and from that moment I abandoned my mate and flew away to pass a lonely life as far away as possible from the scene of my desolation. Ages went by. I was born again, a Princess of Iran.

"As I grew up, the recollection of that former birth seemed to come back to me with a strange and surpassing vividness and I remembered how grievously I had been wronged the male sex at the time when I was only a bird and the aversion of that time took such strong possession of me once more that I vowed never to marry or look on the face of a man as long as I lived. This is how I have come to my present resolution to avoid all of the opposite sex.'

The old nurse listened with great astonishment to the strangestory and the next day she confided it to the Vizier's son who, having now gained the information which he wanted, took the opportunity to leave the city and rejoin his master.

The Prince was delighted at the return of his faithful friend and

embraced him with joy.

The Vizier's son then fold the good news of having found the showed great engerness to see the Princess and begged the Vizier's son to get him married to her at once.

"Not so fast ! Not so fast !" said the Vizier's son, "restrain yourself, my good master. It is by no means easy to secure the Princess. But I have a plan in my mind which may answer. There is a well just outside the Princess's city from which the drinking water of the Princess is drawn. Let us cause a fine city to be built near this well excelling the city of the Princess in beauty and magnificence and let us forbid any female being, whether man or brast, to enter the city on pain of death, and let ns cause to be killed even the female birds that may happen to cross our city. When this is done I will devise some means of attracting the Princess' notice

Accordingly, the very next day the army of artisans was set to work building, and in a short time, with great industry, they built a beautiful magnificent city, and furnished it with every possible comfort and convenience.

The fame of the new city, built so close to hers, and surpassing it in splendonr, soon reached the Princess and roused her curiosity.

Now when the women came to draw water from the well the Vimer's son had men stationed there armed with light catepulta who broke the earthen pars and pitchers of the water women and spilled. all the water. The women were much alarmed, and when they ambed the men the reason why they annoyed them, they simply answered that that was the order of their Prince. The women went weeping to the Princess with their broken jars and complained of their ill-treatment. by the people of the neighbouring city. The Princess was very abgry and she sent one of her woman to the Prince's city to find out the reason for the attack on her women. The messenger was stopped at the gate of the Prince's city and told that no woman was allowed to enter it. Upon her saying that she was a messenger from the Princess, word was sent at once to the Vizier's son who came in p rson and spoke to her and said "Rash woman I how dare you attempt to enter this city ? Do you not know that you will lose your life if you are found inside?"

The messenger replied that she had been sent by the Princes to find out the reason why her water women had been attacked by the Prince's men and their pitchess and jam broken.

1 1

Frince hates the Visier's son replied saying: "That is because our Prince hates the very sight of all female creatures, so much so that he had erdered to be killed the very birds that fly over here if they happen to be of the female sex. The Prince believes that your fauch makes the water of the well unclean and that your shadow which falls on our city is a curse and a blight."

The woman sped back to her mistress and told what she had heard. The Princess was utterly taken aback to find that there was actually a man who was so presumptuous as to hate woman. She who had hitherto hated all males so whole heartedly was now consumed with curiosity to see the Prince who hated women as much quite, and she sent word to the Vizier's some to ask if she could see the Prince. But the latter at this pretended to be very wroth and sent back word saying it was quite impossible for the Prince to see the Princess as he would allow no female being to approach him.

On receiving this message the Princess' cariosity was doubly excited and she became more than ever desirous of seeing him. She sent another messanger carrying handsome presents for the Visier's son in order to persuade him to let her have a look at the Prince and to find out the cause of his so hating womankind.

The Vizier's son at first made many excuses, and then agreed saying that if the Princess was so anxious to see the Prince, there was only one way. She should come in a closed palanquin to a certain garden at an appointed time and he would take the Prince out for a walk in that direction. The Princess could then see him through the shutters of her palanquin and he would engage the Prince in a conversation at the risk of incurring his displeasure and find out from him the reason for his batted of women. The Princess would thus have an opportunity of overhearing the conversation.

When all was arranged the Vizier's son went to his master and sold him all about it. The Prince was so pleased that he asked the Vizier's son to let him see the Princess at once. "No," said " No, the Visier's son, "You must be careful and act your part well or everything will be spoiled. I will take you to the garden to-morrow where the Princess' panlanquin will be placed beforehand and then I will ask you the reason for hating women. You must pretend to be very angry and order me to be taken away from your presence But after a while you must relent and send for me and tall me that the reason for your hating women is that you remember that in your former life you were a hird and that one day, when you were out in search of food with your mate you saw the jungle in which your nest was on fire, and the nest with your young ones in it was in great danger. Your mate asked you to fly to the rescue of the young ones, but she insisted that you should go alone acue hard as you impressed upon her the tecessity of joint action on and part of mates in time of danger, she remained deaf to all sea thr ing and went into fits of ill-timed anger and that through son cowardice and selfishness, perversity and strife you had the misfort he of seeing the lives you loved best lost for ever and your home burneu to ashes; the companion of your weal and wee matead of sympathic sing with you, deserting you in your moment of sorror. Thus formken and broken-hearted, you roamed about anniously till death released you from the bonds of a wretched existence. In the next cycle of your birth you were born a Prince of Hindustan, and as you grew up a vivid recollection of goor former existence dawned on you and you awere an oath never to have anything to do with women, for their cowardice and selfishness, their folly and obstinacy runs the beert and home of many an honest man,

The Prince rejoicing at the idea of meeting cat Princess decked himself in his best clothes and performed his person with the choicest performer, and accompanied by the Vizier's son started for the place where the Vizier's son had caused the palauquin of the Princess to make all palauquin of the Princess to place to

There the Prince and the Vizier's son sat down, pretending not to notice the palanquin and began to talk. In the course of the universation the Vizier's son asked the Prince the reason of his distilks for women, whereupon the former, pretending to be in a great rage, called his attendants and ordered him to be dragged out of his presence and well punished. Then soon releating he called him again and said: "My dear Vizier, pardon me for triating, yes so rudely, but you talked on a subject that I cannot have to hear; but for the sake of the love you bear me I will open my hear; to you and tell you the story of my life." With these words the Prince went on to relate the story which the Vizier's see had taught him.

The Princess who could hear every word from her palanquin english her eyes in surprise and said to herself. An me t How have suffered when I left him.

But thank God! I have got him back again! "With these words, unable to control berself any longer, she rached out of the palanquin and threw herself down at the feet of the Prince, crying "My love! my love! forgive me and let me do penance for my past follies.

The Prince, overjoyed to see the Princess whom he loved so much at his feet, raised her up at once and held her to his heart with words of love and forgiveness.

Then the Princess went home and the Prince sent the Visier's son to the King, her father, with precious gifts, requesting the hand of his daughter in marriage. The King received him with great honour and gave him handsome presents, but eadly said: "Alas, your suit is in vain. My daughter hates all men. However, I will send a woman to her with a message to her own city which is peopled with woman only, and await her answer. But I fear that the errand will be a fruitless one."

A woman was accordingly despatched with the message and to the great surprise of the King, a favourable answer was returned by the Princess which was received with great joy at the court of the King, and the wedding took place with the greatest pomp and circumstance. After a few months the Prince and Princess taking leave of the King, returned to the country of the Prince where his farther and mother had grown blind through weeping for their absent son. When the tidings of the Prince's return reached them they felt so glad that their eyesight returned to them, and they embrace i their son and daughter-in-law. And the King said: "My dear son, I am growing old and I should like to see you on the throne of your father before I die". Then sending for his Grand Vizier he gave orders that his son might be installed on the throne in his place. The coronation was attended with rejoicings and the whole capital was brilliantly illuminated. The Vizier's son was made the Grand Vizier under the new rule and was loaded with honours, estates and titles. And so they all lived happily ever after



### "The Comrade War Bulletin."

READERS of the Comrade will be glad to learn that we have been getting now for some time direct Bauter's full telegraphic service of news and our War Pulletin has been able to compete with the news service of every Northern India Daily on equal terms. We trust our readers will compare the hours of departure of Mails from Bankipore, Allahabad, Lahore, Lucknow, and Bombay for their own stations with the hours of departure from Dalhi, and judge for themselves whether the latest news can reach them earlier from Delhi or from other stations whence Dailies are posted to them. If we reach them earlier there can be no reason for their taking in any other paper for the sake of news only. For readers of the Comrade who enlist within the month of October and pay the amount in a tvance for at least 8 months, (V. P.'s will not be issued for it) the anhacription of the Bulletin is reduced to Re. 1-4-0 per mensem, and if the response to this appeal is as ready as we expect, the rate may be reduced still further to Re. I only for all such subscribers. this way those who already subscribe for the War Bulletin as well as the Comrade will practically get a daily paper at the moderate cost of Rs. 24 per annum. Many of our readers have expressed the desire to see the Comrade converted into a daily paper. The difficulties of a daily paper are only understood by those who manage a daily or even a weekly paper. But they are believed to be almost maurmountable if the daily is meant to be not provincial but an all-India paper like the Comrade Some of our readers are, however, of opinion that a anticiently large number of people will subscribe for the Comrade if it is made a daily paper. This is the time for them to prove the practicability of their suggestion. Will two thousand five hundred subscribers enlist themselves for a daily service of news and a weekly service of views? If the response is feeble we shall be compelled to discontinue so coully a news service. We may add that the Railway Mail Service authorities to whom we have repeatedly complained of the absence of postal facilities, and to whom many of our readers too have to our knowledge complained still oftener are considering the question and we an arrangement will shortly expect be made under which the stamping and sorting of our publications will be done on our premises. We want 2,500 permanent subscribers and an agency for the sale of the Comunde and its War Bulletin in every town of respectable size. Let us see how many of our subscribers canvass successfully for us and also establish as agency in their town. This is not an appeal but a challenge, and a challenge addressed not to an undefined entity called "the reader", but to YOU ! Will YOU do it !



The Capitalations in Turkey.

The Capitalations of the Capitalations of the Capitalations of the Capitalations of the Capitalations of the Capitalations, the Powers' protests and a few comments by the English papers on this momentous decision of the Porte. That

Turkey was well advised, both for the sake of her material well-being and her self-respect, to do away with these irksome and insulting badges of inferiority would be apparent from the fair and unreserved admissions of the Nation and the Manchestor Guardian. But that irrepressible "friend" of Turkey, the Near East, is pleased to think otherwise. It admits that the Capitulations have meant a restraint on Turkey's freedom which no soveriegn state can endure , it does not deny that they have kept her in a fiscal bondage for centuries; and it knews only too well how they have sheltered nests of intrigue against the authority of the Sultan's Government. And yet it has the insolence to warn and threaten the Ottoman Ministers, make vile insinuations against their conduct and lay down the law which no Ottoman Government shall break on pain of dire consequences. One would imagine that the Sultan's Ministers only existed to wait in humbleness and take their orders from the pack of strenuous acribes who control this importingnt and gossiping sheet. It is, as we have said, fond of posing as a "friend" Turkey. The disguise in which it has chosen to masquerade has never deceived any one that is in the least familiar with its methods. Friend of Turkey, indeed' Its hirelings have repaid the hospitality and freedom they aujoy in Turkey by habitually abusing the best, Its hirelings have repaid the hospitality noblest and most devoted Turkish patriots, men the latchets of whose shoes they are unworthy to unloose, and abused them in terms that they have dared not employ against the vilost public man in the meanest State of Europe. This is the measure of its friendship for Turkey. Now as regards its latest effusion, it is pleased to taunt Turkey of a breach of faith. Its contention is that the Capitulations are treaties binding alike on Turkey and on the Powers, and can only be annulled or modified by mutnal agreement. Perhaps it has conveniently forgotten that the question of the abolition of the Capitulations cannot be judged except in relation to their history. They cannot be classed with treaties in general; they are, in fact, solidified conventions which have gradually arisen out of the spontaneous gifts and noncessious made by the Sultans in generous telerance to foreigners in Turkey. They cannot be claused as inalienable rights by the subjects of other Powers, and Turkey is in every way instified in abrogating them, especially when they have been found by experience to have become the source of enormous abuses. No asprejudiced observer can fail to see that the Capitulations press heavily on Turkey in innumerable ways. They have brought into being a vast army of foreigners who, although born and bred in the Ottoman Empire, yet enjoy a unique position of favour and privilege. These foreigners or Levantines, -- as they are usually called -- are, according to a fair-minded English observer, not amenable to the laws land in which they live, pay practically no taxes to the Government which protects them, and possess advantages in commerce, in finance and in the courte of law which have probably no parallel in history. Nor do they besitate to abuse their privileges. In a thousan! and one ways they place themselves in direct opposition to the authorities, meeting all attempts at interference in the spirit of Civis Romanus sum. It is particularly since the Constitution of 1908 that Turkey has recognised the evil of the existing system, and that Ottoman patriots have sought to rid their country of this oppressive burden. The enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the abrogation—an enthusiasm shared by Musulmans and non-Mussilmans alike—is sufficient indication of the state of Turkish feeling. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes: "Before the was broke out pourpariers were on font between the Government and the foreign missions for a modification of the Capitalations, greatly, in Turkey's favour. These were almost entirely on the financial side and comprised such important measures as the increme

ef the 'dreif d'entree,' the placing of foreigners on the same language tion basis as natives, the imposition of a suitable law to regulate joint-stock companies, and other similar measures. It cannot be said, however, that the proposals went as far as they measurably might have done. For instance, they yielded no point on the right of the consulates to interfere in all matters between the Ottoman authorities and foreigners, an interference very irksome to the firms and entirely unnecessary when no question is in dispute, and did they deal with the question of the foreign post offices, which are now quite unnecessary in Turkey. Probably the somewhat niggard concessions proposed by the Powers have influenced the Sablime Ports in her present step." We trust the British Government which has readily consented to the abolition of the capituations in the old Turkish territories now held by Greece, will put no obstacles in the way of the just efforts of the Turk to free himself from the deadweight of a pernicious system which had degenerated from generally into semi-slavery. England certainly does not relish the capitulations in Egypt, and yet they are no worse there than in Turkey.

LITTLE direct information is now being received in India as to the existing state of feeling in Turkey and Greece, but we know enough of the points of tension between to two to remember that it can not be

very reassuring. In the beginning of September it was anneumod the a conference was sitting at Bucharest to go into the whole question of Greeco-Turkish differences and try to find some basis of settlement. It would seem that the conference was adjourned sine die. According It would seem that the conference was aujumined some use, associating to a Reuter's message of 12th September, it held three sittings. At the first conference the Turkish delegates proposed, first, that not only Chios and Mitylene (the two islands contested from the first by Turkey) but also Lemnos and Samos should be restored to the sovereignty of the Sultan; second, that the Sultan would grant them a local independant administration under a Christian governor to be appointed by the Sultan alone; third, that the revenues of the islands should be devoted to their local needs, with the exception of the Customs and postal receipts and with the exception of such taxes as are already devoted to the services of the Ottoman Public Debt. At the second conference the Greek delegates declared that the above roposal was inadmissable by the Hellenie Government, and made the following counter-proposal :-That Chios and Mitylene should be leased to Greece for a period of years to be fixed upon, and that the lease should be renewable, or if denounced by either party notice should be given three years before the expiration of the lease, and that during the existence of the lease neither party should have the right to make any change in the existing arrangements. The Turks stated that they would have to refer this to their Government and await instructions, and Talast Bey left for Constantinople, leaving as his substitute the Ottoman Minister at Bucharest. The Turks asked for two explanations in regard to the Greek proposal-namely, wheth Greece meant to include Lemnos and Samos in the arrangement be some to in regard to the two other islands, and whether the lessing project entailed the flying of the Turkish flag over the islands. At the third sitting, which took place a few days age, the Turks declared that the Greek proposal was not acceptable, and that, having regard to the present circumstances, they considered it advisable se postpone further negotiations until a more propitions time.

Queen's Hall on September 18th. For want of space we hold over the reproduction on the War.

Of the full speech till our next, but we take one small passage, in which he posses scorn over the Kaiser's atterances about himself. He said: "Kaser you read the Kaiser's speeches? If you have not a copy, I arrive any more of the same sort again. (Laughter) They are full of the shining armour. Poor old mailed fist: its knuckles are gutting a little bruised. Poor shining armour: the shine is being kneeded out of it. (Laughter.) But there is the same awagger and boats remarkable speech which appeared in the British Walley this week. It is a very remarkable product, as an illustration of the spirit we have got to fight. It is his speech to the politics of the chosen of God. On me, our me as German Emperor, the spirit of God has descended. I am His weepen, His sword, and His They gerent. Wos to the disobedient. Death to occurre a familiar and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the hard of the Said Hall Indian and when you get it much leaded in the said the sa

the fact that what was truth in Mohamed, the Last of the Prophets, is languy in Kaiser William. Speaking in the House of Commons about the middle of August, 1913, Sir Edward Grey said that he would like to declare that "no Minister could speak of our relations with Mohamadan Powers without remembering that the king had many millions of Mohamaden subjects." Whatever one may say of the peat we are sure no Minister of the British Crown would at this time forget to respect the sentiments of His Majesty's Moslem subjects. Mr. Lloyd George is entirely in his element when dealing with mangel-warzels and pheavants. Let him leave Mohamed and the Prophets alone.

WHILE mothing ean be more gratifying and admirable than the spirit in which she best classes among the Britons "The Will of have entered into war against Germany, one William the is genuinely grieved to note occasional outbursts Bandit. of temper against the enemy, which scarcely ity of the great British nation. War is undoubtde credit to the dignity of the great British nation. edly the most trying orderl for a people, and the elemental passions that it evokes find outlets in most surprising ways. All the same it provides a searching test of the moral strength and stamina of a nation. Vulgar and senseless abuse of the enemy can do him little harm, while it only shows that those who indulge in such a demoralising kind of warfare are themselves unnerved and have lost their Germans are reported to have worked themselves into a state of intense bitterness against the English and their hatred has found most hysterical and clumsy expressions. If that is so, so much the worse for the Germans. We shall not surely be able to smash German militarism by imitating German manners. The German Kaiser may be a most vicious and dark symbol of evil in the universe; yet he cannot, we suppres, be suppressed by vulgar invective and jibes. We do not know what purpose the following specimen in the art of vituperation is meant to serve. "This is the last will and testament of Wilhelm the Bandit (cancelling all wills made before) -- I. William the Shameless, Emperor and King of Sausage Annihilators. Savages and Barbarians, recognising that I am completely misled (though I haven't "missed lead") and mad with much pride and ambition, am making my will before my retirement to Colney Hatch or Siberia. Bequests: 1. My fortune (or misfertune) to all the widows, orphans and people of whose bereavement I have been the cause. 2 To Belgium as a seuvenir of her heroic defence of Liege, the cross of honour in dismond; and the Mobel Prize for peace which was to be bestowed upon me this year, also my sword and the right to jeer at me for ever 3 T. France, (making a convenience of necessity) Alsace-Lorraine, her clocks and the billions of France's indemnity I will never see. 4. To England I give back her title which I nsurped—viz., 'King of the Sea' 5. To Servia and Montenegro, I give Austria. 6. to Russia I give my Petedam Telegraph Office with framed copies of famous 'wires. 7. To Austria I leave my revolver and cartridge, in order that she may end the business in honourable feebion. 8. To all the countries that I have forced into mobilisation I offer my sincere regrets that I had not time to visit them with my mad dog army and demonstrate to them my now famous Parisisane Goose-run. 9. To my family I leave my Almighty name and the nothing I have left. As Executors of this will I choose his Satanic Majesty and his Prime Minister, Anannias (my favourite post), to whom I regret I cannot give my budy as it is claimed by the whole world. (Sd.) Wilhelm, the Sausage King. (Late Managing Director of German and Austrian Empires, Unfaited)" This great literay effort appeard in the Indian Dudy Telegraph of Lucknow on the 15th instant. It has not even the merit of humour to redeem its vulgarity. We are sure every true Englishman, with hi sense of the dignity of his mos and its glurious traditions, can have nothing that disgust for sach pattry exhibitions.

By order of the Graud Duke Nicholas the following appeal, drawn up in nine languages of the principal nationalities of Austria-Hungary, was sent to the districts occupied by the Russians:

Peoples of Austria-Hungary.—The Gov-

crement of Vienna declared war on Russia because the great empire, faithful to its historic traditions, could not abandon inoffensive Servia or permit her enslavement. Peoples of Austria-Hungary, in making my entry into the territory of Austria-Hungary. I declare to you, in the name of the great Tear, that Russia, who has often shed her blood for the emancipation of nations from a foreign yoke, seeks only the restoration of right and justice. To you, peoples of Austria-Hungary, Bussia also brings liberty and realisation of your national hopes. During long centuries the Austro-Hungarian Government along you discord and hostility, for she knew that your quartels were the basis of her empire ever you. Russia, on the other matrices were the basis of her empire ever you. Russia, on the other hand, only alms at enabling each of your fathers, your language and the rections hard and harmony with his neighbours, respecting their national

The Bussian proclamations seem destined to live as some of the most interesting mementoes of this war. And The Nine although Russia's role as liberator of oppressed nationalities and as champion of right and justice may not much impress the cypic, it is some

comfort to think that the good old Muscovite ways of speech are being polished up through his close association with the great civilised democracies in this historic conflict. The proclamation to the peoples of Austria-Hungary has been drawn up in nine languages. The mere fact of this being necessary illustrates the heterogeneous nature of the Austro-Hungarian State. The mine languages are probably German, spoken by the people of Upper and Lower Austria. Hungarian, the little-used language of the Magyars, one of the linguistic puzzles of Europe: Czechish, spoken by the Bohemians. Polish, the language of the Poles of Galicia, Slovene, spoken by over a million of the inhabitants of Styria and Carinthia. Ruthenian; Serbo-Croatian, Italian, the language of Trieste, Dalmatia, and the Trentino; and Roumanian, spoken by a quarter of a million on the Roumanian frontier lands. It is odd to think of Russia issuing a document in Polish, for in Russian Poland the official language is Russian, and Polish is simply not recognised. If the thing were done quite thoroughly the proclamation would also have been printed in Yiddish!

ALMOST every German national manifesto about this war expresses keen and bitter resentment at England's choice to fight on the side of Russia. Slav and Teuton. The Germans are filled with great hatred toward Russia, not only because they regard her as essentially a huge, barbaric mass, but because of the "Slav Peril" that has recently begun to affect the Teutonic imagination. According to Petrograd reports the news of the Allies' advance in France reached the Russian capital on the day of St. Alexander Nevsky, when Russia was celebrating her great hero of the thirteenth century, the first of his race to defeat the German invaders. Alexander Nevsky is a saint unknown to any of the Western Churches. He was, in fact, canonised by the tussian Church for his services to his country and religion. It is true that he fought anccessfully for Russia agains, the Germanic peoples. His surname commemorates his greatest victory. It means "Alexander of the Neva, "and commemorates his victory over the Swedes on July 15, 1240, on the banks of the Neva, which was then a Swedish river. A year or two later he defeated the ramous Teutonic Knights who had established themselves in Livonia and compelled them to give up all their conquests, and he kept back the Swedes in Finland. At this time Russia was still suffering from the Tartar invasion and was tributary to the Grand Khan. Though a conqueror towards the Germans, Alexander Nevsky was a vassal, and a highly diplomatic vassal, towards the Tartars. He held his dukedom of Vladimir at their hands, and, as we are told, "humbled himself before them for the good of his country." He paid two or three visits to the Grand Khau, and on his last induced the Tartars to lower the heavy monetary tribute they were levying on Russia and to abolish altogether the tribute of military service which they had been exacting. On his way home from this last journey he died. It is curious that this centuries old war between Slav and Touton is commemorated in all European languages by the word "slave' and its relations. word dates from the time when the Germans supplied the slave markets of Europe with Slav captives taken in war. The Slavs themselves derive the name of their case from a word, 'slava,' which means gtery. Giubon has a passage reflecting on the ironic contrast between this meaning and the meaning which the national name has come to lear in other European languages. Germans and Austrians to this lay are conscious that the race war between Slav and Tenton is still going on. Austrians at least, believe that at last the Slav will overwhelm the Teuton. Fecundity fights on behalf of the Slav. From being one of a hundred small peoples in Europe, their original none a very restricted districts north-east of the Carpathians, the Slave have grown and "pread, not so much by conquest as by multiplieation, till now they are the most numerous single race in Europe. There are some 140,000,000 of them, and 100,000,000 of these are in Russia. If this war had never happened they were steadily conquering Austria by more natural increase and economic competition.

Some of the distinguished English authors and publicists like Mr. H.G.

Wells who are in sympathy with this war, diamiss the general misgiving about a policy that may lend to the ascendancy of Russia in Europe by declaring that the real Russia is fine of spirit and would be harmless even if she became dominant.

Mr. H. E. Hutchinson writing in the Manchester Guardian said that the picture of Russia drawn in Mr. Israel Zangwill's play

fine of spirit and would be harmless even it she became dominant. Mr H. E. Hutchinson writing in the Manchester Guardism said that the picture of Russia drawn in Mr. Israel Zangwill's play "The Melting Pot" belonged to the "novelist's Russia," and Mr. Wells had justified his delightfully charming analysis of Russia's instincts by invoking the authority of the distinguished Jewish novelist. Mr. Zangwill has now himself written to the Manchester Guardian, and this is what he has to say about Russia a

"Mr. H. Ernest Hutchinson claims that the picture of Russia drawn is my play 'The Melting Pot', now performing at your Theatre Royal, belongs merely to the 'novelist's Russia.' If he will Royal, belongs merely to the 'novelist's Russia.' If he will consult the appendix to the printed text of the play he will find evidence that I have understated rather than exaggerated.' As president of an organisation with hundreds of branches all over Russia, which has emigrated 10,000 Jews from the pale of oppression, I may claim to know more about Russia than Mr. Wells, with his fortnightly return ticket, Mr Maurice Baring, that hoodwinked pet of Russian veciety, or Mr. Stephen Graham, the sentimental amateur tramp, to whom a perusal of Toletoy's play The Power of Darkness, may be peculiarly commended. Mr. Hutchinson has the audstity to any that the Russia of knowless, pagroms, and exiles owen its existence to a Germanof knouts, pegroms, and exiles owes its existence to a German-Jewish press bureau. Would it were so easily destructible. The finth is the reverse—the amiable Russia a British press conspiracy in the interests of the Entents. Certainly the Russian army is indispensable to day. But Russia did not mobilise for the beaus year of Britain. (How soon we have forgotten Chamberlain's ward and or Kipling's 'Song of the Bear' ') This very day I have issued in the contract of the local transfer of the first transfer to the form of the pear'. in a number of organs, English and American, an appeal to Jewish neutrals not to let the shadow of Russia alienate their sympathies from England and her holy task of crushing German inditarism. But the Entente was in existence when 'The Melting Pot' was performed in London, and yet of the several Catinet Ministers who saw it not one but expressed to me his approval They are indeed, as Sir Edward Grey's promise to me shows, auxious that Russia's alliance with us should help to enfranchize her. But writers like Mr Hutchinson and the trio he cites, would have it belp to enslave England."

His Excellency A. Rustem Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador in the United States, issued on 7th September the following statement to the American Press:--A Statement of the Ostoman Ambassa-"According to to-day's papers, Great Britain following in the footsteps of France, has dor in Washington, agitated before the eyes of the United States

the spectre of a massacre of Christians in Turkey and has made this grassome picture of the immediate future, drawn with absolute disregard to truth, a pretext for requesting the United States to dispatch warships to Turkish ports. That there have been massacres in Turkey I cannot, unfortunately, deny; but the victims suffered at the hands of the Moslems not as Christians, but as political agrinters engaged in undermining the Ottoman State, the while flaunting in the face of the Government and dominant race the support of Russis, France and England. Under the same provocation what would Russia have done, who has given the world the spectacle of not one but twenty pagroms against an innocent race, what France who smoked to death in carerns the Algerians fighting for the independence of their land, who later on rejoiced in that grand production, the Commune, what England, whose punishment of the rebels in the Indian mutiny was to blow them off gams? And since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Schain and France in this affair I will permit myself to say that the thought of the lynchings which occur daily in the United States and the memory of the 'water cures' in the l'hillippines should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery sommitted by her under provocation compared with which the economic competition of an Italian or the sniging of a Fillipino or even the outrage of a negro are as nothing. Great Britain and France have embarked upon a new campaign of provocation against Turkey, secretly hoping that as a result of it something untoward may happen in that country to confirm their simister predictions, so that the United States will finally be prevailed upon to detech warships to the Levant and thus get mixed in the European frey on the allies side, but I believe the administration too sagamous to fall into such a vulgar trap. It would be enough to mean war. Do the people of the United States want war? The new British move against Turkey is slumsy It will not cause the United States to modify its attitude." We think, however, that H. E. Rustem Bey has misumborate d the stouds of England. According to the most reliable and authoritative a pronouncements, England's only desire is that Turkey should maintain a strict neutrality in this war, and neither her traditional relations, nor her present policy and interest would, we believe, induce her to cause any wanton prevocation to the Turke.

Eunope has often telked of Turkish "Massacres" as if they were the sole remaining horrors of bestial frenzy and Turkish "Massacres". carnege in modern times. After what is being said of the Germans in this war, the tales of Turkish "atrocities" seen now to be milk-and-water affairs in comparison, But are the Turks really the ferocious brutes that their enemies have been accustomed to paint them? They were accused of atro-

cities during the Balkan War, and here is what Pierre Lott ! to say about those monstrous accusations. In one of his latters which he wrote in November 1912 and which has been included in his book entitled "Turkey in Agony", he writes:—"Massacres by the Turks! In heavily leaded type this accusation against the vanquished is repeated in the newspapers, over the stories of their terrible and suguinary defeats. Of Bulgarian atrocities there has been no lack; nor are the facts denied, but their reports are only printed. in small type at the bottom of a column. Massacres by the Turke. Quite so. Poor distracted Turks, betrayed and abandoned by the whole of Europe! This catchword is used as a heading to tirades in praise of the liberating mission of the Allies, the era of peace. Poor distracted Turks, betrayed and abandoned by the liberty and brotherly love which is to follow their victory! During the dark days of October, 1912, in the Oasis of Tripoli, might we not have exclaimed in the same way: 'Massacres by the Italiane'? And they were unprovoked invaders, they had not the excuse which the Turks can claim, hard pressed on all sides as they are. During the last expedition to China how may towns have I not seen, like Tong-Toheon on Tien-tain, utterly innocent of the deeds of the Boxers, reduced to a heap of ruins, where corpses of old men, women and children had been thrust into heaps with the butt-ends of rifles, among broken lacquer ware and China. There was ample justifica-tion for saying: 'Europe, Europe who pretends to earry into the Far East her famous torch of civilisation, Europe is guilty of massacres!' And pray tell me, what excuse could she invoke? The Huns could not have done worse than an. And we French, have we not during the conquest of Algeria, (to mention only that one), murdered and suffucated by smoke women and children? ... There is nothing more revolting than the extent to which the Turks are misunderstood. . . Yet I do not believe that there exists in the world a race of men more deeply good-natured, coursgeous, loyal and kind-hearted. We have taken this extract only to show that those who know the real Turk can understand the nature of the terrible mythe that have often been spun at his expense.

Constantinople during the Balkon

Is ever there was a likelihood of the "fanatical" Turk bursting out in a mad fury of hate and murderous passion against the Christians of the Empire it was surely in the dark days of defeat when the Bulgarians were hammering at Tchatalja

and the people of Stamboul were plunged in national mourning and grief. Yet there was perfect peace and quigt in the capital and the lives of Christians were as secure as ever. We quote below the testimony of some observers which was recorded at the time. These witnesses who were in close touch with affairs said : "From the beginning of the war to the present date (March 14th 1918), not a single Christian has been molested or even insulted in the capital on account of his race or religion. Pictures of the Allied govereigns and their armies have been exhibited on the newspaper stalls in the streets. Groups of exulting Greeks have stood around and discussed them . . . stories of massacres in Macedonia became known to the Mohamedan population. But they preserved their attitude of dignified and mournful patience. Surppeau visitors fieely entered the mosques as in times of peace. Even the sacred ahrine of Eyoub, the standard bearer of the Prophet, which no Christian could enter until recent years, has been visited by warcorrespondents and others. Judge, therefore, of the surprise of the European residents when they receive letters anxiously enquiring whether they have escaped! And when they open the newspapers arrived from Western Europe they learn that Constantinople in devastated by bands of Kurds ravishing and massacring Christians ! And all this time orime was below the average and the great town was as peaceful as a sleepy hollow in the Midlands. A correspondent, having received a request from the Paris journal which he represented for an article on the 'disorders and excesses' in Consrapresented for an arrival on the "disorders and excesses" in Constantinople, replied by wire:—'A Greek is safer, at any time of day, or night in the structs of Constantinople than a respectable officing in daylight on the boulevards of Paris.' The Powers, however, adoglic, and obtained permission for their warships to pass the Darwinsteller. 'Power' in Europe was represented. This move was Every naval not justified by the state of the capital, but was due to a desire to establish a precedent. Hundreds of armed sailors were landed, with guns, and they occupied points of strategic and other imporwith guns, and they occupied points of strategic and other impor-tance. But above all every effort was reade to make their presence of entations, not to say provocative. The embassy roofs were com-pied by signalmen who, night and day, exchanged, messages with the ships to the autonishment of the Turk, and the slarm of the Levelsine. It has since become known that they were objectly invi-tations to tea and dinner and reports (from Poldin) of the results of foot-ball matches. The gates of the British Embassy were closed. and an armed guard with fixed bayonets was stationed inside than.

Notices were posted telling Europeans that in east of singer threat
guas would be fired by the fleet. One day the Russian fleet encycles. 

'by an officer with drawn sword and a marine with fixed beyonet was selemnly paraded up and down the main etreet. The same evening as unimportant fire broke out in a barber's shop. (A daily incident in Constantinople.) This was made the occasion for a term ext of the sailors guarding the Russian Embassy with fixed beyonets. But they found a small group of Levantines, and the fire-brigade had already mastered the fire, so they returned without the expertunity of baptising their steel. All these demonstrations effected was to scare the Levantine population into a state of hysterical alarm, but the Turkish population refused to be provoked. Mothing untoward happened. Nothing, mark you, just nothing at all. And this not because of, but in spite of the overdone presentions. Finally the Embassies were shamed into sending their sailors back to their ships."

Wm gave some extracts last week from German newspapers showing

how all shades of opinion in Germany fully German Rejoicings at British "Defeat." expected the capture or destruction of the British army when it was forced to retreat towards Maubenge. A day or two later the German Staff announced that the English army had again been completely defeated north of St. Quentin, together with some divisions of French Territorials, and that several thousand prisoners had been captured and several guns taken. The German newspapers show that this news aroused throughout Germany an extraordinary outbarst of exultation. It is remarkable as an indication that the Germans regard England with much more resentment than they do the French or even the Russians. The Kolnische Zeitung, for instance, romarks that in spite of the great German successes public is taking a quite special interest in the particular area where the English are fighting, "for our people are filled with deep resentment against England, which might have prevented this terrible world war, and from the meanest kind of envy refused to do it. This elsecreation might truly be made of the whole of Germany from end to end. Hence the anxiety with which we wait for news from this quarter. With what exultation the news of the supfrom ent to end. Hence the auxiety with which we want for news from this quarter. With what exultation the news of the supposed heavy defeat of the English at St. Quentin was received may be judged from the following passages, which describe its reception in different German cities. As to Berlin the Kolnische says :-With the joy over our new success is mingled special satisfaction at the defeat of the English, not because anyone in Germany ever took the English army in the slightest degree for a dangerous apponent, but because everyone sees in the swift and shattering blow which has been dealt it as the first, and a well deserved, retort to the enning and treacherons policy of the English Government.

That the punishment has been dealt out in so rapid and full a
measure sauses the greatest rejoicing. At Hamburg the following measure causes the greatest rejoicing." At Hamburg the following seems took place: —" When, about 2 p.m. the official news of the defeat of the English army was read on the Exchange an indescribable some of exaltation broke out. Continually repeated cheers alled the chief hall, and the crowd, numbering many thousands, sang the Wacht am Rhein. The news was read out from many galleries and was everywhere greated with storms of cheers and singing. Such an experience had never before been known at the great Hamburg Exchange, hitherto devoted exclusively to business.

Many church bells began to peal"

At Munich it many cauron near negative to your appears that the people orouned the posters announcing the English defeat with lancel wreaths and flowers. "The only regret," says a server product who describes the scope, "is that no Bavarians had a share in the lesson that has been taught to the English." headed "Perfide Albion" in the Koln sche spraks contemptionisty of the "handful of 'soldiers' whom England has sent to France, and who are partly new on their way into captivity in Germany." But the Kaiser new denies having called the English army "contraptible," and we hope for very good reasons.

British Prisoners into his account the hitterness of feeling that seems to move all Germany are fight seems to move all Germans against the British. He makes some indicrous attempt to pour indignation and scorn on the "paid" soldiers who are fighting for England and holds them up in contrast with the "noble" Germans, who are compelled by law to fight for their country. It makes that numerous Berliners travel daily to Doberitz, where the British prisoners are interned, although it is a pretty long railway loarney, to see these handful of prisoners of whom they are so proud. According to the writer in the National Zatusq the prisoners semical some 1,800. He says that whilst until/quite recently conversation was allowed between the men and the visitors, this is now strictly forbidden, because it led to such terrible accounts, cockades,

etc." That the German ladies should be so interested in the English annoys this gentleman and he exclaims: "These Englishmen certainly don't look fascinating." The writer goes on:—"All these remarks, however, were not made from conceit, but out of a deep and righteous anger. For the Britishers are unashamed, even in their imprisonment. They complain about the way they are looke I after; they refuse to drink coffee, and ask instead for cocoa and tea, which they have partly brought with them. If asked how they are, however, many of them reply, 'We are happy.' The scene presented seems to confirm this. In a wide space surrounded by hedges and strictly watched by our soldiers are five brown, long tents, in which the prisoners are accommodated. Here they live a regular camp life, sit in groups around a fire they have themselves made, go for a stroll or stretch themselves out in the sun. The officers have special, separate quarters, and receive different food. A large part of the men are, however, employed in various ways. The Highlanders attract special attention in their national dress, especially from the astonished children, who imagine one of their Indian herces has suddenly come to life. These Highlanders, as also the other English soldiers in brown clothes, show proud faces—partly because they live in the belief each day that the Russians will enter Barlin as their deliverers."

SINUM the retirement of the German legions from the gate of Paris the German people have been at a loss to account for the apparent hitch to the German Warnings. triumphal marsh of their army. The German journals have since been cultivating a sense of proportion among their readers and warning them against over-weening confidence.

The semi-official organ of Berlin, the North German Gazette, on the 20th September admonishes its readers to be patient and on no account to underrate the qualities of the enemy. "Every the journal writes, "cannot bring news of victory. astonishing, one might almost say impetnous, advance of our Army in the first weeks of the war has spoiled us. Here and there it may have led non-combatants to under-estimate the value of, especially, the French Army. It is not necessary to emphasize the fact that those to command of out troops have never held such a view. Those acquainted with the circumstances foresaw that we would have no easy task with our opponents. This opinion is confirmed by the large number of men which they have put in the field east of Paris, and by the courageous resistance which they are showing there." The samiofficial journal, after paying a tribute to the German troops, comforts its readers, however, by pointing out that the more worthy the opponent the greater the glory of final victory. "That the struggle is lasting longer than many people in the country thought probable is explained by the enormous masses of troops engaged ca either side. Impatience among non-combatants would be an injustice towards the troops and their leaders. . . A victory over opponents of inferior fighting quality could not give us the same satisfaction as the overthrow of an enemy who has to be taken seriously." The article concludes by declaring that it is all the more easy to be patient, as the situation of the German Army can in no way be described as unfavourable. A writer in the Berliner Tageblatt strikes a similar note He impresses on his readers that the fighting in France must not be regarded as a military promenade, but as a hard struggle German writers who, basing their opinions on the speech of M. Humbert in the French Senate, under-estimate the fighting value of the French, are warned that perpetually to proclaim victory before all difficulties have been overcome "smacks of children blowing on toy trampets." The journal continues:—"France will delend herself to the very last drop of her blood. And we must not, right at the beginning, expect to reach our goal without difficulties. Nobody possessed of any perspicacity can doubt of our final victory both in the east and the west, but no one should be so foolish as to minimize the worth of the opponent from whom he wishes to snatch the laurel wreath. If we acted thus we should only be cheapening the garlands of victory which our troops will have merited."

Cerman Socialist party, had been killed while fighting in the German army near Lunéville caused profound regret to his numerous friends and admirers in Paris. Herr Frank, who was only 40, was quite one of the ableat of German Socialists, and seemed destined to play a part almost equal to that played by Jaurés in France. M Gustave Hervè devoted to his memory the leading article in the Guerre Socials on 12th September. The article, which is eloquent and touching, concludes with the following passage:—" Dear friend,—Sleep in

peace on our French soil. In our war of deliverance, which is the last of ware, we do not forget the German people. When we have broken down Pruerian militarism, expelled the Hohenzollerns, subdued the junkers who oppress the Prussian monjiks, given to the Garman intellectuals and workers the Republic which their lack of the revolutionary spirit has unfortubately prevented them from obtaining by their own strength, we will proudly lay on your tomb at Lundville the red flag of our International which, despite the storm that rages, remains for us the symbol of all the hopes of humanity and the emblem of the universal brothsmood of the future" Socialist Herr Sünekum publishes some extracts from the last letter sent to him by Herr Frank. In the course of this letter the writer says:--" During this time of strain I have had a great deal of time for consideration, and have often thought of what the future must bring. I cannot get away from the conviction that the foundation for an immeasurable advance will be laid in this war." According to a Dutch correspondent in Berlin Dr. Frank, who was forty years of age, announced himself as a volunteer immediately on the outbreak of war, and arrived in the field on August 31. Three days later, in his first fight, he received a bullet in the head.

Another "Annexaless stations which has been received by the
Another "Annexation." Marconi Company is the following interesting item:—"It was reported from Strassburg
that during the brief duration of the French
occupation of Mulhausen cartloads of French legal books, school
books, and maps showing Alsace-Lorraine as part of France were
brought into the city." The least that Italy can now do to return
the high compliment of imitation is to follow the advice of the
Times and act as the Turks shouldn't. She must fight, but on the
side of France. But the Germans seem to be a wofully slow lot
in politics, although they are the military road-hogs of Europe
They haven't yet "annexed" even Belgium That's where the
superiority of the Latin races comes.

A coanserospan in Sweden, in the course of a communication to an English paper discribing his experiences, writes :- " As the noisy little train that runs between Stockholm and Djursholm, that Sweden's Attitude. beautiful villa town, passed the village church its deep bell gave forth a solemn toll. I looked at my companions. It is the summons for mobilisation, was the reply, and then I remembered that this was the hour which Sweden, panic-stricken at the war of Armageddon, had fixed for the assembly of the 'Landsturm.' Coming down from Edinburgh the other day it was hard to believe that Britair was engaged in the greatest war since Napolsonie times. It is true that outside Carliele I noticed hundreds of young men drilling in the fields, but I saw no troops on the march, no sentries at the railway stations or on bridges. And in Sweden, even on the unimportant local railways that run to Saltonobadan and to Djursholm, there is not one large station without sentries, not one bridge that is not guarded. Everywhere one wees the Landsturm, for the most part in civilian dress, with gun and bayones and cartridge bell. And yet Sweden is at peace. The difficulty of precuring English newspapers is in redible. Even in Stockholm the supply is evidently out off, and in the meanwhile the country is flooded with the products of the German press. The natural result is that the feeling in Sweden, always antagonistic to Russia, shows signs of developing into Anglophobia. It is impossible to read with calmness the 'yarns' which are transferred wholesale from the German to the Swedish newspapers - England on the brink of revolution, India bursting us bonds of slavery. Kitchener's army coming in at the rate of 100 a week and drawn from the scum of the streets. This is the fare with which the Swedish public has been daily regaled. A strong article appeared in the Berliner Ligablist. which has a large circulation throughout Sweden, inciting Sweden to take up arms and reconquer Findland. Officers have told me that they consider Sweden safe until Christmas. 'And after !' I asked-to be answered by an enigmatic shrug. The Swedish fleet lies in Gothenburg; the forts are on a war footing; the German Military Attaché, though a General Staff Officer whose work included a scheme for the investor of Belgium, has not rejoined. It is plain enough that Sweden is awaiting events. Something should be done to countermet the flood of lies by which Germany is hoping to sweep her off her feet.

Among the minor compensations of this war must be included the degree of seal to which each beligerent con-Spice and Cigarettes. try is permitted to include in the sensational game of spy-hunting. But, like, everything size under this sun, even spy-hunting is not altogether free from vexations. In France the people do not always find it so easy as they would like to distinguish between Englishmen and Calmana. The results are sometimes a little inconvenient to the Egiles need paper correspondents, but they have, it appears, lately discovered a talisman which has a magical effect. When the cry of "Espion" is raised the misjudged Englishman simply pulls out of his postest a packet of a certain well known brand of English cigarettes, shows it to the mob, and all is pecce and friendship!

"Corsair" in the Near East relates two amusing stories about the working of the censorship. He says one The Censorship. , cannot be cross with so fatuous an institution, "patriotism and one's sense of humans alike forbid." But he is not averse to enjoying a laugh or two at its expense. He says :- "It appears that the authorities very wisely decided that no messages were to be cabled unless passed by the Censor. Orders were at once issued to that effect, and everyone trembled and obeyed. The authorities then went to lunch, for ne man should embark upon a war unfed. Presently messages began to accumulate, all manner of cables, from the most harmless statements as to personal health or price of commodities to the Empire-shaking revelations of unprincipled journalists. This went on for two days, until one, greatly daring, ventured to remind the authorities that they had imposed a censorship without appointing a Censor! It appears that the authorities were not best pleased—being authorities—at having what ill-mannered folk would call a shortcoming pointed out to them. They adjourned to lunch once more, cogitated deeply, and then appointed as Censor a gentleman whose place of residence was three days' journey from the scene where he was destined to exercise his mexorable functions. Great men the authorities. Another Censor story-by the way, some one ought to collect Causar stories against the winter evenings-is to the effect that in another portion of His Majesty's dominions the officials of one Government department sat up all night for quite a long time working out a scheme for getting some German schoolgirls back to the Fatherland. Every detail was settled, and the young women were instructed to apply to their parents by means of the post through a neutral country for the wherewithal to buy their tares. They did so, and the Censor, after sitting up all night in his turn to cope with the matter, decided that it would be safest to put the letters asking for money in the wastepaper basket. Yet I know a Censor, in fact, more than one, and in private life they are eminently reasonable men, and they all say that all the other Censors are also, privately, eminently reasonable men !"

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, that have soldon seen eye to eye with us, have the wholesome instinct of excluding everything they distike A Mis-quotation. in the Communde from their purviewing vision, and when on some rare occasion the doubtful honour of quotation is concred upon us, we invariably feel like a well-known Liberal statesman lest we should have said anything particularly foolish itecently our attention was drawn to a so-called extract from the Committee, which appeared in the Civil and Military Gazette of Labore and we were naturally anxious to know what it was that had earned for us the flattering attention of our contemporary which has never paid us the compliment of placing us on its exchange list, and which we can be sure, regards as as incorrigibly seditions in the same way that it believes in the
existence of the deity, having seen neither. It was, however,
an infinite relief to us to find that we had done nothing to
deserve such distinction, and it must have been equally some relief. not perhaps unmixed with disappointment, for our contemporary that by an anconscious process of the elective affinities it had been led only to quote its own great prototype, the Times The quotation seems to have had the run of some other papers as well, in-cluding the Times of India, which has this advantage, at least, over the C. M. iv., that it has loved and lost us, instead of never having loved us at all. We would only call the attention of the papers to the following letter which the editor of the Committee had sent to the editor of the Civil and Military Gazette :-- Bir. Encte that in your issue of the 11th instant you reproduce an extract from the leading article of the Trees on The Choice of the Turks, published in its issue of 29th August and reprinted in the Turks, published in its issue of 29th August and reprinted in the Comrade of 26th September, as if the extract is question was from an article of ours. As we could not trike the oradit for applicing just or useful said on rare occasions by the Times, we have no discuss to be discredited by being now supposed to have said anything so unjust and mischievous as what the Times says in its leading gritical from which we have reproduced the above mastioned extract Kindle correct the error in an early issue and obligant. The said fold like the C. M. C. has corrected the error but ordered to seem obscure correct, so that it is an difficult in inside the dependence.

# omrade.

#### The Alternatives.

WE have to say some plain things, and howsoever unpleasent it may be, we fear the time has come for plain-speaking. We are not dealing with the foreign politics of the Empire nor with the internal politics of India, nor even with the domestic politics of the community to which the majority of our readers balong, so that there is no particular need of reticence to meet the demands of an all too exacting expediency, except such as is dictated by our personal regard for the feelings of those whom we are about to address. It is to be a even loss than straight talk between the paper and the reader, and much as we would have preferred private correspondence to the publicity of aleading article, when it is realised that practically half of our readers are involved in the matter to be dealt with, it would be understood that the possibility of maintaining privacy is even less than the necessity for t.

As we shall say some unusually harsh things about some of our readers let us begin by saying that we acknowledge our own guilt to the full. No paper in the world is perhaps so irregular as ours in the matter of the time of its issue. Throughout the Balkan War it appeared on Tuesdays though as usual it bore Saturday as the day of issue. Then it got into the worse habit of missing a week and coming out next week as a double number. Occasionally oven a triple number was not wanting. Readers with regular habits must have been exasperated with these payments in the lump, so to speak, at irregular intervals. We know that a good many precisionists were greatly chagrined even at the regularity of the Comradi's appearance on Tuesdays while it claimed on the face of it to be a Saturday paper. The printing too was sometimes far below the standard which we had set up for ourselves and has never been as high during the last two The Manager's office has also been much less prompt years. The Manager's office has also been much too principle in following the instructions of the subscribers in the matter changing their addresses than they had a right to expect, and certainly it could not cope with the heavy work of acknowledging letters of complaint about the irregularies of publication and promising a reform which it was itself powerless to effect. We acknowledge all his regretfully, and if any counts are missing in this charge-sheet we shall submissively plead guilty to the charge of having added to our many sins of commission yet another sin of omission

Before attempting to explain our conduct let us recall the fact, which those who have been subscribing to the Comrade for more than two years could not have forgotten, namely, that it was not always so with us. We too once walked in the garden of Eden in our native innocence before our fall, and our Calcutta contemporaries would perhaps rejoice in this description of the former abode of the Government of India. For closs upon two years no complaint was ever heard of irregularity of publication, and, in fact, ours was perhaps the only journal that never once took a holidar. We used to bring out the Comrade a day or two earlier when a holiday was about to fall on the usual day of issue. A small clerical establishment was sufficient to attend to our subscriber's correspondence with promptness As for the mality of printing, the Comrade had set up a new standard which most of the journals even under European management tound is difficult to attain. The reading matter, too, was full f refreshing variety, and occasionally telling cartoons piquantly

illustrated our comments on men and affairs.

As for the shortcomings of the management of the paper as disitteet from those of the press, our readers can have no idea of the bug into which we have fallen through our whole-hearted participasion in the extraordinary series of events concerning the Musicinans in India and abroad. One man can generally do only one man's work, or at most the work of two. But if he attempts to do the work of a dozen, or rather if the work of a dozen is thrust upon him, he is lucky if he does not mismanage the work of all. It is not there is now were managed the work of all. It is not the im to may have we managed the work which was not primarily any own; but we trust we shall be pardoned if we say that perhaps your greatest fault has been that we relegated our own affairs to the ivery last rank when important public affairs came to the front and dynamical instant attention. We do not want, and have never wantto have a monopoly of work for the public. But when no one has come forward to do work which was urgently needed in the public algebrat, we have repeatedly rushed in where our immobile angels have found to tread. To-day we are paying the penalty of all this, and there is nothing so very strange in it; what puzzles us is that these who are execting that penalty form us harrow to these who are exacting that penalty form us happen to be no

present to do in preference to our own.

Ander editorial trangularities, and the lack of variety in what publish, need we recall this giroumstances which have overisland us slong with those for whom we speak? We are no him that is in no very effected by the words of his part, nor a band at her prime who assists the passion she does not berealf feel. Nor his warranted the height of the world famous creator of tragedies

of whom it has been said that he was unburt by his own flame. have felt every pang that we have described and have been hurst by every flame that we were supposed to have kindled. While we were still in Calcutta, Persia, not being worth the bones of a single British Grenadier, gradually lost her independence, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's "currency of international statementship," and nobody protested when something no less sacred than the cathedral of Rheims was bombarded. Albania was instigated to revolt against the Turk with a view to secure autonomy, which she has not yet got. Morocco passed under the virtual rule of France and partly of Spain as if the doctrine of "small nationalities" did not exist. And Tripoli fell a prev to unprovoked aggression and barbarities which lost none of their hideousness merely because they were committed against Alab dwellers of the desert guildess of Congo's blood. In India herself, the Partition of Bengal had been unexpectedly modified in a manner which, to say the least of it, did not commend itself to the Mussalmans The Moslem University movement, revived at the same time that the Comrade came into existence, had become paralysed by the decision of the Secretary of State but the scheme of the proposed Daces University with a College for Mussalmans and a special course of Islamic Studies had been formulated Everyone of these affairs had taken from us the toll of much anxious thought and Isbour But what were there preoccupations and distractions to the absorbing character of the affairs which magnetised will and energy since we transferred ourselves to Delhi? A cloud on the Balkan horizon no bigger than a man's hand when we left Calcutts in the middle of September, 1912, developed into a storm that deluged the entire Moslem word in suffering and misery. Before the Balkan War had come to an end troubles nearer home assailed us with no less force, and decided the editor to undertake a journey to England in order to restore the affairs of the Mussalmans to their normal posture. A year and a half of restless and feverish activity forced upon us by circumstances of surpassing magnitude and gravity at the very outset of our career in our new surroundings overwhelmed every faculty, and dislocated and unhinged every organisation that we had been able to create at Calcutta. We claim no tribute to the success of our endeavours, for there are many more among us who can claim that with greater justice. But would it be equally unjust if we claimed that our endeavours were perhaps more varied, more sustained and more exhausting than those of many others?

And what of the psychological storms through which we passed during the first eighteen months of our stay in Delhi and through which we are passing again to day! tempestuousness of the seas over which our bark has tossed our experience is perhaps unique. It has not yet found a haven, but even if it finds one speedily, what a wreck it would be by the time it reaches that refuge. Do we ask too much if we beg you to consider all this also when you consider, as you must, the offence of calling "Saturday" "Tuesday." or the lumping of more than one loan when repaying them in the current coin of our heart and brain? We have given you of our beat as and when we could manage to do it, and now that we are about to give you the last piece of ourselves, may be the one nearest to the heart, let us ask

wou to consider also what you have given to us.

We frankly and gratefully acknowledge that the press which we had to establish at Delhi it we came here—in your interest was almost entirely financed by your generous loan, and we also acknowledge that you have without demur permitted us to grant ourselves a moratorium for the payment of the interest which must be a consideration at least to some of you. But you have been told oftener than we care to remember that the Comrade has never paid its way In the first year of its existence a little more than a quarter of its total expenditure was contributed by a few generous supporters. But even then it made up only a little more than half the deficit of that year. The same would have been more or less true if the second year of the Compade's existence had ended as it had begun. But towards the last quarter of that year we migrated to Delhi and were forced to neglect our own finances in looking after those of Turkey and her war-sufferers. The only paper belonging to a Mussalman that lost through that war was the Comrade and for a time we allowed unusually long credit to our subscribers, believing that the war had made too severe encroachments on their resources, and hoping that they would not neglect our claims when their finances recovered from the effects of that drain. Well, our expectations did not materialize, and in addition to the recurring deficits. which increased in volume as the courage if not generosity of some of our wealthier supporters shrank, we have accomulated a stock of "had debts" which must now exceed fifteen thousand. With great reluctance the names of numerous defaulters were removed from the subscribers' register and nationation of this fact and of the amount of subscription due to us was sent to each in the hope that we would not for long be deprived of our dues even if the defaulters did not enlist again as subscribers. But that hope too was belied, and fearing that the removal of a defaulter's name led merely to the conversion of arrears of subscription into bad debts, we have recently been doing what would now be called throwing good money after bad. We have continued to supply the Comrade to those sturdy

defaulters so that it may act as a periodical reminder of our existence, and possibly of their debts, and some stray article may make them reletit and pay. Alse for the vanity of human wishes, for this device has succeeded no better than others and has gone the way of all flesh. The Comrade has repeatedly been sent to them per V.-P. Post, and what have been the results?

The following statement will show how many V.-P.'s were issued from the office, what amount was intended to be realized, how many were accepted, what amount was thus realized, how many were refused and what amount was left unrealized :--

	V!' 'a Issued.			VP.	'в Ассер	end	VP.'s Refused.		
Month.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount,		No.	Amount.	
February	889		и. 2	431	Rs, 2,481	An. 13	448	Rs. 3,147	As 6
March	777	4,685 1	2	298	1,683	15	474	3,538	13
April	471	2,126	9	414	1,610	9	255	1,285	U
May	488	3,210	0	264	1,226	2	813	1,770	4
June	716	4,884 1	14	225	1,218	8	272	2,374	2
July	880	4,471	5	507	2,228	1	355	1,981	7
August	665	4,871	9	267	1,414	6	448	3,281	10
Heptember	775	5,079	16	198	1,147	2	516	3,695	3
October (1st to 20th)	480	2,414	15	258	871		290	1,372	10
TOTAL	6,141	35,880	5	2,857	13,792	6	3,471	22,89	9 6

This statement should not be lightly passed over, but read carefully, and not once but a hundred times. If 2,857 V.-P. packets have been accepted in the course of about nine months, no less than 8,471 have been refused by our readers. While Rs. 13,792 6-0 has been paid to us for the packets accepted, as much as Re. 22,399-6 0 has been left unpaid. In other words, out of every hundred sent only 15 packets were accepted and 55 refused. What is more important, out of every hundred rupees due to us only 38 rupees were paid to us and as many as 62 rupees were left unpaid. We wonder whether our readers realize the meaning of all this. To believe that they deliberately did this would be to credit them with sometning so discreditable that we refuse to believe it most charitable interpretation to place on these very unly facts is that when a reader refuses to accept the V. P. packet, or what comes to the same thing-leaves it unclaimed too long it deposit without paying his does to us, he thinks that we shall not miss his twelve rupees or three rupees or whatever he has to pay, and allows the V.-P packet to return to us, like bread cast upon the waters, "after many days." But is this elackness in any way less disadvantage-ous to us in its results than deliberate fraud? Is not this a very fair test of a people's sense of honour? It is related that once upon a time a king wished to test the sense of duty of his numerous courtiers, and asked each of them to go and pour a jug of water at night into an empty tank in the royal gardens. Mvery one of the courtiers thought that his particular jug-of water would never be missed by the king in auch a large tank when the seat of the numerous growd of courtiers had nearly filled it with theirs, and no one would notice at night whether he went there or not. The result was that next morning the tank was as empty and dry as overnight, and the king learnt the meaning of a courtier's loyalty and obedience. But what did the courtiers do? None of them considered the silent robuke of the King to be applicable himself, but every one upbraided the rest tor not having done their duty and thereby having exposed his own failure to do his. Is the ethics of that court now going to be the ethics of our readers who are in default? Will each of the defaulters now blame the rest because we get only six annas out of every rupes that is due to us? Do you, who read this, not realize that if you are a defaulter even to the extent of a single rapes, this deplorable state of affairs is due to YOU?

And do those who complies of our irregularities realize the extent of the irregularities of our readers? Let us compare the two and see on which side the scale leant. We have frankly confessed the full extent of our irregularities which commenced only after our migration to Delhi. But the worst period of our irregularity began in August hest, and leaving our of consideration this number, the following statement would give an idea both of the irregularity of our appearance and the bulk of each issue. The dates on which the various issues actually appeared often do not tally with the dates printed on each issue, which is at least an indication that the delay in appe was not deliberate but accidental and unavoidable.

No.	. 5			of	lat	August			pages of	reading	motter:
4,	6			11	12th	**	**	38	91	<b>₩</b> `	62
••	7			٠,,	19th	**	••	22	59	9.0	11
**	8			11	26th	33	**	21	11	**	**
**	9	and	10	,,	12th	Septen				••	••
••	11	and	12	••	264h			89		•	17
11	18	and	14	**	10th					) ·	.,

This gives for the 7 issues (of which 3 were double numbers) a total of slightly more than 200 pages of reading matter in two men and ten days, during which, in the ordinary course, there would have been 11 issues, with 176 pages of reading matter, (16 pages in each issue.) The net result is that while we have saved postage on a single issue, and have been unpunctual in bringing out the various numbers, we have penalised ourselves to the extent of printing \$4 extra pages during this time, which equal an issue and a half in size. Is that not enough, particularly in these days when paper has considerably gone up in price, and even in England new-papers have been compelled to reduce their size? The saving in money over the postage has been less than forty rupees, while the cost of preparing and printing the equivalent of an extra issue and a half has been over a thousand.

Lest our readers run away with the idea that, although we have have severely penalised ourselves in money, we have spared ourselves in personal labour, by using someore and paste more than our brains and our pens, let us hasten to assure them that the selections from the British Press that we give are not made haphazard, but involve more labour than the writing of leading articles and editorial notes. About twenty times as much matter as we print is read (not merely glanced through). Be that as it may, original writing has formed no mean proportion of each issue. The articles on the "Campaign" are long enough in all conscience, and if such self-revelation is not considered vulgar between comrades, however unconventional it may otherwise be, may we tell our readers under what circumstances a leading article over 15 columns in length, which appeared in a recent issue, was written? was written all in one sitting, lasting about 40 hours uninterrupted by sleep or rest. It was revised in another twelve hours in the intervals of receiving a large number of visitors who had come to offer their condolences on a brother's death. And the man who had written that article had himself risen just then from a bed of sickness—the "first bell" for the final journey—which would have in an other man's case taken a week at the outside, but in his case had taken over a month. He too once had a robust health, But then he was not that abject being, a journalist. No, dear reader, we do not often have time to rest in the midst of roses or lie in the lilies of life. Some of us have not known for four years what it is to have a holiday And if as the result of these conditions, nens of which are of our making, we are called upon to pay the penalty of breaking all the ten commandments of the science of living and health by computsory immobility, are we to be treated as if we were bootmakers or tailors who had failed to deliver a pair of boots or of brosches on the promised date? Even tailors and bootmakers who generally give the longest eredit draw the line at getting six sunss in the rupee. You complete even. under such abnormal conditions that the Comrade is not issued " every Saturday". With fifty-five defaulters out of every hundred readers, and six annas paid out of every super due, do you not think you should thank God, if not us, that you get it at all? How long causay business last at this rate? Nearly four years of recurring deficite only partly relieved by the generosity of a few benefactors of their people, "bad debta" reaching five figures, and, on top of it all, the payment of a beggarly cix annae in the rupes this year—the salt you, what is our "irregularity" to yours? Collectors and Committee sioners and occasionally even mightier "Presences" have fun copy of the Comrade on some school or college library table and have just easually remarked—all, yes, only casually, you know—"I am, you get the Courade here," and thereafter we had one subscriber the last. Political Officers on visits to Native States have noted that the State Club, if not the Ruling Chief, takes in a capy. and have asked, "Is this a complimentary copy sent to His Highwest?" and after this innocent query the Comrade is seen no more in the Club ner within fifty miles of that Ruling Chief's dominions. "What do you think of the Comrade," is asked by the beed of the department of the young graduate who is a probationer and hangs between hos and fear whether he will be confirmed. The reply is -a post-our and fear whether he will be confirmed. The reply is a pret-card sent to us to discontinue sending the paper to that predictable, and his young brother studying in a Primary School a comple at hundred miles away becomes a subscriber three days fater. An using different studying in a college hostel had been an authorisatily resident of the Comrade for two years, but in the third year has his name removed from our books. On the name that any profiler studies of the same college and of the same year living in the city with his parents done not find a single copy sufficient by his neighbors, a family had been country. But might had the same the step on which he had been country. But might had the winds and the same the step on which he had been country. A Company of the Comp

24h Ottober

state his junior is sent to do Settlement work with a special allies see. One copy of the Comrade is posted less to that district still the next King's Birthday arrives and the senior Deputy Collector discovers in the solstium of a Khan Bahadurship that he has already reached the highest grade that he is ever likely to attain in the service and can hope for nothing more. All this we know and much besides, and we do not complain of it at all. This is the tribute that virtue must always pay to power and we do not grumble. But who is the Machiavel that has hit upon so effective a device as this, of making half of our readers take in the Comrade but refuse to pay for it? All else had failed to discourage us, but we confess ourselves absolutely beaten by this. If the paper is bad, irregular, unreadable, or extremist (as one Government official informed us—on a post-card), then by all means ask us to discontinue it. But is it honest of you to refuse the one copy that goes to you by the V.-P. Post and go on quietly accepting the dozens that go to you otherwise? If the paper does not satisfy you, say so and make an end of it. But to gramble and refuse to pay for it and yet read if greedily enough when it comes to you are tactics which deserve a harsher qualifying phrase than even we have ever yet used in com-

menting on public soundals

Hitherto we have talked strictly of business. But you know that the Comrade was never run as a business concern. The man who could start such a concern for profit must be the biggest gambler. And the man who could carry it on under these conditions must be a lunatic. Newspapers also pay and people do make fortunes out of them. The Guide of Khudabad and the Madrasee of Madras may be combining profits with propagands. But what is that to gow? Do you know how much was sunk in them before they became paying? Do you realize what those in whose interests the Guide and the Madrasee are conducted do realize, that the Guide and the Madraece can never be losing concerns because they pay the people a hundred times over in a thousand and one ways what they cost in money? The Com ade has always aimed at being the comrade of all and partisan of none, and it is not ashamed of its share in the advocacy of India's claims. Not is at partisanship to espouse the cause of a community that has practically no advocates in the press of the country when that is just. And there is no shame-and there can be no shamein admitting openly that the sympathies of the Comrade coincideas they must coincide—with its ideals, and that those ideals are no other than those placed before the world more than thirteen centuries ago by the Last of the Prophets This is the full extent of our "sectarianism" and "bigotry." But even if it fails to setisfy our so called Nationalists, the Mussalmans at least cappet accuse us on that score, We regret to have to say that far fewer Hindus subscribe for the Conscale than Mussalmans who subscribe for papers owned and conducted by Hindus. But in that any reason why the Mussalmans must offer it such scenty support ? We hate the idea of parading our "services, ' religar device only too commonly adopted, and a "tribune of the plebs" though we be, we are as obstinately aristocratic as Correlatus in our detestation of the trick of showing our "wounds" to the people and winning more voices. But there are worse things in the world than vulgarity, and let them that have silently But there are worse marificed their time, health, labour, peace or mind, and—for the poor more than all these—their money, cast the first stone at hier who has done so and then, instead of smiling like patience an a monument, sulgarly brage of his "services" and displays his In fact, self-advertisment pays so much better in these days then silent sacrifice that if volgarity receives a rush of recraits in these days no one should be surpresed. Whatever the character and quality of our work, the magnitude and variety of our labours and the daily risks to which they have exposed us, we do not hak you to run your eye over these items of our accounts. But we must ask you, and do ask you, to remember that whather you get the Comrade every week, or every fortnight, or ments manth, you get not only a number of pages with printer's ink laid over them in varying designs, but you also get every time a place of our heart.

من قاش دروش دل صد ماره خوبشم

We count not the cost of it to us in cash, nor the labour that goes into the preparation of an issue. But we do ask you to consider the cost of each issue to our emotions and our health, and you must be the simple ones of nature if siter all these four years you have not been able to discover whether this marrians of feelings is genuine or debased. Punctuality is a lost virtue, and to the extent that we lack it we admit and deplore that we have not yet come down attentionally in payment, and we, at any rate, have not yet come down the noterious packpan-paintalis kn bandobest. From if irregular payment we do not pay six annas in the rupes. We have not you every pie that we need to you and we have generally think the noterious payment.

But bankruptcy has been the order of the day, and evidently it is no shame to close one's doors against all creditors. You yourself have set the example and if we follow suit we pay you the extreme compliment of imitation. We have now been forced to offer you the only alternatives that are possible under the circumstances. The Handard is a paper that eddresses itself in the main to the people. Their education is the first charge on us and so long as we can afford to do so we shall continue it. But the Comrade was chiefly meant to be an advocate of the people, an interpreter between them and their rulers, the dragoman not only of the popular voice but also of popular feelings, of their expressed wishes and of their unexpressed and even sub-conscious thoughts. Because the medium has not proved refractory it has long been condensed by many among our rulers. Because the interpreter does not allow the listener to put words into his mouth as if they were the speaker's he has received the extremely precious testimonial of being considered nareliable. The Comrade's mizajdani of the people has left it no chance of being a mizigdan of their rulers. It has lacked for long that inestimable quality to which kings owe an intellegent articipation of their wishes by their courtiers. So one party at least does not want it to exist. As for the other, the brief of the advocate is still there, but the "refresher" has ceased to be paid, and after Mr. Norton's characteristic generosity clients evidently insist on being paid for their upkeep and their education in addition to a free advocacy of their cause. So long as we could abide by those unique terms we have done. But we can do so no longer. Therefore, unless our dues are paid considerably before the expiry of this period, and the paper put on a sound financial basis, the Comrade will cease to appear at the end of this year. This is to us a painful alternative as perhaps even you can realize. But it is the only one that is possible and it is no use regretting the absence of the impossible. After four years of vigorous living we shall not regret the task of writing our own obituary, for one can live intensivaly as well as extensively, and we have lived in four years as much as some do in We have played our part at least to our own satisfaction, and we shall bow ourselves away cheerfully enough when the curtain is rung down.

#### The Case of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan.

Ar the commencement of the War we had of our own accord stated that all civic controversy must now cease, and so far as we are con-cerned this slf-imposed obligation has invariably been kept in view. We find much to object to in the conditions attached by the Punjab Government to the grant to the Labore Islamia College. action of local officers in some places in connection with the Haj proposals of the Bombay Government is in our opinion open to severe criticism. Similarly, the judgment in the Delhi conspiracy case deserves a searching review Besides many other matters of greater or less importance there is the tragic blunder of Budge Budge. But in view of the preccupation of Government in the supreme task of the defence of the Empire we have refrained from making any but a passing reference, and that too only to some of these Even matters directly connected with journalism, such as a review of Government action during the four years in which the Press Act has been in force, details of which have at last been furnished in raply to an interpollation by the Hon. Mr Qamrul Iluda, have been left untouched. Nor have we questioned the action of the authorities concerning our foreign mail not all of which reaches When war is over and reace once more reigns supreme, and we hope reigns for ever, all outstanding questions will be taken up, and our readers may be sure that they would then be taken up as vigorously as ever.

But there is a matter which if not handled judiciously at once may react adversely on the present situation, and has therefore to be taken up forthwith. Happily it is not of so tragic a character as the Budge Budge incident, so that the same reticence is not demanded. Moreover, we have reason to believe that there is at least one man in authority in India who has no illusions about the Budge Budge affair, and as he happens to be that astute man of affairs who is the representative of His Majesty in India, we can safely leave the sequel of the voyage of the Komaguta in his hands. The hour has happily also found in Lord Hardinge the man to deal with its needs and difficulties. We feel confident our Sikh fellow-countrymen will not misunderstand our silence, and the Vicercy will know how to deal fairly and wisely with the unfortunate passengers of that now historic ship, even if by some muschance the recently appointed committee of officials and non-officials, in the Indian members of which not all their fellow countrymen have equal confidence, does not deal with them equally fairly and wisely. Had the Viceroy dealt directly with Mr. Zafar Alı Khan also we would have observed the same reticence in his case even if we were not satisfied with His Excellency's decision. But the action taken against the luckless editor of the Zamindar is once more, on the face of it at least, the action of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and we have not been ac convinced of the wisdom of His Honour's dealings with the Zamindar in the past that we could now say 'Amen' to his recent decision,

who was properly

We reproduce elsewhere the notifications of Government, including the Poreigners Ordinance (No. III) and the Ingress into India Ordinance (No. V) of 1914, according to which Mr Zafar Ali Khan's movements have been confined to his village home of Karamabad. Section 11 of Ordinance III makes it clear that Mr. Zafar Ali Khan has no legal remedy, and if-as we think-wrong has been done to him, and ifse the world know -- for every wrong the British constitution provides a remedy, then 'he only way to have this wrong remedied is to appeal to the sense of justice and to the sagacity of Lord Hardinge. Had Mr. Zafar Ali Khan's being at liberty been a source of danger to the safety and tranquillity of the State it was open to the Government to deal with him through the law courts. If even Government felt that these were anxious times, in which the intervention of the law courts was not the fittest measure, there was the notorious Regulation III of 1818 which gave to the Governor General in Council the fullest power to deal with such a danger. The law that has actually been applied has such a remote and accidental connection with Mr. Zafar Ali Khan that we teel convinced this meassure of the Punjab Government does not owe its inception to Lord Hardinge whose statesmanship has favoured broad measures rather than the subtleties of pettilogging lawyers.

A fortnight after the commencement of the War, Ordinance III was promulgated. It was designed to prevent mischief from foreigners, for in crises of this character man's instinct of self-preservation predominates over all other considerations, and, as in primitive societies, a stranger comes to be regarded as no better than an enomy. To such a law nobody could possibly object, and we did not care to offer any comment. A fortnight later another Ordinance was passed. By this the application of Ordinance III was extended, with some modifications, to all persons who were not foreigners but entered British India after its commencement. Thus for the purposes of Ordinance III all British subjects became foreigners provided they entered British India after 5th September. When Ordinance V was promulgated we believed that it was intended to deal with any emissary of Germany who may happen to be a British subject, whether European, Colonial or Indian, who had been sent out to disturb the poace of India and embarrass the Government. In such matters official sources of information are more reliable as well as more numerous than non-official sources of information, just as in matters relating to the internal condition of the country we have repeatedly found official sources of information to be less reliable as well as less nomerous. Relying, therefore, on Government's superior knowledge, we did not think it right to question the propriety of labelling His Majesty's subjects, even if only for the purposes of the Ordinance, as

Reuter's Agency and the Standard had publicly credited the passengers of the Komagata with seditious motives, and although we know by experience how little reliance can be placed on European interpretation of the character and motives of Indians, we could at least understand why these unfortunate people had their liberty restricted immediately on their arrival in India. But what was there to suggest that Mr. Esfar Ali Khan harboured "some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity," to protect the State from the prosecution of which, and for no other other reason, the powers conferred on Government by the Ordinances are to be exercised? On the contrary, it is possible that it was "in order to protect himself from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to his own safety, interests and tranquility" that he had migrated to England. When he felt sure that his paper had lived down its earlier reputation in official circles he decided to return home. Unless we are to believe that he was in the confidence of the murderers of the late Archdake Franz Ferdinand and he wife, and of Couet Berch-told as well as of the German Emperor, not to mention the Tear of Russia, the French Cabinet, the Garman General Staff the King of the Belgians and Sir Edward Grey, we cannot attribute his of the pergrams and per maward circy, we cannot attribute his resolve (declared to many of his friends and acquaintances early in July) to leave England before the end of that month a "purpose prejudicial to the State's safety, interests or tranquillity." Had be been able to aut on his original resolve the Ordinances would have had no application in his case, for he would have been in India by the middle of Angust before even the Foreigners Ordinance had been promulgated. But simply because he and two other distinguished Mussalman public men, Khwaja Kamaluddin and Qari Sartran Husain Sahebs, who travelled with him, could not secure passages before the 29th August Mr. Zafar Ali Khan is to-day a foreigner in his own country and his movements have been confined to his village home.

Even if it is believed for argument's sake that Mr. Zafar Ali Khan is a German emissary who has been bound over by the Kaiser to disturb the peace of India, surely our Criminal Intelligence Department would have seented mischief from afar, and the Government of Bombay, that is the Gate-Keeper of India on the sea, would have exercised the power conferred on it on the same day as on Sir Michael O'Dwyer to compel Mr. Zafar Ali Khan to remove himbelf to Karamabad, or even Ahmadnagar, and remain in a specified

area. But this latest German emissary defled the detective abilities of the entire C. I. D. when he landed at Bembay on the 18th September, and the two Panjab officials who drove him in a motor car to Karamabad on the 17th October failed to give him a fitting reception as the Boat Train steamed into Lahore on the 20th September. Our contention is that if Mr. Zafar Ali Khan was not a German emissary on the 29th August when he left London, nor on the 18th September when he landed at Bombay, and that if the all-changing atmosphere of the Panjab did not transform an Indian into a foreigner between the 20th September and the 15th October, then Mr. Zafar Ali Khan was no more a German emissary on the 16th October than the most "loyal" Panjab title-holder or the most dutiful Panjab official.

But if there is anything in the record of Mr. Zafar Ali Khap since his return which makes him a source of danger to the safety of the State or its interests and tran juility, whether it be his speeches in the Shahi Mosque, or the Zamindar articles on the of the Cow" -as some unsuccessful members of his profession have been suggesting-or the probability of an early declaration of war (if it has not already been declared) between Turkey and one of the Allies or their protégé, Greece-as Lahore rumours favour-the law applicable to Mr. Zafar Ali Khan was the notorious Regulation III of 1818 and not Ordinance V of 1914, read with Ordinance III, which was designed, as its very name indicates, to deal with the "ingress" into British India. What difference can there be in the eyes of the law between the editor of the Zamindar and the editor of any other paper if the actions of both are the same? Yet if the editor of that other paper belonge to the stick-at-home variety and has never stirred out of the place of publication of his paper, it is certain that even the Government Advocate of the Punjab could not venture to suggest that he could be sent to his particular Karamabad and made to remain there. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan's crime consists in having gone out of the Punjab and then returned to the Punjab after the 5th September. Had he either never goue to England to fight for the repeal of an obnoxious measure, or never returned to India in the belief that his misfortunes were now over, he would not have come under the new Ordinances. And who says it is a superstition to travel only on certain auspicious days and avoid others? Superstition, indeed! If Mr Zafar Ali Khan had left London on the 14th August instead of the 29th, and lauded at Bombay on the 4th September instead of the 18th, he would have still been a thorn in the side of the editors of two and a half contemptible contemporaries of the Zamindar and several dosen titleholders of the same genus in the Land of the Five Rivers.

We have been told by numerous visitors and correspondents that Mr Zafar Ali Khan's confinement means that the dogs of war have been set free from the leash on the frontiers of Turkey. We are even asked to believe that drastic action may also be taken any moment against an important educational institution of the Mussalmans. We refuse to believe this, and for very good reasons. In the first place, the Government of Lord Hardings is not prone to panies for it likely to invite popular former by being the first to disturb the tranquillity of Iadia. Had a large number of Indian Mussalmans been guilty conspirators, hatching plots and throwing bombs and awaiting the first opportunity to throw off the oppressor's yoke, or at least to exchange one yoke for smother, we would have been the first to suggest that every leader of Moslem opinion should be spirited away to Mandalay at the outbreak of the War in order to keep him out of mischief and strike terms into his followers. But he who attributes these things to Mandalay at the public statements of Government the man who suggests such things the deepest khud. Surely etatements that had no vestige of truth in them were not worth the suggestion of sending copies there of to the Kaiser. But we have no reason to suspect that the Government of India's recognition of Indian loyalty is like the public faith in heaven who wrote:

نبكو معرم مى جنت كى -قيقت ليكن \* دل كى جلا نى كو غالب يه خيال اچها مى
(We know the reality of heaven, but it is an excellent device, O, Ghalib I to beguile the hearts)

to guard their Holy Places from falling into non-Medican bands is not endangered, Indian Musselmans one be trusted to know their duty to their King and Emperor even if ornel late brings the finites armies into collision with British forces. Be this as it may no confess we can understand even the panie which makes the release suspect the people when they do not deserve suspection, and then makes their terrories them. But to be a Madir Shan, one man be as thorough as that tyrant. Half measures are more than no measures at all, and if a Government site between the stocked it ought to know where it is faithful paints to the latest makes the stocked between the policy of Land Hallings, and

that places of his colleagues, we know by experience that Lord Berdings is fully capable of over-ruling even a majority of his solleagues if his own superior insight into the minds and motives of men dictates a course different from one that suggests itself to them. He must know by this time that some of them to are habituated to look upon everything from a narrow and traditional point of view. But even if Lord Hardinge had failed to rise to the occasion, he would have himself taken action against the leaders of Moslem opinion and not left it to Sir Michael O'Dwyer to deal with only one of them. The fact that only the Governor General in Council is empowered to use Regulation III. of 1818 and that that power has not been delegated to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as the powers of the Governor General in Council under the Ordinances have been delegated to him, suggests the inference that Mr. Zafar Ali Khan once more owes his misfortune to the unaided judgment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. We regret to have to criticise any official in these days, and still more so the head of a Local Government. But no other way is open to us to endeavour to remedy this wrong, and we appeal to H. E. the Viceroy not to be too sensible of the unpleasantness of offending the susceptibilities of a Local Government when matters of such Imperial importance make an urgent demand on his sagacity and sense of justice.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan desires a change of Government or the reign of anarchy in India no more than the journalistic and other hounds that have for years been on his trail. His confinement to a restricted area has created excitement where none existed before, and it is more dangerous than the popular resentment at his previous misfortunes inasmuch as it is running underground. No meetings will now he held for his release; but are not the peat-up feelings of the multitude more dangerous in the end than the setting at large of an individual whose mischief, if he ever meant it, never resulted even in a nose-bleeding? We stand by the stainless record of those within the orbit of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan's influence, while those who have proved such determined enemies of his stand by nothing better than blown aurmises which they have themselves created. If Mr Zafar Ali khan needed a personal warning he has had it now, and we trust Lord Hardinge would now restore him to us, and win not only his own but his community's and his country's gratitude.

Under the circumstances we do not think it advisable to press this request repeatedly. But if His Excellency has any doubts about the universality of the people's grief we can prove it to the hilt by inviting an expression of the people's will in the customary way. Nevertheless, if it is really necessary in the interests of the tranquility of this pountry that leaders of popular opinion should be deprived of their liberties, or even of their lives, there are others also besides Zefar Ali Khan who would willingly surrender their liberties and their lives in such a cause.

(How could it be the good fortune of the enemy to become a martyr to thy sword? May the heads of thy iriends remain safe that then mayst test on them the sharpness of thy degger)

#### After the War.

WE have set forth in some detail the point of view which the Allies are being loudly and persistently urged to adopt when the time for the settlement of the final terms of peace arrives. theory underlying this standpoint must be constructed in welldefined words to show how far it is consistent with the solemnlydeclared objects of the British ministers and more particularly with the hopes and aspiration of the samest, high spirited workers in the paths of peace who have accepted this war as a littleful, though unavoidable, necessity in the cause of civilisation. The basis of this standpoint is that Prussian militarism is a curse th Europe and a negation of the noblest ideals of humanity. It must, therefore, be arushed out of existence. But, since this militarism draws ile systemance from the whole intellectual and moral energy of the German nation, the nation itself should be humbled to the dust and restand from its terrible obsession under the shock of disillusion-The Allies should not, therefore, stay their hands until ment. not only German militariasm but its causes and its effects are destroyof once for all, and the institutions and forces that have fed and minimised it are smashed up beyond hope of repair. If "every man the the man Empire believes sincerely and honestly today that the war. Is put of self-defence against the hostile encroschments of Bania, France and England," then "every man" must be disillusioned. To achieve this great consummation the military and naval forces of the Germans have got to be completely destroyed first of and table power of recisiones broken so entirely as to make it to the Allies to impose their own terms of peace. Our purpose English and the state of the state of

is not, of course, to discuss the military possibilities of the success of this tremendous task, but to point out that a "fight-to-a-finish" cry is sure to nerve the Germans to fight to the uttermost limit of their resources and power. Buth Germany and Austria have a population of about 120 millions. They are equipped with enormous forces for a fight for existence. They are purposeful, efficient and well organised to sustain the drain of the war for a considerable time, and when literally fighting for life they would shrink from no sacrifices that their patriotism and devotion to their own ideals and culture would demand in such an hour of paril. Even if the Allies win, as they have every reason to hape, it would be at a tremendous cost, and the effects of their combined exertions would be felt acutely for generations. Such a strain, such waste, such sacrifice must obviously postulate some dire necessity. Does the end justify the employment of such colossal means?

It has been said that it is a conflict of ideals. The right ideal of international law, nationality, civilisation and human development must be senforced. And for such an end no price can be too heavy. This is, it must be stated, the prevailing attitude of the classes in England who are clampuring for a fight to a finish, and they include some of the most prominent English thinkers and men of note We are fighting, they say, for right because right is our supreme interest. The new German political theory enunciates that "our interest is our right." England stands for the idea of a public law of Europe, and for the small nations which it protects. All this may be very true, but nations which it protects. All this may be very true, but unfortunately the Germans too profess to have taken their stand on similar principles. They say that they are lighting in defence of their freedom and culture and in order to repel the aggression of Russia whose triumph would, in their opinion, spell utter ruin to the civilisation of Europe. And according to all accounts the whole German nation is united in this view. What is then to be the test of the right ideal, of the worth and genuiness of the moral inspiration that is at the back of this conflict? The Germans may wrong, but none can deny that they believe in what is called "Germanism" with all the fevour of faith. Even the Socialists of the Fatherland share this belief with an energy of conviction that is little short of amazing. Is then the argument of the strucken field to proclaim the triumph of an ideal? Is might to be the test of right?

Let us, however, grant that in the ordering of this world the sheer weight of physical force provides the moral basis and that the survival is not only of the fittest but of the loftiest. Is then Pruscian militarism such a horror? Lest, however, we may be guilty of mere verbal casnistry, let us squarely face the whole group of the fight to-finish arguments and push them to their logical conclusions. fundamental fact is that the whole German nation is united in this fight. Its mind is said to have been debauched by the perverted teachings of its professors and military chiefs. The task before the world is to stamp the German psychology out of the German mind. Will a military defeat achieve it? Will an utter material exhaustion and moral affliction alter the mechanism of the German mind and pass a complete spinge over German traditions, thought and history ? It is impossible. The only alternative is to wipe the German nation out of existence, an alternative that is not only unthinkable, but also impracticable. To enslave it is out of the question, for it would militate against the widely professed principles of the Allies The fight-to-fluish cry simply amounts then to the exasperated fury of vengeance which would seek to strike Germany to the last verge of impotence. Even if Europe succeeded, with an impotent and stricken Germany, to find a new and safe equilibrium, -a rather doubtful supposition-Germany herself would never forgive those that would have wrought her rum and downfall and would prepure for generations, if need be, for the inevitable day of revenge, and prepare under the sway of a more desolating doctrine than even the Prussianism of to-day. Those who are in sympathy with this war in the spirit we have analysed are sowing, unconsciously perhaps, the seeds of more terrible cataclysms than this.

Even the French Socialists and Republicans are against a fight-to a-finish war. The Gaere Sociale publishes a long and important letter from the veteran Republican M. Alfred Naquet, who has attained a great age and is suffering from as incorable mulady. The general interest of the letter consists in the proposals for a settlement after the war which M. Naquet says are made by a large number of Republicans. M. Naquet is much concerned about certain "ridiculous proposals" which he says are beginning to be circulated, and which are calculated 'to revive all that we are trying to suppress." These proposals, which he attributes to foreign influence, are to destroy the unity of Germany, annax in part to Belgium and in part to France the whole of the left bank of the Rhine, revive the old German independent monarchies of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, etc., impose on these States collectively a war indemnity of such magnitude that it will take them a century to pay it off, and they will not be able

even to maintain in modern conditions the army of 40,000 men which Napoleon allowed to Prussia. Prussia would be made an independent kingdom, and, the Hohenzollerne having been expelled, throne would be given to a member of the Cumberland family.

M. Naquet declares that such a settlement would dis redit the French protest against the annexation of Aleace-Lorraine, and would be a retrospective justification of the annexation on the principle that might is right. It would degrade Belgium from her lofty moral position, and bring about a racial conflict from which she would emerge exhausted and diminushed Morover, as the separated States of Germany would be pushed by popular aspirations, they would be obliged to come together again, and their numy would be more solid than ever. A Cumberland monarch would be as unpopular in Prussia se were the restored Bourbons in France, and would soon be dethroned. In conclusion, M. Naquet appeals to Germany to avert these dangers by herself dethroning the Emperor and establishing a republic, and says that such action on the part of Germany would mean the end of the war. The importance of these remarks lies not only in the eminent position of the writer, but also in the fact that they are representative of a considerable section of French opinion.

Recent speeches of leading English politicians and recent declarations in certain English papers have referred to the desirability of continuing the war for two or three years if necessary. As to this, says the Paris correspondent of the Manchestor Guardian, it is not a question open to discussion so far as France (and Germany also) is concerned. For France or Germany to continue such a war as this for two or three years is a material impossibility. That is recognised by everyone in Paris, whatever some papers may say. Of course if Germany is threatened with national extinction in any case, she might as well be extinguished by war as by a treaty of peace, but the French people is not prepared to accept national extinction Well-informed people for the sake of extinguishing Germany. declare that the French cannalties up to the last week of September amounted to at least 300,000. It was then exactly seven weeks since the general mobilisation was ordered in France. Let us estimate the French casualties at 200,000, a figure, supposing them to continue on the same scale, that would mean about 1,500,000 casualties a year. It is hardly necessary to ask whether any country could stand such a loss, to say nothing of the economic results of the war, which are already disastrons. "It is well that it should be understood once and for all' says the correspondent, "that while the French people are prepared to fight to the bitter end to avoid defeat, they will not be prepared to continue the war indefinitely merely to make victory more crushing, for a war of even one year would ruin France. It is also desirable that those in England who desire a actilement on some such lines as those proposed by M. Naquet, which do not represent merely his own personal opinion, should condine for common action with those of the same opinion in France.

What the guiding principles of the final settlement should be have been clearly set forth in a striking manifeste by the Union of Democratric Control, a recoully founded organisation which includes among its members men like Mesers. Ramsay Macdonald, Charles Trevelyan, Norman Augell, E. D. Morel and Arthur Ponsonby. The manifesto says that if the turn which the military situation has happily taken is maintained, the situation of the public will inevitably be directed more and more to the problem with which so many writers and public men have already dealt, which indeed has been widely discussed since the beginning of the war—the problem of the principles which must govern the final settlement, so as to make this war not the mere seed of future wars, but one that will give us a better and more secure Europe Mr Churchill has been the first member of the Government to furnish as indication of the broad lines of the settlement, and has very rightly warned people against the danger of repeating the mistake which Germany made in 1870 in disregarding the principle of nationality and in rearranging frontiers without regard to the wishes of the population He has well said that "whatever we do we must fight concerned. for and work towards great and sound principles for the European

system. Mr. Churchill has, says the manifesto, indicated here the feeling which animates all that is best in our people; but it is unlikely that this aim will be realised unless behind the statesmen there is the push of a well-defined public opinion, musting that whatever the date and details of the settlement may be, at whatever stage of the military situation it may be deemed advisable to bring it about, certain well-defined ideas shall shape the final settlement. In order to ensure the maintenance of these ideas, the Union of Democracio Control deems it necessary to insist that the following policy shall inspire the actual conditions of peace, and shall dominate the situation after peace has been declared:-

(1) No province shall be transferred from one Government to another without the consent by plebiscite of the population of such prevince.

(2) No treaty, arrrangement, or undertaking shall be entered . apon in the same of Great Britain without the sametion of Parlisment. Adequate machinery for ensuring democratic control of

foreign policy shall be created.

(8) The foreign policy of Great Britain shall not be simed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the "balance of power," but shall be directed to the establishment of a Concert of Europe, whose deliberations and decisions shall be public.

(4) Great Britain shall propose as part of the peace settlement a plan for the drastic reduction of armaments by the consent of all the belligerent Powers and to facilitate that policy shall attempt to secure the general nationalisation of the manufacture of armaments and the prohibition of the export of armaments by one country to another.

The signatories to the manifesto believe that these points will be found to embrace most of the recommendations that have been made by those who have written seriously on this subject since the beginning of the war, independently of what their political associations may be. They regard it as of the atmost importance that the mind of the public should be fixed upon these points, so that public opinion shall not at the crucial moment be taken by surprise and be unable to formulate a definite policy of any kind. In that case the British Government would be left without public support or direction, and by reason of the absence of such be overridden by elements in the future European Council of Peace which do not give the weight to certain inciples which the British people have always placed upon them. Without depreciating in any way the value of these suggestions we may ask if even the lesson of such a great cataclysm can teach us to set up nothing less parochial than a Concert of Europe only if even such a complete failure of materialism can induce us to devise nothing more spiritual than " the democratic control of foreign policy." The union would save the nation and increase the power of democracy. But has not democracy proved as bloodguilty as any other form of society and Government, and is not an intruse nationalism and race feeling at the very rock of this tremendous disaster? Is it not time to supplant the nation with the supernation, just as the tribe has long ago been supplanted by the nation? In short, is not the path clear for a God-fearing and a God-snataining theogracy?



#### SUMMON FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rule 1-5.) IN THE COURT OF Small Causes, Ajmere, Civil Soir No. 1804 cr 1914

Hat Nath Singh s/o. Dhokul Singh Rao of Ajmere Plaintiff.

(1) Mr Z. A Bronsmiche.

(2) I. F. Bronsunche, Ticket No. 810 and Dept

No. 6 Loco Shop, Ajmere.

Mi Z. A. Bronsmiche residing at Delhi

Whereas Har Nath Singh has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 200. you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court is person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 24th day of October 1914, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documenteupon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

#### SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rule I-5.)
IN THE COURT OF Judge Small Causes Ajmere.

Civil Suit No. 1767 or 1914. Soth Mohammed Esmail, General Merchant Ajmere ... Plaintif. versus

Mr. F. Leonard, Fireman Railway station, Ludhiana ... Defendant

To Mr. F. Leonard, Fireman, Ludhiana, Whereas Seth Mohammed Esmail has instituted a suit against Whereas Seth Mohammed Esmail has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 66 8-6, you are bereby summaned to appear in this Court in person of by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all gath questions, on the 28 day of October 1914, at 12 o'clock in the formous to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witness upon which you intend to tell it support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day informationed, the suit will be been and describing in your alsones. in your absence. , ,

### "CALPACK"

OR

# Genuine Turkish Military Cap

(for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like Enver Pasha.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

To- S. F. Chishti, & Co.,

Near Delhi & London Bank, DELHI.

Sole Agents for Incha-

Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Cairo, and Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople,

#### The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious discuses and for comfort in the hot or many season, in your house and camp. Price Re 1/- Post free.

#### OPINION.

Gwalior, 24-VII-14. I have seen your FLV KILLERS, they are so more Please maid Two per V. P. p. urgently and oblige.

(8d) V G. HOTE, LIEUT, L. M S

The East & West Trading Co., Delhi.

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zinc Plate and Stone Engraver, Menogramist, Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc. Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Head Presses,

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

# Personal Experience derived by the learned Proprietor of the daily paper of our Meslem brothers.

Th Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," the leading,

daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1913, writes:

"The well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rejkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have atood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Reyal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive masmuch as it makes frosh and youthful blood wan in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood semeoving all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a least body and enfering from debility."

#### THE ROTAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This Yakuri or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest regetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas. Maharajas and many of our estemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public nating to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic ind Umani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, salved the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and assistant that which a personer admires, it is that which diffuses fragment of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees tin only 13c, 4d. Postage extra. No Porhas necessary.



# A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balaurit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit, i.e., nectar of children.

(Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4.
K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

# The Resources of India's Foremost Sport House How They Benefit Every Sportsman.

IIIERE are tow athletic houses anywhere and certainly none in India, that provides sports gear of such sterling value as that made and recommended by ourselves.

THE extraordinary quality and moderate price of all we sell is due to our manufacturing and importing resources

OUR modern Factors at SIALKOT is not only the largest in India, but amongst the biggest and most Microsity equipped in the world.

IT is controlled by ENGLISH experts who guide not galy the administrative but the manufacturing side of the entire business.

SPORTS gear made by Uberoi, Ltd., is in every way equal to that made at Home—and it is at least from ten to thirty per cent. cheaper.

FOR twenty-live years we have concentrated on making sports gear as well as thoroughly skilled workmanship and efficient machinery will permit—making and selling in such quantities that have reduced manufacturing and selling prices to an absolute minimum.

We want you to INVESTIGATE the merits of the goods we sell, we will gladly send a selection pu. V. P. P. ON APPROVAL.

Send To DAY for a copy of our Illustrated Sports Catalogue—it

UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT & CALCUTTA.





## Turn Your Leisure Moments into MONEY.

Work at Home at your leisure and earn more money. Inexperience no draw-backdistance immaterial—if you want to augment your income we can help you to do it. As much as Rs. 3 a day can be earned by deligent workers—anywhere—of any casts, creed, or Nationality. Thousands are already turning their leisure moments into money then WHY NOT YOU?

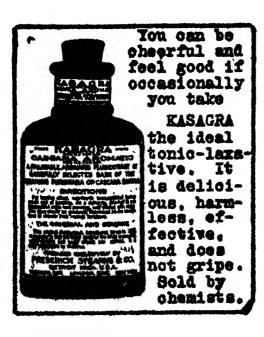
Ask For Prospectus-Don't put it off-Write To-day! SATISFIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE-READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Jhajjar Dt. Rohtak, 28th Sept. 1918. I am in receipt of all your communications for which I am much obliged. Herewith I send you two I am in receipt of all your communications for which I am much obliged. Herewith I send you two dozen of Gent's socks, knitted exactly to your kind instructions and trust these will meet with your kind approval. Will you please allow me to add that after a long and continued forbearance and obedience I have now been in a position to offer my sincere thanks for your kind treatment, and shall be gled to recommend you to any of the enquirers, and you may rest assured to refer me to your new constituents. I am also ready to teach and give every possible help in my power to those who might stand in need of it. Thanking you in anticipation of the same.

(8d.) R. S. ASGHAR HASAN (Alig.)

GENZ, WHEELER & CO., (Dept. 36) 11-2, Lindsay Street,

CALCUTTA.





A novel and harmless treatment for common affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, such as Coughs, Hoarseness Tickling or Humrinees, Also purify the breath. Ask your Chemist for

## The Comrade.

## A Weekly Journal.

### Edited by - Mohamed Ali

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare The truth thou hast, that all may share; Re bold, proclaim it everywhere; They only live who dare!

JAMIA LIBRART; JAMIA HHLLIA ISLAMIA, JAMIA NADAR NEW DULHI.

Vol. 8.

Ingle Copy

No. 17.

Delhi: Saturday, 7th November, 1914.

Associ Subscription Indian Rt. 12. Foreign #1

	C	ONI	ENTS.	
The Editor's Gratefull Thenks	140	321	FRT & A TST 8-	
displanatory Notes	400	321	The Alternatives	840
Alternatives for Turkey	***	323	"That Very Feather!"	840
The Glory of War	•••	323	A Chess-Board Strategy	341
What War Monns	•••	324	The Martyrdom of Belgium	511
After the War		325	Goethe and Patriotism	341
distant in England	•••	321	Sir E. Grey in German Eyes	341
British Authors and the War	•••	326	Fight for Booty	842
Speech by Mr. Lloyd George	•••	326	"But one Enemy"	843
Mr. Asquith on German oulture		329	The German Casualties	843
Study and the War	•••	320	German Bewilderments	341
Mr V. Chirol and Mr. Ramay Macdenald		330	German Officers' Cat-o'-Nine Tails	342
The ledies field Ambulance Co.	T) 6	321	A Formidable Namo	343
The Indian Troops at Marsaille		332	Fighting in Galecia	842
The War through German			Stellan Neutrality	843
, –	***	843	Wars and Armsment Firms	843
	•••	835	School boys and the War	843
	•••	336	Wat	343
, ,	•••	387	What they believe in Germany	843
The Russian Flest in the Black			Mr. Mohamed Ali's Interview	844
The Purisity of Oak Shoo		1-1	LEADING ARTICLE-	
. The Order of Fertriture, I .		388	Indian Mesions and the War	344
Application so the Security 1	H	339	The Third Lesson	845
The Argument 111 .	**	839	Magisterial Makodifta	351
,		1	ADVIDTINGENTS SAY.	. NAA '

through the severest trial to which the All Mereiful God in His Wisdom has hitherto subjected me,

- Morrie.

But I thank you no less heartily for your expression of sympathy in the loss of the accurity of our Press and the financial assistance that you are so liberally offering to me. Naturally all depends on the nature of the demand made on our resources and the extent of your succour. Should your response continue to be as hearty as the first few days after the order of forfeiture lead me to hope and our dues are paid to us at an early days, the Comra is may yet live to advance the cause of righteouspeas and truth.



#### Explanatory Notes.

ALAND ISLANDS, an Archipelago at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, about 25 miles from the coast of Sweden and 15 from that of Fuland. These island formedly belonged to Sweden, but they were ceded to Russia in 1809. They neetpy a total area of 1426 aq. Kilometres, and their present population is estimated at about 19,000. These islands occupy a position of the greatest strategic importance, commanding as they do both the entrance to the port of Stockholm and the approaches to the Gulf of Bothnia, through which the greater part of the trade of Sweeden as carried on. The question of the Aland islands created some discussion in 1907 and 1908 in connection with the new North Sea agreements, but the point was not definitely and officially raised.

#### The Editor's Grateful Thanks

Them to thank all kind friends who have made inquiries about Miss Mohamed Ali's health during her dangerous illusas and prayed to the God. of tinaling for her recovery. She was at death's four and for at least three days, 30th and 31st October and 1st Morambir, her life hung on a this piece of thread. But God at this piece of thread, But God at this piece of thread, the band, her life hung on a this piece of thread, the band, her life that the should live for her distranght in-band, her life for her distranght in-band, her life for the other relations and life for the other relations and life for her distranght in-band.

Haniquel-Mulk Hakim Ajmel Khan, Dr. Anseri, Shifa-ni Mulk Bakim Basind Din Kitan, Dr. Abdur Rahman and Dr Singh were indefatigable in their efforts to pull her through and they anemaded by dint of their persistence and patience quite as much as their well known ability and knowledge of the Science of Medicine. My debt in them can never be repaid, and this is no place even to meritim from

#### مساب دوستان در دل

A sep thename to all of you whose expression of affection and action for me in this terrible crisis in my life has touched me more actively then I can tell you. Maturally, the confication of the security that I was passing

ARMAMENT: 14-7.6 in. (45 calubres) gune, four in pairs in turrets fore and aft, a x singly in turrets on beam, and four in ca consten; 18-9 pounders; 8-3 pounders; 2-1 pounders. Torpedo tubes, 2-18 in submerged, broad-ide.

BAYAM, PALLADA and ADVIRAL MAKAROFF are three of the latest attroured crimers of Russia. These ships are very similar to the Japanese Aso (ex Bayon) captured at Port Arthur in 1905.

Pallada and Bayan were but he with New Admiralty in 1908 and 1907, respectively, while Admiral Makaroff was constructed at La Seyne in 1906 Length: 44'9 ft; Beam 574 ft; Braught (mean): 21'8; Displacement: 7,775 tone, Indicated Herse Power; 16,500; Speed: 21 knots.

Armour: Kropp. Belt for 850 ft. from how, 65 ft. wide, 69 in. amidships, tapering to 4 in at ends; lower deck side for 850 ft. from how, 24 in. Bulkhead at 59 in Turrets and translettes 59 in; battery and casemates 24 in; Conning tower 54 in.; deck sloping 2 in, behind belt., 27 in, aft.

Armoment: 2-8 in. (45 calibres) in increts fore and alt, 8-5 is. (45 calibres) four at corners of battery, four in double athwart-ship casemates; 22 8 in (12 projected.) eight in bettery fourteen shields; 4-6 projected; 4 machine gun terpede tubes, 2 18 in. aubmerged broadside.

BERWICK:-Is a British armoured crisser with thin armour She was built at Dalmur in 1912.

Longth between perpendiculars 440 ft.

Boam, 66 ft.; Craught (mean) 24'5 ft., Displacement 9,800 tons. Indicated Horse Power 22,000 and Speed 28 knots.

4 in. amidships, 2 in., forward, after bulkhead, 5 in.; casements, 4 in.; turrets and barottes, 5 in.; consing tower, 10 in., deck aloping; 7 in; main deck, 1 2 in.

Armament: 14-6 iv. (45 calibres), four in pairs in turiets fore and alt, ten in commutes; 8-3 in. (12 projected); 3-3 projected. Torpeds tubes, 2-18 in., rubinerged, broadside.

#### Complement 655

BAILLEUL is a town of Northern France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Franco-Belgian horder some 20 miles westnorth-west of Lille.

UAROLINE ISLANDS:--- are a widely scattered archipelago, in the Pacific Oceau, E. of the Philippines and north of New Guinea, and they belong to Germany. They fall into three main groups, the Western, Central and Eastern Carolines, the central being the most numerous. The total land area is about 380 sq. miles. These islands are of considerable elevation. The total population is estimated at 8,600. The natives have fixer physique and comparatively high mental standard, being peculiarly elever boat-builders and negligibles. navigators. The Germanshave devided the whole archipelage into two administrative districts, eastern and western

CONDE is a French armoured gruster built at Lorient in 1902 Her length between perpendiculars is 452 7 ft; Beam 65:3 ft. Draught (mean) 25 2 ft; Displacement 9,842 tons, Indicated Heree Power 20,220 and speed 21 knots

Armour: Krupp. Belt from bow almost to stern, 12:2 ft wide, 6.7 on water line, 5.5 in, at top, 8.2 in, at bottom aundships, tapering to 4 in, on water line and 2.2 in at edges at unds; Bulk-

DRESDEN is a German protected orginer, and einter to Emden. She was built at Hamburg in 1907.

" Length, water line 886 6 ft.; Beam 44 8 ft. Draught (mean), 15-8 ft. Displacement 8,592 tous. Indicated Horse power 18,815 and apped 24.5 knots. Acmour: Deck, 2 in 10.8 in.; conning tower 3.9 in.

Armament: 10-4'1 in (40 calibres); 2 machine gana: Torpade tubes, 2-18 in aubmerged on broadside.

#### Complement 861.

DIXMUDE. Is a Belgian town in the department of West Flanders. It is astuated about 15 miles south of thetend.

HAWKE was a British Protected Cruiser belonging to the Truth Cruiser Squedron which consisted of the Maste, the Phoenic, four other sister ships of these two, and two sister ships. Crescent and Royal Arthur. The Heads was built at Chathau and the Thesess at Blackwall in 1891 and 1892 respectively.

Longth : :60 ft.

Bento . 60 ft.

Draught (mean): 28 7 ft. Displacement: 7,850 Tens Indicated Horse Power: 12,000

Speed: 19.7 Ku .ts.

Armour

Compound. Deck, 5 in. on slopes, 1 in. on flat; coamings to engine room, 6 in.; casemates, 8 in.; hoists to big guns, 7 in.; Conning Tawer, 18 10.

Armament.

2-92 in. (80 col.) in shields fore and aft; 10-6 in. (40 col.) four in essements on main dook, six in shields on upper dock :

12-6-pounders;

5-8-pounders; 2-Machine guns.

-18 in Torpedo tubes submerged, broadside.

Complement: 544.

HAZEBROUCK is a town of Northern France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Mord, on the canalized Boerre, 29 miles west-north-west of Lille, Its population in 1908 was 12,819. It is an important junction and railway employees form a large part of its population,

KARLSRUHE is a German small cruiser built at Germania in 1912.

Length, water line 456 ft., Beam 44.9 ft.; Dranght (mean) 17.4 ft., Displacement 48.22 tons Indicated Horse power 25,660 and speed, 27 knots Armour: Krupp. Belt amidships, 8-9 to 2-4 in.; Deck, 2 in. 8 in.; conding tower 8-9 in. to 8-I in. Armament: 12-4'1 in. (calibres): 2 machine gunc.

Complement 878

MIDDELKIRK: 18 a Belgian port situated between Ostend and Nieuport, about five miles south of Ostend.

8. 90 :-- is a German destroyer built in 1900.

Length 207 ft. , Beam . 23 ft.; Draught: 7.6 ft: Displacment 896 tons.

Indicated Horse power: 5,830: Speed: 26.5.

Armament · 3-4 pounders . 2 Machine guns.

Complement 56.

MARSHALL ISLANDS are a group in the western Pacific Ocean belonging to Germany. The group consists of a number of atolls ranged in two almost parallel lines. The islands lie entirely within the German sphere of interest, and the boundaries were agreed. upon between Great Britain and Germany on the 10th of April 1888. The area is estimated at 160 sq. miles, with 15,000 inhabitants, who are apparently increasing, though the contrary wa believed. The administrator of the islands is the Governor of German New Guines. but a mumber of officials reside on the islands

MARIANNES is an archepolage in the morth-western Pecific Ocean. With the exception of the island of Guam (United States) it belongs to Germanay, and administratively forms part of the New Guinea Protectorate. It consists of two groups, and the area, exaluding Guam, is about 245 square miles, and the population 2,500, mostly descendents of the Tagol immigrants from the Philippines.

WANGOROD, is probably Wysnogrod. It is situated on the east bank of the Vistula in Russian Poland. It is a town in the Government of Plock, situated between Warsaw and Plock some 40 miles east of Warraw.

ST. DIB is a French town in the district of Vosges, situated 20 miles north-east of Epinal.

MELLE is a Belgian town in the department of East Flands nituated some seven miles south of Ghent, on the river Scholds, This Belgian WELLE is different from the French MELLE.

WANGOROU is probably Wyszogrod which is a town in Polasis situated on the river Vistula, some 40 miles west of Warnew.

'8, 115, 117, 118 and 119 fare all German destroyers built im

1902.

Length: 210 ft.; Boam: 28 ft.; Draught: 7.7; Displacement 418 tons; Indicated Horse Power: 6,415; Speed: 28 knots.

Armament : 3-4-pounders ; 2 machine gona. Cumplement : 56.

"WALDECK ROUSSU": is a French atm built in 1996.,

#### Alternatives for Turkey.

When last we wrote upon Turkey, at the end of August, we placed before her very clearly the choice which she has to make. She must either listen to the counsel of the Entente Powers, or throw in her lot with Germany and Austria-Hungary. In the first case the Allies offer her a guarantee of the integrity and independent dence of her possessions, valuable financial assistance, and liberation from the economic yoke which Germany has imposed upon her. In the other, they tell her frankly that they will take the fullest advantage of the successes which their military, and naval strength essure them in a contest with her. The alternative is in her own hands. The Allies offer her their friendship and their support on condition that she preserves her neutrality in the European war, and that she does not attack her Balkan neighbours. Germany, on the other hand, calls upon her to attack the Allies, and create diversions in Egypt, in the Balkans, in the Cancasus, and possibly in North Africa. Hitherto she has been halting between these two policies. She cannot halt between them indefinitely. She has taken of late a series of steps, none of which is in itself conclusive, but which viewed collectively appear to indicate that she intends to throw herself into the arms of Germany. As a sovereign State that is her indisputable right, but before she makes a decision which will be irrevocable we desire once more to warn her plainly that to join Germany is to expose her Empire to dismemberment and ruin. We are confident that in the long run the Allies will be the victors in the European war, and that their victory will be complete. If, as we believe, this expectation is fulfilled, they will not spare Turkey the just punishment which wenton intervention in a struggle that is not here will bring upon her. Her ill-knit Finpire is open to attack by sea and by land in many directions. It includes possessions which each of the Ailies may reasonably desire to annex or to assign to the minor States which prove amenable to their advice, and populations whose disaffection towards the rule of the Committee and whose aspirations for self-government are notorious Respect for subsisting treaties and a wish to prevent the extension of the European war have led the Allies to promise Turkey a great reward for standing aside and keeping at peace with the Balkan States flut if she attacks either, they will not forego the uttermost consequences which victory may bring them. They will break up the Turkish Empire, or allow others to break it up, should they deem its destruction to their advantage, as almost certainly they will do. We have neither the right nor the wish to distate to Turkey. We ere it to her, as an old friend, and owe it to ourselves, to put before her in blunt and unmistakable terms what the policy of the Allies will be if she treats them as enemies.

We need not discuss all the recent acts of the Turkish Government which have made the Allies suspect that she intends to join their foes. She has affected to abrogate of her own mere motion the whole series of treaties which regulate the rights of European emblets in her dominions. The unmediate result of the measure should be a warning to her. It reconstituted at once the Concert of Burope ad hor Germany was the first Power to protest against this Oriental application of the "scrap of paper" doctrine, and the United States of America added their voice to that of the Oriental. This proceeding may have been mere bravado, intended in reality for domestic effect, although the closing of some of the post offices maintained by the Powers under the Capitulations auggests that the Committee really mean to treat these compacts as a dead letter. The closing of the Dardscelles, however, it may be exceed, is another ominous sign. The interruption of the negotiations with Greece and the dispatch of Burhan-ed-Din, a see of the az-Saltan Abdul Hamid, to Albania as nominal leader of the Moslem insurgicults do not suggest pacific intentions. The presence of some A,800 German lighting men in Turkey is yet more significant. They implied a large number of non-commissioned officers, guaners, and artifleers, and many of them have arrived since the outbreak of the war. Then there is the ambiguous and prolonged hospitations to the Goeben and the Branken. There are the perchases by Turks in Constantinople of cargoes of flour frame turness, which are resold to the Deutsche Bank and then sent by the Germany through Sofia and Bukarest. Finally, there relivery to Germany through Sofia and Bukarest. Finally, there are the mobilization of a large force in Syria—said to amount to 220,000 men—the forced contributions from the Syrians, and the deline categories of intrigue in Egypt. As we have said before, the intlinery authorities in Egypt know all about this precious scheme, and are suedy to deal drastically with the emissaries engaged in the should consistency. We only mention it again as one amongst The many diremmetances, which are leading the Allies to mintrust it the parposes of Turkey. There is still time for her/ to explain them which the Allies invite her, But the "sands are running out." the most decide soon, and upon her decision roots her future as

#### The Glory of War.

By Douglas Jerrold.

(Abridged from an essay written in 1843.)

May we ask the reader to behold with us a nuclancholy show—a saddening, miserable spectacle? We will show him the tembryo mischief that, in due season, shall be burn in the completeness of its terror, and shall be christened with a sounding name, Folly and Wickedness standing sponsors.

We are in St. James's Park. The royal standard of England burns in the summer air—the queen is in London. We pass the palace and in a few paces are in Birdcage Walk. There, reader, is the miserable abow we promised you. There are some fifty recruits, drilled by a sergoant to do homicide cleanig, handsomely. In Birdcage Walk, Glory sits upon her eggs, and hatches eagles

Contemplate Ged's image with a musket. Your bosom still expanding with gratitude to nature, for the blessings she has heaped about you, behold the crown glory of God's work managed like a machine, to slay the image of God—to stain the tesining earth with homicidal blood—to fill the air with howling anguish! Is not younder row of clowns a melancholy sight? Yet are they the suckings of Glory—the baby mighty ones of a future Gazette. Iteason beholds them with a deep pity. Imagination magnifies them into fiends of tickedness. There is carnage about them—carnage, and the pestilential vapours of the slaughtered. What a fine looking thing is warf yet dress it as we may, dress and feather it, daub it with gold, huzza it, and sing swaggering songs about it—what is it, ninetimes out of ten, but Mander in uniform? Cain, taken the sergeant's shilling?

And now we hear the fifes and drums of her majesty's grenadiers. They pass on the other aide, and a crowd of idlers, their hearts jumping to the music, their eyes dazzled and their feelings perverted, hang about the march, and catch the infection—the love of glory! And true wisdom thinks of the world's age, and sighs at its slow advance in a'l that really dignifies man, the truest dignity, being the truest love for his fellow. And then hope and a faith in human progress contemplate the pageant, its real ghastliness disguised by outward glare and frippery, and know the day will come when the symbols of war will be as the sacred beasts of old Egypt—things to mark the barbarism of by-gone war; melancholy records of the past perversity of human nature.

We can imagine the deep-chested laughter—the look of score that would annihilate, and then the small compassion—of the Man of War, at this, the dream of folly, or the wanderings of an inflamed brain. Yet, oh, man of war! at this very moment are you shrinking, withering, like an aged grant The fingers of Opinion have been busy at your plumes—you are not the feathered thing you were; and then that little tube, the goose-quill, has sent its silent shots into your huge anatomy: and the corroding INK, even whilst you look at it and think it shines so brightly, is eating with a tooth of rust into your sword.

That a man should kill a man, and rejoice in the deed—may gather glory from it—is the act of the wild animal. The force of muscle and dexterity of limb, which make the wild man a conquerer, are deemed in savage life man's highest attributes. The creature, whom in the pride of our Christianity we call heathen and spiritually desolate, has some personal feeling in the strife—he kills his enemy, and then, making an oven of hot atonea, bakes his dead body, and, for crowning satisfaction, eats it. His enemy becomes a part of him; his glory is turned to nutriment; and he is content. What berbarsim! Field-marshals sicken at the horror: nay, troopers abudder at the tale, like a fine lady at a toad.

In what, then, consists the prime evil ? In the marder, or the meal? Which is the most hideous deed—to kill a man, or to cook and eat the man when killed?

But softly, there is no murder in the case. The craft of man has made a splendid ceremony of homicide—has invested it with dignity. He staughters with dags flying, drums beating, trumpets braying. He kills according to method, and has worldy honours for his grim handiwork. He does not, like the unchristian savage, carry away with him mortal trophics from the skulls of his enemies. No: the alchemy or magic of authority turns his well-won scalps into epaulets, or hange them in stars and crosses at his button-hole; and then, the battle ever—the dead not eaten, but carefully buried—and the maimed and mangled howling and biaspheming in hospitals—the weak Christian warrior marches to church, and reverently folding his sweet and spotless hands, sings Te Deum. Angels walt his fervent thanks to God, to whose footsteel—on his own faith—he has so lately sent his shuddering thousands. And this spirit of destruction working within him is canonized by the eraft and ignorance of men, and workshipped as glory!

And this religion of the sword—this dazsling heathenism, that makes a pomp of wickedness—seizes and distracts us, even on the threshold of life. Swords and drums are our baby playthings; the types of violence and destruction are made the pretty pastime of our childhood; and as we grow older the outward magnificence of the ogre Glory—his trappings and his trumpets, his privileges, and the songs that are shouted in his praise—enange the bigger baby to his sacrifice. Hence, slaughter becomes an exalted profession: the marked, distinguished employment of what, in the jargon of the world, is called a gentleman.

But for this craft operating upon this ignorance, who—in the name of outraged God—would become the hireling of the Sword? Hodge, poor fellow, enlists. He wants work; or he is idle, dissolute. Kept, by the injustice of the world, as ignorant as the farm-yard awine, he is the better instrument for the world's craft. His ear is tickled with the fife and drum; or he is drunk; or the sergeant—the lying valet of glory—tells a good tale; and already Hodge is a warrior in the rough. In a fortnight's time you may see him at Chatham; or, indeed, he was one of those we marked in Birdcage Walk. Day by day, the sergeant works at the block ploughman, and chipping and chipping, at length carves out a true, handsome soldier of the line. What knew Hodge of the responsibility of man? What dreams had he of the self-seconutability of the human spirit? He is become the lackey of caruage, the liveried footman, at a few pence per day, of fire and blood. The musket-stock, which for many an hour he hugs—hugs in sulks and weariness—was no more a party to its present use, than was Hodge. That piece of walnut is the fragment of a tree which might have given shade and fruit for another century; homely, rustic people gathering under it. Now, it is the instrument of wrong and violence; the working tool of slaughter. Tree and man, are not their destinies as one?

And is Hodge alone of benighted mind? Is he alone deficient of that knowledge of moral right and wrong which really and truly crowns the man, king of himself? When he surrenders up his nature, a mere machine with human pulses, to do the bidding of war, has he taken counsel with his own reflection—does he know the limit of the secrifice? He has taken the shilling, and he knows the facings of his uniform.

When the born and bred gentleman, to keep to coined and current terms, pays down his thousand pounds or so, for his commission, what inoites to the purchase? It may be the elegant idleness of the calling: it may be the bullion glitter of the regimentals; or, devout worshipper, it may be an unquenchable thirst for glery. From the moment that his name stars the Gazette, what does he become? The bondservant of war. Instantly, he ceases to be a judge between moral right and moral injury. It is his duty not to think, but to obey. He has given up, surrendered to another, the freedom of his soul: he has dethroned the majesty of his own will. He must be active in wrong, and see not the injustice: shed blood for craft and usurpation, calling bloodshed valour. He may be made, by the injuity of those who use him, the burglar and the brigand, but glory calls him pretty names for his prowess, and the wicked weakness of the world shouts and acknowledges them. And is this the true condition of reasonable man? Is it by such means that he best vindicates the greatness of his mission here? Is he, when he most gives up the free motions of his own soul—is he then most glorious.

A few months ago, chance showed us a band of rufflane, who, as it afterwards appeared, were intent upon a most desperate mischief. They apread themselves over the country, attacking, robbing, and murdering all who fell into their hands. Mon, women, and children, all suffered alike. Nor were the villains satisfied with this. In their wanton ruthlessness, they set fire to cottages, and tore up and destroyed plantations. Every footpace of their march was marked with blood and desolation.

Who were these wretches?—you ask. What place Edid they ravage? Were they not caught and punished?

They were a part of the Army of Africa; valorous Frenchmen, bound for Algiers, to cut Arab throats, and in the name of glory and for the everlasting honour of France, to burn, pillage, and despoil; and—all for national honour—all for glory!

But glory cannot dearle Truth. Does it not at times appear ro other than a high-way man with a pustol at a nation's breast? A buglar, with a crowber, entering a kingdom. Alas! in this world, there is no Old Bailey for nations. Otherwise, where would have been the crowned heads that divided Poland? Those felon monarche, anointed to—steal? It is true, the historian claps the cut-purse conqueror in the dock, and he is tried by the jury of posterity. He is past the verdict, yet is not its damnatory voice lost upon generations. For thus is the world taught—albeit slowly taught—true glory; when that which passed for virtue is tested truly to be vile; when the car, and fixed for ever in the pillory.

But war brings forth the hereism of the soul; war telts themagnanimity of man. Sweet is the humanity that spares a fallenfoe; gracious the compassion that tends his wounds, that brings even a cup of water to his burning lips. Granted. Pretty in it to see the victor with salve and lint kneeling at his bloodly trophy a maimed and agonised fellow-man,—but surely it had been better to withhold the blow, than to have been first mischievous, to be afterwards humane.

That nations, professing a belief in Christ, should couple glory with war, is monstrous blasphemy. Their faith, their professing faith, is—"love one another:" their practice is to—out throats; and more, to bribe and hoodwink men to the wickedness, the trade of blood is magnified into a virtue. We pray against battle, and glorify the deeds of death. We say, beautiful are the ways of peace, and then cocker ourselves upon our perfect doings in the art of man-slaying.

But there always has been—there always, will be, war. It is inevitable; it is a part of the condition of human society. Man has always made glory to himself from the destruction of his fellow, and so it will continue. It may be very pitiable; would it were otherwise! But so it is, and there is no helping it.

Happily, we are slowly killing this destructive fallacy. Some are calculating the cost of Glory table: some showing what as appetite the demon has, devouring at a meal the substance of ten thousand sons of industry—yea, eating up the wealth of kingdoms. And thus, by degrees, are men beginning to look upon this god, Glory, as no more than a finely-trapped Sawney Bean,—a monater and a destroyer—a nuisance; a noisy lie.

#### \*

#### What War Means.

Abolish war! What the devil is the world coming to? Those who wish to abolish war are linatics. Why sholish an ancient custom—a custom that has existed in all ages and of which our forefathers were so proud? Was it not by war that our country became as it is, great and free? Was it not by war that all glory was won, and is not all our best ancient and modern literature about war, and is it not the theme of the poets and bards! Abolish war indeed! You might as well abolish another ancient institution, religion! And what next? Probably you would educate the poor and abolish our sacred system of modern government. You would commit the sacrilege of altering the spelling of our language, of introducing the Metric system, and altering the whole system of education and all those things which have made ours a great nation—greater than all other nations. You desire to kill nationality and international competition, and unite all nations. That would be snicide.

Our desire is to be the greatest of nations; and in order to do that we must have an army to prevent other national becoming as powerful and as rich as ourselves. We must have a powerful navy to prevent foriegners invading our shores. Our army and navy must be the strongest in the world, so that we may be able to defeat all others, and maintain our own supremacy over all countries. We must be able to keep in bondage those savage countries we have heroically conquered, and on whose battlefields our forefathers fought and died. Those countries we shall civilise, and teach their inhabitants to be good children. They must be taught to reverence their rulers. We shall be very good to them, and not teach, themselves much, otherwise they might consider themselves our making or even superior to us. We must also proclaim our suprimacy over all other nations on sea and on land. All greatests has been achieved by war, and by war it shall be maintained.

Mankind has gloried in war from the earliest times. But for war Casear would never have been heard of, and Momer and Virgil would have been small men, for it is their means of war that have made them famous. Without these grant men would not the world have been poorer? That which is natural is just. All animals fight amongst themselves, and men at best is but an animal. Not only is the abolition of war contrary to reason and the best interests of manking, but also against the laws of nature. Its abolition would mean animal suicide. It would mean over-population, accompanied by famine and disease.

our is the best nation on earth. Our language, our religion, and our commerce are the best. It is give doty to do botter than all other countries, and in order to be superior we must conquer the weaker nations, take their weakly, and keep their inhabitants on alayer. We alread hope themselves they know how to govern themselves hope them.

should be prevented from learning the art of government, in taking part in political affairs. or even in civic matters.

The Army and Navy are healthy institutions. They make

The Army and Navy are healthy institutions. They make our young men healthy and muscular. It is in these institutes that athletes are made; and athletes make a nation.

Abolish war, and thousands of men, soldiers, contractors, and others are thrown out of employment. They die of starvation, and become a nuisance to the citizens by piling up the rates and taxes. But for war what would Messrs. Krupp and all the great shipbuilding firms and the makers of fire-arms do? What would the canners of beef and the makers of army biscuits and boots do? They would all starve, and patriotism and chivalry would no longer exist.

The abolition of war is an impossibility. It is a fool's dream. Let fools dream on while active men work. The makers of ammupition and fire-arms are rich men, and are videawake. To prevent wide-world peace they have an army of agents who justly sow discontent among all nations and create enmity and rivalry. It is they who are chiefly instrumental in bringing about war. They are the greatest patriots, and delight in making public speeches and in creating enthusiasm for the fatherland. They have the monopoly of the press and create Public Opinion. Men are so stupid, and especially the poorer class, that there would be no public opinion but for the richer class. The aristocracy, therefore, are the cream of society. Besides being the more enlightened and educated class, they are also the promoters of commerce; and wonderful are the methods employed by them in advertising their guns and ships. It is because they advertise themselves as patriots (which they madoubtedly are) and set one nation against another that they succeed in making fortunes. And they deserve their fortunes.

It is also said that war is the cause of poverty. This is untrue. War weeds out the useless and the poor,—not that the poor are not necessary, for without them we could not live, as they are the creators of wealth. It rids us of the superfluous. During war, contractors make fortunes, and they are able to give the poor employment. All, therefore, have an opportunity of becoming richer. Is not war, in that case, an advantage?

Abolish war, and you will go to the devil? There would be unemployment and poverty. It would all end in chaes and bloodshed, and the world would be consumed in a great configration—R. M., in The Spm.



#### After the War.

[ We published an extract from an article in the Rossian Liberal organ the "Retch" on the principles to be followed in the settlement at the close of the war. We are now able to give the article at length.

able to give the article at length.]
Under such an arrangement (the declaration of the three Power-that they would only ambmit terms of peace collectively) it is obvious that each member of the Triple Entente secured against the excessive appetites of the others. It is evident that only such a combination will be accepted by all as will not threaten the European equilibrium. Nay, one is justified in expecting that the attantment of a better and more perfect method of securing that equilibrium that has obtained hitherto will be made the direct object of the future peace.

On this object of the war all its participants have agreed from the very beginning without any consultation whatsoever between them and, so to speak, tacitly. The opinions uttered by British statesmen and the British progressive press as to the desirable outcome of the war fully coincide with those of the Russian press of the same political tendency. Thus, the "Morning Post" and the "Manchester Guardian" both declare with one voice that England demands nothing for herself, not even Heligoland; all the wants is a well-balanced, peaceful and free Europe; and that provinces that the frontiers of the European States should coincide with the frontiers of nationalities.

Indeed, the war must be terminated in such a way that it shall leave no vengeful aspirations on either side. The change in the map of Europe must be final, and no nationality must be opposed in the satisfaction of its legislimate ambitions. This ideal is, however, irreconcilable with the existence of an Empire like Austria-Hungary. It is also irreconcilable with the hegemony of Prussia in Germany.

Further, it is irrecancilable with the division of Poland and the treaty of Bucharest. The unifications of Bussia. Italy, Germany, Roomania, and Servia must be comepleted. France must recover what his been taken from her, and Bulgaria also. A hundred recent fight for the principle of nationality must finish with a decision from all compromise and therefore final.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EUROPE.

But this is not all. If the London Declaration really aims at the prevention in the future of the rise of any new begomony, it is not enough to agree at the present moment on the removal of excessive ambitions. These ambitions may spring up once more in the future, and then there will again begin the old race of armaments and the old unceremonious fight with the elbows for places in the sun. It is necessary to remove the very roots of the ability to harm and to threaten the others. But how is this to be done? The only method which has long been studied and repeatedly recommended is the mutual limitation of armaments and the international organisation of, at least, Europe. There is, of course, nothing Utopian in this idea, which was already in 1899 made by the Tsar the basis of the deliberations at the Hague. Now the same hope is being expressed evaluations at the Hague. Now the same hope is being expressed evaluations at the Hague is tatesmen as Mr. Churchill. In an interview with an American pournalist Mr. Churchill said: "If as a result of our victory Europe should be reconstructed in accordance with the principle of nationalities and with the wishes of the populations is disputed territories, we shall be able to hope for a great relief in the burden of armaments."

Circumstances have hitherto been unfavourable to the realisation of this idea, and Europe has had to satisfy herself with the obsolete and imperfect system of an equilibrium of two groups of Powers, which was a substitute for the still older system of equilibrium of all States taken together. Now that this system has obviously proved its untenableness by leading to the war which all had foreseen, which all feared, and to which everybody was irresiatibly drawn, it ought to be officially condemned and abolished in favour of another which, too, perhaps, is not final, but is nevertheless a higher form of organisation.

The great problem of the great hour through which we are passing consists in the return to the organic and super-national from of organisation. The idea of such a world's organisation was, as a matter of fact, always present during the past periods of universal wars. It formed the subject of meditations of the exile on St. Helena and, before him, of the theorists and practical advocates of universal monarchy at all ages. Now, after the unparalleled, gigantic, and world-wide efforts and sacrifices, the soil is once more favourable for the reception of this seed. Remove the old predatory form from the idea, arm it with all the resources of modern science of international law, supply it with the support of the innumerable forces on which modern civilisat on rests, and you will get the new idea of the super-national organisation of Europe.



#### Aliens in England.

The authorities are about to take further measures for the stamping out of spying and sabotage by alien enemies.

The public even now seem scarcely to realize the great gravity of this matter. A few figures may help to a better understanding of the danger. There are at this moment in the United Kingdom as many as 50,000 alien enemies, subjects of the German and Austrian Empires. Thirty-four thousand of these are known to be in the Metropelitan Police District, and the chief problem is, therefore, a London one. Between 6,000 and 7,000 of these alien enemies still in England are Reservists of serving age, and the great majority of them, as, indeed, of the total of 50,000 are Germans. Austrians form only a small fraction of the whole.

The figures for London have been swollen by many arrivals from the prohibited areas. They also include such potentially active enemies as many Reservists on their way from America to Germany, who failed to pass through this country in time. Thousands of resident Germans—waiters, barbers, and the like—have lost their employment since the outbreak of war; the adage concerning work for idle hands naturally occurs to the mind. Many of the East-end Germans are known to the authorities as ex-criminals; some of them are regarded as dangerous men. This type is mostly to be found in the Whitechapel district, which has the unenviable distinction of accommodating more alien enemies than any other area in London.

Many of the Germans still in London are unquestionably agents of the German Government, however loose the tie may be. Some are already safely under lock and key; these are chiefly men who were known to the authorities as spies before the outbreak of war. Others are suspicious characters; many of these are under detention for infringements of the new Act imposing restrictions upon aliens. They failed to disclose that they had in their possession arms, wireless telegraph apparatus, aeroplane equipment, motor-cars, carrier-pigeons, and other material which might be useful to a belligerent. The weapons seized by the police make an extensive armoury. They are more numerous than had been suspected. There are Mausers, rook rifles (strange weapons to be found in London suburbs), and pistols. Some of the rifles are of an old pattern and were obviously used in the Franco-German War of 1870.

#### DANGER OF SABOTAGE.

Spying at the moment is not the chief danger to be faced. Most of the useful espionage has now been done, and the same agents are free-to engage in sabotage, if, of course, they can evade the watch of the ever-rigilant authorities. It has been remarked by the chaervant that German tradesmen's shops are frequently to be found in close proximity to vulnerable points in the chain of London's communications, such as railway bridges. Some such alien tradesmen have already been moved on. The German barber seems to have little time for sabotage. He'is chiefly engaged in removing the "Kaiser" moustaches of his compatriots. They cannot, however, part with the evidences of their nationality altogether, for the tell-tale hair of the Teuton will show the world that new Smith is but old Schmidt writ small.

The danger is not one to cause a panic, but it certainly should not be underestimated. It is mainly due to the prompt and drastic but unsensational measures taken by the authorities at the beginning of the war that no serious harm has yet befallen. The Metropolitan Police, for instance, have never had so anxious a time. Many men in responsible positions have been working 16 to 18 hours a day for a fortnight or more, and they have get by now the measure of the problem. Although there were yesterday less than 100 suspects in the Olympia guardhouse, the authorities are tightening rather than loosening their grip of the alien enemy. They are performing on land the same service which the British flotillas are performing at see, sweeping up the alien mines.



#### British Authors and the War.

The following striking declaration on the subject of the war by British authors, including, as they point out, several who have been ardent champions of goodwill towards Germany, was issued secontly:—

The undersigned writers, comprising amongst them men of the most divergent political and social views, some of them having been for years ardent champions of goodwill towards Germany, and many of them extreme advocates of peace, are nevertheless agreed that Great Britain could not without dishonour have refused to take part in the present war.

No one can read the full diplomatic correspondence published in the White Paper without seeing that the British representatives were throughout labouring whole-heartedly to preserve the peace of Europe, and that their conciliatory efforts were cordially received by both France and Russia. When these efforts failed Great Britain had still no direct quarrel with any Power.

She was eventually compelled to take up arms because, together with France, Germany, and Austria, she had solemnly pledged herself to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. As soon as danger to that neutrality arose she questioned both France and Germany as to their intentions. France immediately renewed her pledge net to violate Belgian neutrality. Germany refused to answer, and soon made all answer needless by her actions. Without even the pretence of a grievance against Belgium, she made war on the weak and unoffending country she had undertaken to protect, and has since earried out her invasion with a calculated and ingenious fercetty which has raised questions ether and no less grave than that of the wilful disregard of treaties.

When Belgium in her dire need appealed to Great Britain to entry out her pledge this country's course was clear. She had either to break faith, letting the sanctity of treaties and the rights of small nations count for nothing before the threat of naked force, or she had to fight. She did not hesitate, and we trust she will not lay down arms till Belgium's integrity is restored and her wrenge redressed.

The treaty with Belgium made our duty clear, but many of us feel that even if Belgium had not been involved it would have been impossible for Great Britain to stand aside while France was dragged into war and destroyed. To permit the ruin of France would be a crime against liberty and civilisation. Even those of us who question the wisdom of a policy of Continental ententes or alliances refuse to see France struck down by a foul blow dealt in violation of a treaty.

#### THE INSAME GERMAN PIECA.

We observe that various German apologists, official and semiofficial, admit that their country has been false to its pledged word, and dwall almost with pride on the frightfulness of the examples by which it has sought to spread terror in Belgium. But they excuss all these proceedings by a strange and novel plea. German culture and civilisation are so superior to those of other nations that all steps taken to assert them are more than justified, and the destiny of Germany to be the dominating force in Europe and the world is so manifest that ordinary rules of morality do not hold in her case, but actions are good or bad simply as they help or hinder the accomplishment of that destiny.

These views, inculcated upon the present generation of Germans by many celebrated historians and teachers, seem to us both dangerous and insane. Many of us have dear friends in Germany, many of us regard German culture with the highest respect and gratitude, but we cannot admit that any nation has the right by brute force to impose its culture upon other nations, nor that the iron military bureaucracy of Prussia represents a higher form of human seciety than the free Constitutions of Western Europe.

Whatever the world destiny of Germany may be, we in firent Britain are ourselves conscious of a destiny and a duty. That destiny and duty, alike for us and for all the English-speaking race, sall upon us to uphold the rule of common justice between civilised peoples, to defend the rights of small nations, and to maintain the free and law-abiding ideals of Westrn Europe against the rule of "blood and fron" and the domination of the whole Continent by a military caste.

For these reasons and others, the undersigned feel bound to support the cause of the Allies with all their strength, as a full conviction of its righteousness and with a deep sense of its vital import to the future of the world.

The signatories are:-

Wm Archer, H. Granville Batker, J. M. Barne, Araold Bennett, A. C. Benson, Edwd. Frederic Benson, Robert Hagh Benson, Laurence Binyon, A. C. Bradley, Robert Bridges, Hall Caine, R. C., Carton, C. Haddon Chambers, G. K. Chesterton, Hubert Hy, Davies, Arthur Conan Doyle, H. A. L. Fisher, John Galsworthy, Anstey Gurthrie F. Anstey), H. Rider Haggard, Thomas Hardy Jane Ellen Harrison, Anthony Hope Hawkins, Maurice Hewlett Robt. Hichens, Jerome K. Jerome, Hy Arthur Jones, Andyard Kipling, W. J. Locke, E. V. Lucas, J. W. Mackail, John Mansfield, A. E. W. Mason, Gilbert Murray, Henry Newbolt, Barry Paine, Gilbert Parker, Eden Phillpotts, Arthur Pinero, Arthur Quiller Couch, Owen Seaman, George R. Sirus, May Sinclair, Flora Annie Steel, Alfrad Sutro, George Macaulay Trevelyan, George Otto Trevelyan, Humphry Ward, Mary A. Ward, H. G. Wells, Margaret L. Woods, and Israel Zangwill.



#### Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

VISION OF A NEW BRITAIN.

Ma LLOYD GEORGE's characteristic qualities were notably exhibited in his peech on the war in the Queen's Hall on September 18th. It touched many chords—irony, scorn, pathos, denunciation—and ended with a passage of prophetic eloquence. The meeting was composed mainly of London Welsh, and was worthily presided over by Lord Plymouth. Among the first names in the roll of the honotered dead is that of his son, the Hon. Archer Windsor-Clive. Ho direct reference was made to the poignant bereavement which the chairman has sustained through the war, but the thought of it was in the minds of all when Lord Plymouth spoke of the heavy sacrifices that would have to be endured in the maintenance of the honour of the nation. "We must learn," said he, we say with Mr. Endyard Kipling, and say it with deep conviction, "Who dies if England lives?" The unaffected simplicity and pride of the words made them very telling, and the audience most symplesthetically responded to the deep feeling with which their utternature was surcharged.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with great enthusiasm,

I have come here this afternoon to talk to my fallow countrymen about this great war and the part we sight to take in it. I feel my task is easier, after we have been listening to the greatest battle-song in the world. (Cheera) (This was a reference to "Men of Harlech," which was away before he rose.) There is no man in this room who has always regarded the prospects of engaging in a great war with greater relaxitates, with greater repugnance, than I have done throughout the whole of may political life. There is no man either inside or outside of this room more convinced that we could not have avoided it without hattenal dishonour. (Cheers). I am fully alive to the fact that without national name of honour. Many a crime has always involved the magnetic there are some primes being summitted now. But all the same putting there are some primes being summitted now. But all the same putting there are some primes being summitted now. But all the same puttings.

honour is a reality, and any nation that disregards it is doomed. Why is our honour as a country involved in this war? Because in the first place we are bound in an honourable obligation to defend the independence, the liberty, integrity of a small neighbour that has lived peaceably, but she could not have compelled us because she was weak. (Ories of "Quite right!") The man who declines to discharge his debt because his creditor is too poor to enforce it is a blackguard. (Cheers.)

We entered into this treaty a solemn treaty, a full treaty to defend Belgiam and her integrity. Our signatures are attached to the document. Our signatures do not stand alone. This was not the only country to defend the integrity of Belgium. Bussia, France. Austria, and Prussia (hisses)—they are all there. Why did they not perform the obligation? It is suggested that this treaty is purely an excuse on our part. It is our low craft and canning, just to cloak our jealousy of superior civilisation which we are attempting to destroy. Our answer is the action we took in 1870. Mr. Gladstone was the Prime Minister. Lord Granville, I think, was Foreign Secretary I have never heard it alleged to their charge that they were ever lingues. That treaty bond was this: We called upon the beliggeret Powers to respect that Treaty. We called upon France, we called upon Germany. At that time, bear in mind, the greatest danger to Belgium eams from France and not from Germany. We intervened to protect Belgium against France exactly as we are doing now to protect her against Germany. We are proceeding exactly in the same way. We invited both the belligerent Powers to state that they had no intention of violating Belgian territory. What was the answer given by Bismarck? He said it was superfluous to ask Prussia such a question in view of the treaties in force. France gave a similar enswer. We received the thanks at that time of the Belgian people for our intervention in a very remarkable document addressed by the Municipality of Brussels to Queen Victoria after that intervention:—

The great and noble people over whose destines you preside have just given a further proof of its benevolent sentiments towards this country. The voice of the English nation has been heard above the din of arms. It has asserted the principles of justice and right. Next to the unalterable attachment of the Belgian people to their independence, the strongest sentiment which fills their hearts is that of an imperishable gratitude to the people of Great Britain. (Loud cheers).

#### FRENCH SELF-SACRIFICE IN 1870.

That was in 1870 Three or four days after that document of thanks the French Army was wedged up against the Belgian frontier, every means of oscape shut up by a ring of flame from Prussian canson. There was one way of escape---by violating the hentrality of Belgium. The French on that occasion preferred rum and humiliation to the breaking of their bond. The French Emperor, French Marshale, 100,000 gallaut Frenchmen in arms preferred to be carried captive to the strange land of their enemy rather than dish mour the name of their country. It was the last French Army defeat. Had they violated Belgian neutrality the whole history of that war would have been changed. And yet it was the interest of France to break the treaty. She did not do it is the interest of Provent to break the treaty, and she has done it. ("Shame.") She avowed it with expitual contempt for every principle of justice. She says treaties only bind you when it is to your interest to keep them. What is a treaty? says the German Chanceller, "A scrap of paper." Have you any BB notes about you? I am not calling for them. (Laughter). Have you any of those next little Treasury ma moves ( Dager. (Cheers.) have, burn them; they are only scraps of paper. (Cheers.) you any of those next little Treasury £1 notes? (Languier). worth. The whole credit of the British E up re (Cheers) "Scrape of paper." I have been dealing with scrape of paper within the last menth. We suddenly found the commerce of the whole world soming to a standatili. The machine had stopped. I will tell you We discovered, many of us for the first time, that the shinery of commerce was moved by bills of exchange. I have seen some of them (laughter)...wretched, crinkled, scrawled over, blosched, frowsy—and yet wretched little scraps of paper move great ships, laden with thousands of tons of precious cargo from one end of the world to the other. (Cheers) What was the motive power behind them? The honour of commercial men. (Cheers). Treaties are the corrency of international statesmanship. Let us be fair. German merchants and German traders have the reputation of being inpright and straightforward as any traders in the world; but if the prency of German commerce is to be debased to the level of that of Let statemenship no trader, from Shanghai to Valparaiso, will ever look at a German signature again, (Clicers.)

THE BOAD TO BARBARIÈM.

This doctrine of the scrap of paper, this doctrine which is prodained by Bernhardi, that treaties only bind a nation as long as it is to like interest, goes under the root of all public law. It is the straight road to basharism. It is just as if you removed the magnetic pole whenever it was in the way of a German eruiser (Laughter.) The whole navigation of the seas would become dangerous, difficult, impossible, and the whole machinery of civilization, will break down if this dectrine wins in this war. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations that say they will only respect treaties when it is so their interests to do so for the future. (Cheers.)

Just look at the interview which took place between our Ambassador and the great German officials. When their attention was called to this treaty to which they were parties they said:—"We cannot help that." Rapidity of action was the great German asset. There is a greater asset for a nation than rapidity of action, and that is honest dealing. (Cheers.) What are her excuses? She says that Belgium was plotting against her; that Belgium was engaged in a great conspiracy with Britain and with France to attack her. Not merely is it not true, but Germany knows it is not true. What is her other excuse? France meant to invade Germany through Belgium. Absolutely untrue. France offered Belgium five Army Corps to defend her if she were attacked. Belgium said:—"I don't require them, I have got the word of the Kaiser. Shall Cassar send a lie?"

All these tales about conspiracy have been vamped up since, great nation ought to be ashained to behave like a fraudulent bankrupt. It is not true what she says. She has deliberately broken this treaty, and we were in honour bound to stand by Belgium, (Cheers). Belgium has been treated brutally—how brutally we shall not yet know. We know already too much. What had she done? Had she sent an ultimatum to Germany? Had she challenged Germany? Was she preparing to make war on Germany? Had she inflicted any wrong upon Germany which the Kaiser was bound to redress? She was one of the most unoffending little countries in Europe. There she was peaceable, industrious, thrifty, hardworking, giving offence to no one. Her cornfields have been trampled down. Her villages have been burned to the ground. Her art treasures have been destroyed. Her men have been slaughtered; yes, and her women and her children, too. What had she done? Hundreds and thousands of her people, their neat, comfortable little homes hurnt to the dust, wandering homeless in their own land. What was their crime? Their crime was that they trusted to the word of a Prussian King.

#### OUTRAGES IN BELGIUM.

I do not know what the Kaiser hopes to achieve by this war. I have a shrewd idea what he will accomplish, but one thing is made certain, that no nation in future will ever commit that crime again I am not going to enter into these tales Many of them are untrue; war is a grim, ghastly business at best, and I am not going to say that all that has been said in the way of tales of outrage is true. I will go beyond that, and say that if you turn two millions of men. forced, conscripted, and compelled and driven into the field, you will certainly get among them a certain number of mon who will do things that the nation itself will be ashained of. I am not depending on them. It is enough for me to have the story which the Germans themselves avow, admit, defend, proclaim. The burning and massacring, the shooting down of harmless people. Why? Because, according to the Germans they fired on German soldiers. What business had German soldiers there at all? (Cheers.) Belgium was acting in pursuance of a most sacred right, the right to derend your own home. But they were not in uniform when they shot. If a burgiar troke into the Kauser's palace at Portsdam, de-troyed his furniture, shot down his servants, ruined his art treasures, especially those he made himself-(laughter and cheers)burned his rections manuscripts, do you think he would wait until he got into uniform before he shot him down? (Laughter) They their perfidy had already failed. They entered Belgium to rave time. They have not gained time, but they have lost their good name.

#### THE CASE OF SERVIA.

But Belgium was not the only little nation that has been attacked in this war, and I make no excuse for referring to the case of the other little nation—the case of Servia. The history of Servia is not unblotted. What history in the category of nations is unblotted? The first nation that is without sin, let her cast a stone at Servia—a nation trained in a horrible school. But she won her freedom with her tenarious valour, and she has maintained it by the same courage. If Servians were mixed up in the assassination of the Grand Duke, they ought to be punished. Servia admits that. The Servian Government had nothing to do with it. Not even Austria claimed that. The Servian Prime Minister, is one of the most capable and honoured men in Europe. Servia was willing to punish any one of her subjects who had been proved to have any complicity in that assassination. What more could you expect?

What were the Austrian demands? She sympathized with her fellow-countrymen in Bosnia. That was one of her crimes. She must do so no more. Her newspapers were saying nasty things about Anstria. They must do so no longer. That is the Anstrian spirit. You had it in Zabern. How dare you criticize a Prussian official? And if you laugh it is a capital offence. The colonel threatened to shoot them if they repeated it. Servian newspapers must not criticize Austria. I wonder what would have happened had we taken up the same line about German newspapers. Servia said : "Very well, we will give orders to the newspapers that they must not criticize Austria in future, neither Austria, nor Hungary, nor anything that is theirs," (Laughter.). Who can doubt the valour of Servia, when she undertook to tackle her newspapers editors? (Laughter.) She promised not to sympathize with Bosnis, promised to write no critical articles about Austria. She would have no public meetings at which anything unkind was said about Austria.

That was not enough. She must dismiss from her Army officers whom Austria should subsequently name. But these officers had just emerged from a war where they were adding lustre to the Gervian arms—gallant, brave, efficient. (Cheers.) I wonder whether is was their guilt or their efficiency that prompted Austria's action. Servia was to undertake in advance to dismiss them from the Army the names to be sent on subsequently. Can you name a country in the world that would have stood that? Supposing Austria or Germany had issued an ultimatum of that kind to this country. (Laughter.) "You must dismiss from your Army and from your Navy all those efficers whom we shall subsequently name." Well, I think I could name them now. Lord Kitchener (cheers) would go. Sir John French (cheers) would be sent about his business. General Smith-Dorrien (cheers) would be no more, and sure that Sir John Jellicoe (cheers) would go. (Laughter.) There is another gallant old warrior who would go-Lord Roberts. (Cheers.)

It was a difficult situation for a small country. Here was a demand made upon her by a great military Power who could put five or six men in the field for every one she could; and that power supported by the greatest military Power in the world. How did Servia behave? It is not what happens to you in life that matters; it is the way in which you faced it. (Cheers.) And Servia faced the situation with dignity. (Loud chrers.) She said to Austria :-"If any officers of mine have been guilty and are proved to be guilty I will dismise them." Austria said "That is not good enough for me." It was not guilt she was after, but capacity. (Laughter.)

Then came Russia's turn. Russia has a special regard for Servia. She has a special interest in Servia. Russiaus have shed

their blood for Servian independence many a time Servia is a member of her family, and she cannot see Servia maltreated. Austria knew that, Germany knew that, and Germany turned round to Russia and said;—"I insist that you shall stand by with your arms folded whilst Austria is atrangling your little brother to death." (Laughter.) What answer did the Russiau Slav give? He gave the only answer that becomes a man. (Cheers.) He turned to Austria and said :-"You lay hands on that little fellow and I will tear your ramehackle mpire limb from limb." (Prolonged cheers.) And he is doing it. (Renewed cheers.)

#### HISTORY OF LITTLE NATIONS.

That is the story of the little nations. The world owes much to little nations (cheers) and to little men. (Laughter and cheers.) This theory of bigness-you must have a big empire and a big nation and a big man-well, long legs have their advantage in a retreet. (Laughter.) Frederick the Great chose his warriors for their height, and that tradition has become a policy in Germany, Germany applies that ideal to nations. She will only allow air-feet two nation stand in the ranks But all the world ower much to the little fre-feet-high nations. [Cheers.] The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world came from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the aim of Belgium fighting a great empire. The herois deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom. Ah, yes and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. has chosen little wations as the resnels by which he carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanicy, to repoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith, and if we had stood by when two little nations were being erushed and brilken by she brutal hands of barbarism our shame would have rong down the everlasting ages. (Cheers.)

But Germany insists that this is an attack by a low civilization upon a higher. Well, as a matter of fact the attack was begun by the civilization which calls itself the higher one. Now, I am no applogist for Russia. She has perpetrated deeds of which I have no doubt her best wons are ashamed. But what empire has not? And Germany is the last empire to point the finger of represent at Russia (Helif, hear.) But Russia has made sacrifices for free low—great sacrifican. You remember the cry of Bulgaria when she was she by the most incensate tyranny that Europe has ever seen. Who listened to the cry? The only answer of the "higher civilization." was that the liberty of Bulgarian pessants was not worth the life of a single Pomeranian soldier. But the rude barbarians of the north they sent their sons by the thousands to die for Bulgarian freedom. (Cheers.)

#### TRIBUTE TO THE GERMAN PROPLE.

What about England? You go to Greece, the Metherlande, Italy, Germany, and France and all these lands could point out to you places where the sons of Britain have died for the freedom of these countries. (Cheers.) France has, made sacrifices for the freedom of other lands than her own. Can you name a single country in the world for the freedom of which the modern Prussian has ever sacrificed a single life? (Cheers.) The test of our faith, the highest standard of civilizaton, is the readiness to secrifice for ethers. (Cheers.) I would not say a word about the German people to disparage them. They are a about the German people to disparage them. They are a great people; they have great qualities of head of hand and of hears. I believe, in spite of recent events there is as great a store of kindness in German peasant as in any peasant in the world, but he has been drilled into a false idea of civilization (hear, hear) efficiency, capability. But it is a hard civilization; it is a selfish civilization; it is a material civilization. They could not comprehend the action of Britain at the present moment. They say so. "France they say. "we can understand. She is out for vengeanee, she is out for territory—Alsace, Lorraine. (Cheers.) Russia, she is fighting for mastery; she wants Galicia." They can understand vengeance, they can understand you fighting for greed of territory; they cannot naderstand a great Empire pledging its resources, pledging its might, pledging the lives of its children, pledging its very existence to protect a little nation that seeks for its defence (Cheers)

God made man in his own image, high of purpose, in the region of the spirit. German civilisation would re-create him in the image of a Diesler machine—precise, accurate, powerful with no room for the soul to operate. That is the higher civilization. What is their demand? Have you read the Kaiser's speeches? If you have not a copy, I advise you to buy it? they will soon be out of print—and you won't have any more of the same sort again. (Laughter and cheers.) They are full of the clatter and bluster of German militarists—the mailed first, the shining armour, Poor old mailed first—itse mailed first, the shining armour, Poor old mailed fist its knuckles are getting a little bruised. Poor shining armour the shine is being knocked out of it (Laughter.) But there is the same swaggar and boastfulness running through the whole of the speeches. You saw that remarkable speech which appeared in the British Weekly this week. It is a very remarkable duct. as an illustration of the spirit we have got to fight. is his speech to his soldiers on the way to the front,

Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me, on me as German Emperor, the Spirit of God has descended. I am his weapon. His sword, and His Vice gerent. Wee to the disobedient' Death to cowards and unbelievers.

There has been nothing like it since the days of Makomet. There has been nothing like it since the days of Multomet. Lunacy (laughter) is always distressing, but sometimes it is dangerous, and when you get it manifested in the head of the State and it has become the policy of a great empire it is about time it should be ruthlessly put away. (Cheers.) I do not believe he meant all these speeches, it was simply the mantial straddle which he had acquired. But there were men appunith him who meant every word of it. This was their religious. Treaties: they tangle the feet of Germany in her advances were them with the award. Little nations: they hinder the advances of Germany; trample them in the mire under the German Keel. The Russian Slav: he challenges the supremacy of Germany Europe; huri your legious at him and museucre him. Britain; she is a constant menace to the predominancy of Germany to the world; west the trident out of her hand.

#### A DIET OF BLOOD AND IRON.

A DIET OF BLOOD AND IRON.

More than that, the new philosophy of Germany is to destroy Christianity—sickly sentimentalism about encrifice for others, poor pap for German months. We will be made in diet, we will force it on the world. It will be made in Germany (laughter) a diet of blood and iron. What franchis Treaties have gone the honour of nations gone; liberty gone. What is left? Germany—Germany is left—Deutschland über Alles. This is all that is left. That is what we are fighting, that claim to inclose nancy of a swillington, a material one, a hard one, a swilling maintain if once it rules and sways the world, liberty goes, detecting maintain and unless Britian comes to the resease and her some it will be a distributed for humanity. (Loud chemis.)

We are not fighting the German people. The German people are just as much under the heel of this Prassian military caste, and more so thank God, than any other nation in Europe. It will be a day of rejoicing for the German peasant and artisan and trader when the military caste is broken (Cheers) You know his pretensions. He gives himself the airs of a demi-god walking the pavement—sivilians and their wives swept into the gutter; they have no right to stand in the way of the great Prussian Junker. Men, women. mations—they have all got to go. He thinks all he has got to say is, "We are in a hurry." (Langhter.) That is the answer he gave to Belginmi Rapidity of action is Germany's greatest asset," which means, "I am in a hurry. Clear out of my way." You know the type of motorist, the terror of the roads, with a 60-h p. car. He thinks the roads are made for him, and anybody who impedes the action of his car by a single mile is knocked down. The Prussian Junker is the road hog of Europe. (Loud cheers.) Small nationalities in his way buried to the roadside, bleeding and broken; women and children ornshed under the wheels of his cruel car; Britain ordered out of his read. All I can say is this: If the old British spirit is alive in British hearts, that bully will be torn from his seat. (Prolonged cheers.) Were he to win it would be the greatest catastrophe that befell—democracy since the days of the Holy Alliance and its assendancy.

#### " TEROUGE TERROR TO TRIUMPE."

They think we cannot beat them. It will not be easy. It will be a long job. It will be a terrible war. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph. (Cheers.) We shall need all our qualities, every quality that Britain and its people possess—prudeuce in conneil, daring in action, tenacity in purpose, courage in defeat, moderation in victory (cheers)—in all things faith, and we shall win. (Cheers.) It has pleased them to believe and to preach the belief that we are a decadent, degenerate nation. They proclaim it to the world, through their professors (laughter), that we are an unberoic nation skulking behind our mahogany counters, whilst we are egging on more gallant races to their destruction. This is a description given to us in Germany—"a timorous craven nation, triming to its Fleet." I think they are beginning to find their mistake out already, and there are half a--million of young men of Britain who have already, registered the vow to their King that they will cross the seas and burl that inselt to British courage against its prepetrators in the battlefields of France and of Germany to. And we want half-a-million more, and we shall get them. (Cheers)

And we want half-a-million more, and we shall get them. (Cheers)
But Wales must continue doing her duty. I should like I should like to see a Welsh Army in the field (Cheers.) I should like to see the race who faced the Normans for hundreds of years in a struggle for freedom, the race that helped to win Crecy the race that fought for a generation under Glendower against the greatest captum in Europe—I should like to see that race go and give a taste of its quality in this great struggle in Europe. And they are going to do it. I eavy you young people your opportunity. They have put up the age limit for the army. But I have marched, I am sorry to say, a good many years even beyond that But rell our turn will come. It is a great opportunity. It only comes once in many centuries to the children of men. For most generations sacrifice comes in drab meariness of spirit to men. It has some to day to you -- it has some to-day to me all in the form of the glory and theil of a great movement for literty that compels millions throughout Europe to the same soble end. It is a great war for the emancipation of Enrope from threidom of a military maste which has thrown its shadows upon two perations of men and which has now plunged the world into a welter of bloodshed and terror.

#### PROMISE OF THE PUTURE.

Bome have already given their lives. There are some who have given more than their lives, they have given the lives of those who are dear to them. I honour their courage, and may God be their comfort and their strength. Those who have falsen have died consecrated deaths. They have taken their part in the making of a new Europe—a new world. I can see signs of it coming through the glare of the battlefield. The people of all lands will gain more by this strangle than they comprehend at the present moment. They will be rid of the greatest menace to their freedom.

That is not all. There is another blessing, infinitely greater and more enduring, which is emerging already out of this great contest—a new patriotism, richer, nobler, more exalted than the old. I see a new recognition amongst all classes high and low, shedding thomselves of asidishness—a new recognition that the honour of a richardy does not depend merely upon the maintenance of its glory in it o arithm field, but in protecting its homes from distress as well. It is a new patriotism which is bringing a new outlook over the lines. The great flood of laxery and of sloth which had all the land is receding, and a new Britain is appearing. The the first time the fundamental things that matter is that had been obscured from our vision by the tropical

May I tell you in a simple parable what I think this war is doing for us. I know a valley in the north of Wales between the mountains and the sea—a beautiful valley, sung, comfortable, sheltered by the mountains from all the bitter blast. It was very enervating, and I remember how the boys were in the hant of climbing the hill above the village to have a glumpse of the great mountains in the distance, and to be stimulated and freshened by the breezes which come from the hill tops, and by the great spectacle of that valley. We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, to indulgent, many, perhaps, too selfish, and the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the great everlasting things that matter for a nation—the great peaks of honour we had forgotten—Duty, Patriotism, and—clad in glittering white—the great pinnacle of Sacrifice, pointings like a rugged finger to Heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but as long as the men and women of this generation last they will carry in their hearts the image of these great mountain peaks, whose foundations are not shaken in the convulsions of a great war. (Cheers).

Amid great enthusiasm a number of young Welshmen at once left the hall for the special rescriting station prepared in the precincts of the hall, where they enrolled themselves. The recruiting station was speedily filled by those eager to respond to the call of the Chancellor of the Exchequer



#### Mr. Asquith on German culture.

Mr. Asquith in the course of a stirring address to a public meeting held in Edinburgh on 18th September with a view to induce the youth of the nation to take service in the present war, said as follows:

#### GREWAN CULTURE AND THE GERMAN SPIRIT.

But, faint as is this denial of this part of our case, it becomes fainter still, it dissolves into the thinnest of thin air, when it has to deal with our contention that we and our Allies are withstanding a power whose aim is nothing less than the domination of Europe, (Mear, hear.) It is, indeed, the avowed belief of the leaders of German thought, I will not say of the German people, of those who for many years past have controlled German policy, that such a domination, carrying with it the supremacy of what they call German culture—(laughter) and the German spirit, is the best thing that could happen to the world.

Let me ask for a mement. What is this German culture? What is this German spirit, of which the Emperor's armies are at present the missionaries in Belgium and in France? (Laughter.) Mankind owes much to Germany, a very great debt, for the contributions she has made to philosophy, to science, and to the arts. But that which is specifically German in the movement of the world in the last thirty years has been on the intellectual side the development of the doctrine of the supreme and ultimate prerogative in human affairs of material forces, and on the practical side the taking of the foremost place in the fabrication and the multiplication of the machinery of destruction.

#### " A VERY PURBLIND PHILOSOPHY"

To the men who have adopted this gospel, who believe that power is the be-all and end-all of the State, naturally a treaty is nothing more than a piece of parchment, and all the old-world talk about the right of the weak and the obligations of the strong is only so much threadbare and nauseating cant. For one very remarkable feature of this school of doctrine is, whatever be its intellectual or its ethical merits, that it has turned out, as an actual code for life, to be a very purblind philosophy. The German culture, the German spirit, did not save the Emperor and his people from delusions and miscalculations as dangerous as they were absurd in regard to the British Empire. We were believed by these cultivated observers -(laughter)—to be the decadent descendants of a people who by a combination of luck and of fraud—(laughter)—had managed to obtain dominion over a vast quantity of the surface and the populations of the globe. This fortuitous aggregation—(laughter and cheers),—which goes by the name of the British Empire, was supposed to be so insecurely founded and so loosely knit together that at the first touch of serious menace from without it would fall to pieces and tumble to the ground. (Cheers.)

Our great Dominions were getting heartily tired of the Imperial connection. Index—(lead cheers)—it was noterious to every German traveller—(laughter) was on the verge of open revelt. And here at home we, the people of this United Kingdom, were riven by dissension so deep and so fleros that our savegies, whether for resistance or for attack, would be completely paralysed. What a fantastic

dream! (Hear, hear.) And what a rude awakening! (Laughter and cheers.) And in this vast and grotesque and yet tragic miscal-culation is to be found one of the roots, perhaps the main root of the present war.

#### BRANDS ON THE BROW OF GERMAN CULTURE.

But let us go one step more. It has been said "By their fruits ye shall know them," and history will record that when the die was cast and the struggle began it was the disciples of that same creed who revived methods of warfare which have for centuries past been condenined by the common sense as by the humanity of the great mass of the civilised world. (Cheers.) Ecuvain, Malines, Termonde—these are names which will henceforward be branded on the brow of German culture. The ruthless sacking of the ancient and famous towns of Belgium is fitly supplemented by the story that reaches us only to-day from our own headquarters in France of the proclamation issued less than a week ago by the German authorities who were for a moment—and happily for little more than a moment—in occupation of the venerable city of Rheims Let me read it, for it should be put on record. Let me read the concluding paragraph of the proclamation :-

"With a view to accuring adequately the safety of the troops and to instil calm into the population of Rheims, the persons named below"—eighty-one in number, and including all the leading citizens of the town-" have been seized by the Commander-in Chief of the German army These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also, the town will be totally or partly burned, and the inhabitants will be hanged for any infraction of the above. By order of the German authorities."

(Hissee.) Do not let it be forgotten that it is from a Power whose intellectual leaders are imbued with the idea that I have described, and whose generals in the field sanction and even direct those practices-it is from that Power the claim proceeds to impose its culture, its spirit-which means its domination-upon the rest of That is a claim, I say to you, to all my follow countrymen. to every citizen and subject of the British Empire whose cars and eyes my words can reach-" that is a claim that overything that is great in our past and everything that promises hope or progress in our future summons us to resist to the end. (Loud cheers.)

#### THE MAGNITUDE OF OUR TARK,

The task-do not let us deceive ourselves-will not be a light one. Its full accomplishment, and nothing short of its full accomplishment-(cheers)-is worthy of our traditions or will satisfy our resolve. It will certainly take months. It may even take years, I have come here to-night, not to ask you to count the cost, for no price can be too high to pay when henour and freedom are at stake, bu to put before you, as I have tried to do, the magnitude of the issue, and the supreme accessity that lies upon us as a nation. nay, as a brotherhood and a family of nations, to rise to its height. and acquit ourselves of our duty.

## Italy and the War.

#### Her Interests on Sea and Land.

MR. Caukonill's Views.

Tun Press Bureau issued during the mail week the following text of the interview recently accorded by Mr Churchill to Signor Calsa-Bedelo for publication in the "Girraeled Italia": --Question.—What impression was made in England and upon

the British Government by the Italian declaration of neutrality?

Mr. Churchill.-We always thought it was impossible for Italy to fight with Austria or to fight against England, and in all the Admiralty arrangements for the Mediterranean since I have been here we have always seled on the certainty that Italy would be nentral, and measured our naval force only against Austria.

Question .- There has been a great deal of talk in Italy of the possibility of active intervention by Italy in the war in ci change in the Adriatio situation. is there any probability of a change in the adriatic situation in consequence of the France-British naval operations?

Mr. Churchill.—You see, the naval situation in the Adriatic is rather like that in the North Sea. The Austran Fleet is hiding. It lies hidden in its bole, and until it is convenient to dig them out it is difficult to get a decision. I do not see how any change in the Adriatio situation would result from the naval operations, but the great changes that will come will result from the collapse of Anatus on land. The greatest feature yet apparent in the course of the war is the collapse of Anatria as a military factor. That collapse appears to be irreparable, and that is a tremendous event in the history of the world.

Question.-Do you think it probable that there will be the possibility of such an arrangement as will give a guarantee to the position of Italy and leave her free from any fears of hosfile pre-dominance?

Mr. Churchill.'—I think the great events of this war that will affect Italy are taking place on the land rather than on the sea. Italy would have nothing to apprehend navally from the victory of England and France. She would always be strong enough to deal with Austria on the sea, unless, of course, a victorious Germany came to the aid of Austris. If Germany succeeded in the war and the English power was broken. Germany could, of course, send as many ships as she liked to join the Austrian Fleet and could send them much quicker than Italy could build them. But still, I repeat that for Italy this is primarily an affair of the land rather than the sea.

#### No DANGER FROM AFRICA.

Question .- There appears to be at this moment a danger of an Islamic movement in the North of Africa, promoted by Germany, that would eventually menace the British, Italian, and French interests equally on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. you think it possible that on this basis there would be room for an agreement between the three chief Mediterranean Powers?

Mr. Churchill.-The great issues of the hour are in Murope, not in Africa, and if they can be satisfactorily regulated so far as Europe is concerned, Africa is an easy matter.

Question.—The argument is put forward by a few that there has hitherto been no decisive engagement between the German and British Fleets and consequently they regard this as a success. Do you think there is any foundation for this belief, and whether the fact that the German Fleet still remains in being is in any way likely to affect the outcome of the war?



#### Sir V. Chirol and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

#### A Severe Indictment.

In a letter to the Times Sir Valentine Chirol makes a very vigorous attack upon Mr. Ramesy MacDonald, than whom, he says, no one in the United Kingdom bears a heavier responsibility for the incredibly fierce hatred of England throughout Germany, which has not only intensified the bittorness inseparable from a state of war, but will prove an appalling obstacle to the re-establishment of any tolerable relations between the two people long after peace, at however distant a date, has been officially restored between Great Britain and the German Empire.

After this country had been committed to a struggle which was clearly destined to involve our whole national existence (continues Sir Valentine.) Mr Ramsay Mac Donald published, on the 13th August, in the Labour Leader, a manifesto, subsequently republished and distributed broadcast as a separate leaflet, containing a long and violent indictment of the policy of the British Government, which incidentally he described as "a presty little game in hypocrisy" Against Sir Edward Grey in particular he made two definite charges which, whatever he may say, stand out conspicuously from a context that in no way modifies their gravity. The first charge figures as the final of seven conclusions on which he lays special emphasis. It runs as follows :-

(7) When Sir Edward Grey failed to secure peace hatreens. Germany and Russia, he worked deliberately to involve us to the war, using Belgium as his chief excuse.

The second charge, to which special prominence is given by large and heavy type, is that if France had decided to attack Germany through Belgium, Sir Edward Grey would not have objected, but would have justified himself by Mr. Gladetone's opinion.

A third charge, to which the eye is caught by the same device. is directed equally against the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Gray. "Both," he says, "withheld the full truth from us" in regard to the later offers made by Germany with a riew to securing our neutrality.

#### EFFECT ABBOAD.

What was the effect which such gross charges of duplicity What was the effect which such gross charges of duplicity against British Ministers were likely to produce on Mr. MacDonald's own fellow-countrymen, who, without distinction of party, were railying round the King's Government with unquestioning and whole-hearted patriotism? None. What was the effect that they were certain to produce abroad, and especially in Garminy? It was this. They were greedly welcomed as affording just the materials that were required for belistering up, the Garman programmed, set Jak November.

cally in Germany but throughout neural countries all over the world, of which the chief aim and object was to represent Great Britain as the villain of the piece. Is it a mere coincidence that the German Chancellor himself, in framing his appeals for symby the machinations of her enemies, invariably bases his denunciations of Great Britain's perfidy on just the same sort of arguments which Mr. MacDonald employs? Is it a more coincidence that following Mr. MacDonald's leat, the whole German Press has concontrated its worst venom upon Sir Edward Grey as the embodiment of British bad fault with peace always on his lips and war in his heart? It has been my business, though no longer in a journalistic capacity, to study the German Press and the Press of aome of the neutral States very carefully during the last seven weeks. There is scarcely an important German paper which has not reproduced Mr MacDonald's manifesto, in part or in whole, to justify its own distribes against England So much value is, indeed, attached to it for the purposes of German propaganda that it has evidently been imported in considerable quantities into Germany in the leaflet shape as it is being actually distributed from there to neutral States with a view to "spreading the truth." I have seen it also reproduced or translated in the pro-German newspapers of neural countries with the same sort of comments and the same purpose.

The fact is never mentioned in Germany that Mr MacDonald can no longer be regarded as the mouthpiece of the political party he is the spokesman of the guilty conscience of England, which the Government cannot stifle. Germans take note that, whereas official communications are issued in England for transmission abroad controverting the same charges that Mr MacDonald brings against British Ministers when those charges are made by the German Chancellor or other responsible Germans, the British Government has failed to take any sort of official cognisance of Mr. MacDonald's own responsibility for having been the first to atter them, but that, on the contrary, he continues apparently to retain so much of the confidence of the King's Ministers that he in still considered worthy to set on official committees and commiscions. It is surprising that the Germans and their friends should infer that Ministers are afraid either to challenge the powerful influence which he is still assumed to posses in this country, or to meet in a British forum charges brought by one of their countrymen to which they are ready enough to return a glib answer for morely foreign consumption?

We may be rightly proud of the tolerance we display towards even the most extreme licence of speech in ordinary times, though I, too, think that, in regard to the Home Rule controversy to which Mr. MacDonald refers, that licence has frequently been carried to dangerous and reprehensible lengths. But, grave as was the Home Rule controversy. it was a domestic controversy Mr. MacDonald's case is a very different one. In time of actual war—the most terrible war in which we have ever been engaged—Mr. MacDonald has sought to besidirch the reputation of his country by openly charging with his graceful duplicity the Ministers who are its chosen representatives, and he has helped the enemy State—and helped it not unsuccessfult—to poison against his country the wells of public opinion, not only in Germany, but in neutral States whose attitude towards Great British might at any moment materially and defisively affect the issue of the war. Such action oversteps the bounds of even the most excessive toleration, and cannot be properly or asfely disregarded by the British Government or the British

MR. MAQDONALD'S REPLY.

Replying to the above, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says: It is not constitution to this dissoussion or not. If it is, is it not necessary for \$1. Valentine Chirol to restrain himself so that his criticism keep within the bounds of well-known fact? Three British Ministers have resigned their positions as a protest against the policy which led to his war To one of them has been attributed and widely circulated in Germany a detailed and tohrough going attack on that policy, on an attack which affects German opinion none the less though the speech was never delivered. But the only thing which soally excourages Germany at the present movement is apparently an article which I happen to have written in a weekly Socialist paper ! Fire to that all. I am the person who is mainly responsible for Germann animostly to Kugland, and your leading article-goes the length of hinsing that the Kalaer's order to his army before Mons pullibring appinions, and that he might have been more civil to us The stories witten by British parallely market appeared and that days before my article appeared and the stories written by British parallely article appeared ng stocies, written by British people in various parts of Germany published in the swarpapers. Were all, these stories concepted race published in the newspapers. In Minitalirest and was there no substance in any of them until my itie appeared with Germans decorations in Germany?

"No one in these islands (says Sir Valentine Chirol) bears. I believe, at the present movement a heavier responsibility than does Mr. MacDonald for the incredibly fierce hatred of England throughout Germany, which has not only intensified the interness inseperable from a state of war, but will prove an appalling obstacle to the re-establishment of any tolerable relations between the two peoples long after peace, at however distant a date, has been officially restorted between Great Britain and the German Empire."

I am afraid that, will all the respect I bear to Sir Valentine Chirol, the attempt made there to state facts and to form a judgment upon them is so indicrously absurd that in it I can recognize neither myself, my opinions, nor my sins, and it only shows the boundless credulity and the utter ambordination to imaginative impulsiveness under which many who in normal times are moved by both commonsense and ress in are now labouring. I read the Kaiser's order before the attack of Mons after your own leading article, and in the expectation of finding something justifying your observations. All I did find was a reference to "treacherous English," a phrase which, under ordinary circumstances, I should have recognized as the hackneyed expression which has been thrown at our heads by Continental writers, bankrupt both in words and in ideas, for the last century. Bu even that is apparently the creation of my article in the Labour Leader!

Finally, I contess to no feeling but that of smazement when I read Sir Valentine Chirol's opinion that what I have written "will prove an appalling obstacle to the re-establishment of any tolerable relations between the two peoples" and remembered that up to now the attack has been on the grounds that I heid pro-German sentiment—which I do not—that I wanted to "spare the feelings of the destroyers of Louvain," and so on. I am very glad that I really agree with Mr. G. W. Prothero, but I am protoundly greatful to him for one sentence in his interesting little and otherwise inaccurate letter. It is this: "Is not this pother about Mr Ramsay MacDonald's interances a little calculated to make a mountain cut of a moletuil?" It really is; and so far as I am concerned, as commonsence and proportion now seem to be lost sight of, I have said all that is necessary at the presont moment.



#### The Indian field Ambulance Corps.

Speech by The Aga Khan.

[FROM THE "PIONEER" [CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 2nd October.

The Indian Field Ambulance Corps, which is shortly to go forward to the front under the command of Colonel R. J. Baker, I. M. S. ('etried), may be said to have been publicly inaugurated by the stirring speech of Hie Highness the Aga Khan at a crowded and representative meeting at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, yesterday afternoon Mr M K Gaudhi, to whose suggestions on arrival from South Africa the Corps largely (wes its existence, presided in his espacity as chairman of the Indian Volunteers' Association. He stoke appropriately in opening the proceedings, and announced a gift from his Highness of £200 to provide extra comforts for the Corps when on active service. The Aga Khan, who was received with the most enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:—

"I am unable to tell you the feelings of prole and joy with which I address my own fellow countrymen here whose spontaneous desire to actively serve the King-Emperor in this supreme hour in the destinies of Europe and the Empire has found scope in the formation of the Indian Field Ambolance Corps. For weeks past, first under Dr. James Canthe-(cheers)-and now under Co-lonel Baker--(cheers)--you have been preparing yourselves by diligent training for the task now definitely allotted to you by the War Office and by the Red Cross Society It will be the proud privilege of most of you to go to the front to minister to the medical and hospital needs of soldiers of our own nationality engaged for the first time in history in fighting on West Enc-pean soil for the great Empire to which we belong. (Cheers) It is in fact a unique occasion. You represent a spirit which is universal amongst our countrymen in India and here. Some of them in provincial centres being fewer in number have not tacilities for combined training equal to yours, but I believe they are no less eager to seem the Empire and I am all the beautiful in provincial centres the Empire and I am all the beautiful in provincial training equal to yours, but I believe they are no less eager to serve the Empire; and I am glad to know that in some of the University towns young Indians have been attached for training to the Red Cross Section of the Officers' Training Corps. A few have quietly offered themselves for Lord Kitchener's New Army, and I believe they have been welcomed and are welcomed on passing the same physical tests as are applied to their English comrades. can only say that I envy them the opportunity of combat and I envy you the equally necessary, though not equally dangerous, if

perhaps not so picturesque service of which they have taken advantage. I should be very proud and happy to be one of their number, which I may add is by no means improbable. (Cheere) Do not forget, however, that the services you are about to render are in some ways even more glorious than those of the men in the fighting line. You have to expose yourselves constantly to danger, and you cannot ac nally take a part in the fighting, so that you will not have the benefit of the excitement that combatant work brings, that helps one to go through. From the very first day when the war commenced our noble and high-souled Chairman, Mr. Gandhi—(cheers)—whom those who know his work in South Africa cannot help but revere—(cheers)—urged that there should be no picking and choosing but that we as Indians—nust at once go and do any work that came to our hands.

#### READY FOR ANY SERVICE

"That spirit of patriotism finds expression in the intimation of your Committee to the India Office placing your services unconditionally at the disposal of the authorities as a proof of India's desire to share the responsibilities no less then the privileges of membership of this great Empire. That you should be actuated by these high standards of public duty is in accordance with the confident expectation of those who, like myself, have been closely familiar with the thoughts and the noble aspirations of my educated fellow-countrymen After all, you but mirror in a different environment the wave of loyal enthusiam which has swept through our Motherland, and to which I shall make further reference. I feel confident that these patriotic conceptions will accuste all who have undergone training when the time comes for most of you to proceed to the Continent, and for the others t remain behind, for, as you are aware, some are aure to be wounded and many more are sure to come back ill and broken in health. For these reasons I feel sure that many who are remaining behind will be required to go to the front later on. I feel confident that the many wastages that will occur will be easily replaced by further volunteers who will be trained in this country. In this hour of India's and the Empire's difficulties happily no differences of race and creed exist in India, they do not count seers);-and the Indian blood that will be shed on the fields of (cheers);—and the Indian blood that will be shed on the helds of France and Belgium, and I hope, Germany—(loud cheers)—will not have been shed in vain if it loads to a permanent disappearance of racial and religious antagonism or any other suspicion in India. (Cheers). We are absolutely united in the common purpose of taking our full share in the trials and sorrow of the Empire, ad in contributing to the sacrifice entailed by the unconquerable determination of the British Empire and her Allies to win through. (Cheers).

"You are well aware that though I have always been convinced that Germany would be a most dangerous enemy of Turkey and all other Mealem countries, for she was the one that was most anxious to annex by peaceful penetration Asia Minor and Southern Persia—(laughter) she has been at the same time posing for years past, to serve her own ends, as a soit of protector of Islam—(Heaven forbid that we should have such an immoral protector!) (cheers)—and is only too eager to turn to mischiorous account such auguarded expressions from Englishmen of eminence. Happily so far as the Moslem and other subjects of the King-Emperor are concerned these efforts of our enemies are absolutely futile. We will never break down the strong wall of loyalty, based on the certainty and consciousness that not only our truest interests, religious as well as sivil, are guaranteed to us by British rule more securely than they could ever be otherwise, but that our ultimate aspirations to rise in everything to the standard of Europe and America can only be obtained through permanent association and union with British rule. (Cheers)

#### Bugland's Surveise.

"Gentlemen, I have been only a few days now in this country, having just come from South Africa, with which our distinguished President's name is so intimately associated; and I was, I must easy, rather surprised to see that there was in this country a feeling of pleasant surprise, but still it was a distinct form of surprise, at the manimity and leyalty of India in this time of crisis. Gentlemen, that feeling of surprise was not shared by any Indian who knew his country or who had travelled amongst the people of India or who restired how the people of that country were deeply attached to the King-Emperor, and, in spite of any passing clouds, of the permanent confidence they had in the goodwill and in the good sentiments of the British people as a whole towards India, (Cheers.) There has been, opecially amongst the educated classes of India, a feeling towards British rule which has always reminded me of the feeling of Gordelia towards Lear before the tragedy. It is a feeling and a sentiment that is too proud to show its loyalty and affection when all goes well, but England's needs will be India's opportunity to shed her last drop of blood and spend her last penny to save and to help the Empire. (Cheers.) The educated classes of India have not been fair weather friends, and no one in the world

who has any sense of justice can deny that to a man they have shown their united loyalty to the Empire in this great crisis of its history.

#### AW END TO MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

"But, Gentlemen, when this war is over, let it be the end of misunderstandings. (Cheers.) Let us begin with a clean slate. Let us not in future either on one side or the other allow our natural pride or the feelings that stopped Cordelia from showing her sontiments towards Lear come in our way. Let us not have any more misunderstandings, or let us reduce them as far as possible in the future, For, after all, whatever happens to this country, if this country is ever weakened, India's aspirations and India's future go to pieces. On the other hand, whatever happens in the future Indi can always be an inchxangtible source of man power, of wealth, and of natural resources for the British Empire. (Cheere.) Let hope, and more than hope-let us work when the war is over, that the same good will and that the same energy that we are now showing towards helping the Empire will be devoted towards what I may call a permanent reconciliation, and an end of all the misunder-standings of the last twenty years or so. Phroughout India and I can claim to speak with some knowledge, having travelled practically all over the country once every year—the final settlement that was come to in 1858 has been loyally accepted. Isstinctively and subconsciously, which are infinitely more important motives of action in times of great crises in human affairs than conscious and ressons conclusions-instinctively, subconsciously, our people have accepted British rule, and have realised that their future development to its fullest can only be possible under the King-Emperor and within this Empire. On the other hand they have never forgotten the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation—(cheers)—and it is for the English people also not to forget the letter and spirit of that Proclamation, but to keep it as it was meant by Queen Victoria, whom John Bright, I believe, described as the most truthful person that he had ever met. Let it be accepted in its entirety, in its letter. Let the future of India develop on our side by loyalty and devotion towards the Sovereign, towards the Empire, and towards England, but at the same time let the people of England realise that that must be the bond of union between us, a bond of union which I hope will last for ever. (Lond cheers.)

"One small and humble personal explanation. If I do not get anything of a more combatant nature I hope to come with you as your interpreter, if I may. (Cheers.) I know English, French, German and Hindustani, and I do not think you will the many interpreters so useful; so that I will earn my bread if I am there. If I do not go it will be because of some force majoure, and not through any want of effort on my own part." (Loud cheers.)

#### Mr. Gandhi and the Moslews.

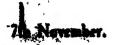
The Chairman, in the course of some concluding remarks, said: "We Hindus have to live side by side with Mahomedans. Their sorrows must be our sorrows; their joys must be our joys. I entirely believe in the doctrine that the Hindus and Hahomedans of India are the two eyes of Mother India. If one is burt the other is equally affected, and India without Mahomedans or without Hindus would be only a one-eyed mother, and India divided between these two seetens, who would war against one another would only see with one eye, and then but faintly and dimly. Wish reference to the other part of like Highness's apsech, I am sure we shall treasure the message he has delivered this afternoon. We shall always be conscious that we have undertaken a high duty. The camp life that we shall have to lead will knit us Indians from different parts of the Empire together in a common bond. We shall be comrades and feel as one sook as perhaps we have not been able to do in India itself. Let us show conserve all the energy we may have at our disposal in order to disposal in order.

#### The Indian Troops at Marseilles.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Managarining,

To day it has been my great good fortune to sesist at the making of history. I have seen the troops of one of the world's most ancient civilizations set foot for the first time as the shores of Europe. I have seen proud Princes of India ritie at the head of thousands of soldiers, Princes an men although the head of thousands of soldiers, Princes an men although the lift the ardour of the East, determined to help tim their European's buttles or die. And, of far greater significance to my fellow-country men than the more making of history, I have seen welded before any eyes, as it were, what may well prove to be the strongists link in that singular and wonderful chain which we call the limited Employ.



The have that betokened a hot September days had just begun to lift from the bay, when suddenly an interminable line of ateamships stept along by the romantic Chateau d'If and adjacent islands. The telescope showed that all were riding high in the water, and awakening Marseilles knew that the long-expected ships with the Indian troops aboard had arrived.

With a precision and expedition that made every observer marvel, the armada of transports awang into harbour and moored alongside the appointed quays. A French officer was lost in admiration. Afterwards he confided to me with delightful frankness that the British Army and Naval authorities were the finest organizers in the world, and that Great Britain alone of all the nations was espable of carrying out a project of the kind with such success.

#### THE LANDING.

The strong southern sun had by now dissipated the mist, and as each, dark-painted liner glided to her moorings, the troops packed on deck as close as pit-props on a Baltic schooner, and with pages flying in the breeze, were thrown up in relief, presenting an imposing and, for a Briton, unforgettable picture. The camera may hint at the strangely stirring scene in black and white, but nothing less than the brush of a master could convey an adequate portrayal to the present generation and to posterity. It does seem a pity that an event so vitally important to our own and our Allies' destinies should only live in the columns of newspapers.

Across the Indian Ocean, up the Red Sea, and through the Mediterranean the same propitious conditions prevailed, and the troops, Indian and English alike—for many of our sunburnt foreign service troops have also come over to join in the great light for liberty and right—tepped ashore in magnificent condition. Military surveillance of the port was, of course, very strict, but the good people of Marseilles were bent on having a glimpse, however distant, of what was passing, so that every road within a mile of the docks was a mass of excited Latins, and every second-storey window and every roof within a like area was a coveted vantage scat. Daily for a couple of months now Marseilles atreets have ocheed to the tread of a remarkable medley of soldiers—picture-que Zonaves and Turcos from Algiers, white-turbanned, swarthy Moors from Morocco, coal-black negroes from Senegal, and a score of different units from France itself—and all have been received with heartiness. But the welcome the high-spirited Marsella's extended to the Indians strausconded all others in spontaneity and warmth.

Honr after hour fully a score of steamers discharged their cargoss, and I am certain happier fighting men never landed in a country where death or glory was to be their goal. Had not the Emperor of India paid them the highest tribute in his Imperial power by asking them to join his white soldiers in crushing the military despotiem that was rendering impossible peace and progress in Europe, and therefore upsetting the political balance of the empires and kingdoms of the whole earth? Yes, the King-Emperor had done this, and the soul of every Indian of every rate represented in that mighty throng was filled to overflowing with a pradonable joy

The Indians were made to feel at home almost as soon as they came ashere. The French soldier immediately set about shaking avery brown hand that came within reach, and examining in a professional manner, but not without cariosity, the rifle, the bayonet, and general accontrement of his newly-made commade-in-arms. The uniform he unhositatingly pronounced more practical and superior to his own. But what impressed and interested him most was the curved kukri of the little Gurkha, who with dramatic action described more graphically than by words its many uses. All the troups are in khaki, with only slight differences in design.

#### COMPLETE IN LIBERY DETAIL.

Not the least extraordinary feature of the wonderful expeditionary force is that not only is it an army from another continent, but an army complete in every detail and ready to take its place in the firing line at a moment's notice. How it will immediately make its presence felt and prove of immense help to the Allies can best be realized by those who, like myself, have seen it on the march. I have been observer of most of the European armies in peace and in war, but never have I seen troops with a finer entrain than those sysing just me on the reads in the environs of Marseilles this afternoon. It is no exaggeration of language to say that the regiments brought over from India are composed of noble and magnetic specimens of manhood.

Everything necessary for campaigning has been brought, even to the shevels and picks to dig the trenches, paraffin lamps to light the sleeping places, and praying mate.

Throughout the forenoon while the troops were landing excitement had been steadily rising in the city, and the delling of the British and Indian moldiers through the street in the afternoon of route to their rest comps was the signal for the whole of Marrielles to give vent to frantic enthusissm. Sikh, Punjabi,

Baluchi, or Gurkha was no matter to the dense. struggling crowls; they cheered all to the echo.

First came a detachment of stalwart Sikhs, for the greater part head and shoulders above the spectators. Immediately the police guarding the route were swept aside, the ranks were rushed, men and women shook the laughing soldiers by the hand and young girls showered flowers upon them, pinning roses in their tunies and in their turbans. Tricolours were distributed with predigality, and it seemed that within a minute or two every second soldier was proudly flying a flag from his rifle. Old ladies with bitter memories of '70 pressed for vard the better to admire these handsome bearded men with gleaming eyes and flashing white teeth, and it would be difficult to conjure up anything more deeply touching than the sight of those frail women patting the bronzed giants on the back and calling down blessings on their heads.

So it proceeded for hours, the only difference being that the townspeople waxed in enthusiasm. When the sturdy little Gurkhas, still smiling, of course, came marching along to the strains of "The Marseillaise," played marvellously well on a weird collection of reed instruments, the crowds considered that they could better show their regard by allowing the soldiers the right of the cobbled streets.

Accordingly men, mountain battery mules, and officers' horses marched along under the very awnings of the café terrasses, men and women meanwhile standing on chairs and tables waving hats, sticks, and handkerchiefs, and expending every ounce of lung energy in shouting 'Vivent les Anglas, Vivent les Indiens,' The quick-witted Indians voiced that gratitude by replying "Veeve France," and by making repeated use of a phrase in Hindustani, the intonation of which was suspiciously reminiscent of the British soldier's dearly-beloved "Are we downhearted? No '"

#### JUMPING FOR JOY.

I have often heard of a men jumping for joy. This afternoon I have watched hundreds younger Indian troops perform the operation, to the amazement and delight of thousands of on lookers. From sheer patriotic expherence they would leap two or three feet in the air and wave the Union Jack and the French flag, with as deep faith in the force and sense of the action as children at home on Empire Day or Alsatian pilgrims to the Strasbing statue in the Place do la Concorde. Several princes, distinguished by fluely chiselled features and by gold ornaments flashing in their turbans, rode on magnificent chargers, exhibiting every sign of pleasure at reception accorded them

At one part of the route taken by the Sikhs a little incident created much amusoment among the spectators. A particularly striking company, all men over 6ft., was passing and the crowd clapped their hands loudly in addition to cheering. Presumably in the belief that they were intended to respond in similar fashion, the whole of the company slung their ritles and vigorously clapped their hands till they were tired. The British officers, who walked at the head of their regiments, were singled out for special ovations.

It was amusing experience to stand in the growd and listen to the remarks when our own British regiments that had come over with the Indians passed. Bronz-d by the Oriental sun, clean limbed and keen-faced, the French people at once put them down as officers, every one of them, and it was some time before I could wean those around me from their belief. They would have been better pleased had I not disillusioned them.

In the failing light of an autumn evening I wandered on the outskirts of what must be one of the most picturesquely situated camps ever pitched. To morrow, side by side, Briton and Indian will go out, heads high and hearts heating true to one King-Emperor and one Empire, to battle with the common enemy, the enemy of civilization itself.

()ur Indian troops, comparable as they are to any martial force in the world, have only one fear, and I have done my best to explain to them that it is absolutely groundless. It is that the war may be over before they get to the front!



#### The War through German Spectacles.

The German View.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL).

Amsterdam, Septr. 18th.

The following statement, issued, according to a telegram from Berlin, by the German General Headquarters Staff last evening, shows the view of the present military situation in France which German authorities are presenting to the German public:—

So far there has been no decision in the battle between the Oise and the Menze. but certain signs indicate that the power of resistance of the enemy is relaxing. The edevous of the French troops to break through the German right wing collapsed without any great effort by our troops.

In the centre the German army is gaining ground slowly but surely. On the right bank of the Monee sallies from Verdun have been easily repulsed.

The following messages regarding the fighting in France have been officially circulated from Berlin dated 19, h September by wireless:—
In continuation of the communication despatched jesterday regarding the operations in the western. Watre of the war, headquarters report that the French Thirteenth and Fourth Army Corps, Segether with a portion of a further division were finally defeated yesterday south of Noyon, the French losing several batteries. The enemy made attacks on several positions across the battle front, but they were broken with sanguinary losses. On the storming of the Château Brimont, near Rheims 2,500 prisonors were taken. Fighting in the open field resulted in the enemy losing more prisoners and gans, the number of which it is not yet possible to state.

Septr. 20th.

The general situation in the west remains unchanged. The Allied armies have been forced to take up a defensive attitude along the cutire line of battle, and their attack against strong partly fortified positions must proceed slowly. Preparations have been made for an attack upon the line of outpost forts south of Verdun.

In Alesce our troops are closely massed against the French along the frontier.

Septr 21st.

Main headquarters report that in the attack against the French and British armies advances have been made on some points.

In the region of the Vosges French attacks on the Donon, near Senones, have been repulsed.

#### A Russian General Put in Chains.

The official wireless news from Berlin received by the Marconi Company dated Berlin, September 20, includes the following:---

The Russian General Martos, who ordered that all the male inhabitants of East Prussia should be shot and that villages should be destroyed, has been brought into Halle in chains. He will be tried by court-martial. A Russian Major has been condemned to death after trial by court-martial. He is alleged to have committed infamous act.

The success of the War Loan is assured. Three and a half milliards of marks (£175,000,000) have already been subscribed, but this figure vill be increased. The result of the loan surpasses all expectations, and affords striking proof of the financial capacity as well as the patriotic spirit of the German nation.

#### A RUSSIAN THREAT OF REPRISALS.

With reference to the treatment of General Martos in Germany, an official statement was issued in Petrograd yesterday (says a Press Association telegram). The Headquarters Staff, after positively denying the German charges, adds:—"This novel manner of waging war will certainly find echo from the Russians, who will not lose an opportunity of applying it to prisoners who represent the corrupt military standard which German senior officers employed in such a marked manner at Greenstochowa and Kaltah."

#### The German Report.

September 28.

Except for a statement regarding Rheims Cathedral, the official wireless message from Berlin contains no reference to the battle in France but the following:—

"Verdun has been anoccusfully humbarded. Colonel Roussei, in La Liberté," states that the strength and actual position of the German army are unique in the history of warfare."

#### The German Case.

The official wireless message from Berlin September, 25th.

The statement made by the French Government that the Gorman troops systematically, directed their fire against Rheius Cathedral without military necessity is a distortion of fact. The French statement that the Cathedral has been ruined by bombardment is denied, and it is stated that the spiral is still standing.

An army order expressly forbade the bombardment of the Cathedral with other than field artillery, and that only in case the enemy

established observation stations on the Cathedral. This was denoted and in consequence the German infantry suffered enormous losses.

A strong protest is raised against the slander that German troops destroy monuments of historical interest or architectural beauty without the strictest necessity owing to their rage for destruction.

#### " No actual decision yet."

The following has been circulated through German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company dated Berlin, September 24:

Main headquarters reports with regard to operations in the wostern theatre of the war on September 28rd that on the right wing of the German Army on the south side of the Oise the battle is at a standatill. The efforts of the French to encircle us have not had any result. On the east wing, as far as the Forest of Argonne no battle of Great importance took place. East of the Forest of Argonne the town of Varennes has been captured by us, and our attacking the outpost forts south of Verdan have defeated and driven back fierce counter-attacks from Verdan and from Toul, and prisoners, machine-guns, and cannon have been taken. The fire of our heavy artillery has been opened with evident ancesse against the outpost forts of Troyon, Les Paroches, Camp des Romains, and Liouville. In French Lorraine and on the Alsatian frontier French scouts were driven back in certain places. To sum up, no actual decision has yet resulted anywhere.

No news is to hand from Belgium and from the eastern theatre of the war. Main headquarters further reports that it has accretained that one mortar shot was fired against the Cathedral of Reims, as it was otherwise impossible to drive away the enemy's observation posts which were noticed there with field artillery.

Three British craisers Abou'ir, Hogue, and Cressy were sunk by the German submarine U 9 on the morning of September 22nd. At the time of the attack the majority of the British sailors were in their bunks and not a single shot was fired by any of the cruisers. In recognition of their services an Iron Cross has been awarded to each member of the crew of the U. 9.

It was the German submarine U 21, commanded by First Lieutenant Herang, which sunk the British cruser Pathtinder in the Firth of Forth on September 5th.

A prominent Bavarian Socialist, Michael Schwad, who is serving with the Landwehr, has been awarded the Iron Cross for bravery in the field.

It is officially reported from Vienna that the Austrian forces have now been concentrated in their new position for several days, but they have waited in vain for any serious Russian attack. This preves the inaccuracy of the statement made by the Russian General Staff that their troops were victorious, that General Danki's army had been defeated, and that Austrian troops were completely broken, and were being pursued by Russians Equally untrue are the reports which have been circulated abroad concerning famine in the country, and the depressed state of public feeling, and the Hiness of the Emperor. The public as well as the Army have entire confidence in the final victory of Austrian arms over their powerful enemy.

During the past few days Austrian troops have been sugged in several un-uccessful battles with Serbians. The 42nd Landwehr Division, consisting of Creatians, displayed extraordinary sourage in the field, and received the congratulations of the Hungarian Minister for National Defence and of the commander of the 25th Army Corps. It is officially stated that in the recent battles again Innenburg the Russian losses in killed and wounded were 22,000 and 150,000 prisoners.

A further message relating to operations in France states there has been no fighting during the past few days except for some unimportant artillery engagements. In spite of the unfarture able weather, however, the German troops are in excellent in dition.

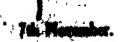
#### German Silence.

35th September.

The wireless message officially circulated from Berlin says :---

Main headquarters reports that there are no actual processes to record to day in the western theatre of this year, except for a few small engagements which resulted in fevour of the German grams;

No news to yet to hand from Belgium or from the content



Germany and Peace.

#### (REUTER'S CORRESPONDENTS)

New York, 25th September.

A message received from Berlin by wireless via Sayville states that the "Berliner Tageblatt," in an article which is believed to be inspired, says that in view of the enormous sacrifices made by Germany Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and General Count von Moltke could only agree to make peace after Germany's future position had been made quite unassailable. This point of view, the "Tageblatt" contends, is supported by public opinion throughout Germany.

Fall of Outpost Fortress Claimed.

The efficial wireless message circulated from Berlin says :-

Main headquarters reports with regard to operations in the western theatre of the war for yesterday as follows:---

26th September.

The resumption of our operations has led to new engagements on our extreme right wing without any decision being arrived at present except for a few partial advances by both sides. Nothing has happened in the centre of the battle line.

The entpost fortress of Camp des Romaines, near St. Mihiel, south of Verdun, was the first to fall to-day, and a Bavarian regiment, commanded by Von der Tann, hoisted the German flag on the fertress. From this spot our troops have crossed the Meuse. For the rest there are no alterations of any kind either in the east of the west.

A military expert in Paris explains that the excellent entrenchments of the Germans make the slow progress of battle very probable. Uhlans have blown up the bridge between Amiens and Arras.

The German Version.

The efficial wireless message circulated from Berlin says .-

27th September.

Main headquarters reports that by making use of their railways the French and English troops have commenced very extensive advances against the extreme right wing of the German army A French division advancing towards Bapaume in the course of these operations was repulsed by weaker German forces which they encountered.

Elsewhere, too, the enemy's advance has been brought to a standatill. In the centre our advance troops have came to grips with the enemy in certain places. The outpost forts south of Verdun, which were attacked by our troops, have now suspended their firing, and our artillery are engaged again with forces which the enemy have brought into position on the western side of the Meuse.

Bloowhere the situation remains unchanged.

Prince Oscar of Prussia contracted acute heart weakness, due to over-exertion during the battle and he was knought to Metz, where

he is undergoing special treatment.

The reports as to quarrels among Prossian and Bavarian soldiers, the essape of imprisoned Franch soldiers, and the sinking of a German eruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic are officially denied.

#### The Turkish Attitude.

We take the following from the letter of the Pioneer's Egyptian correspondent dated Unito, October, 12th :---

The news of the despatch to Constantinople by Germany of four

howfisers and one thouses done of animunition, which was called out here this week, has given rise to many rumours as to the intentions of Tarkey. Every letter from Syria tends to show that the greatest setivity reigns there is military circles. The families of the flevernment officials have all been sent into the interior and the efficials themselves are preparing to follow at a moments notice. Herry herse and mule fit for service has been commandeered, even out of private stables belonging to foreigners and a cordon has been placed round Mount Lebanon to prevent possible conscripts and their harves taking refuge there from the neighbouring vilayets. About 11.000,000 is said to have been collected in the form of "badalia" (explayation money) and whole villages have been called up in to supply fixed quantities of clothing for the troops, of whom it is understood about a million and a quester are stationed between

Alappa and Akaba.

Alappa and Akaba.

Belogees arriving from Syria affirm that there are any number of thermans attached to the Turkish troops and this, taken with the close despatch of houstsers and ammunition, is a clear indication

that the Wilhelmstraces is at the back of all this Turkish activity. Whilst the latter is undoubtedly intended to act as a menace to Egypt it is fairly clear that no deliberate act of aggression on the south is contemplated. Howitzers would be useless against Egypt since they could not be transported across the intervening desert. The despatch of these weapons and the levy of warm clothing made on the Syrians seems to show that action is contemplated in cold climes and against a nearer enemy, in other words against Russia or Greece. The manner in which the Arabs have been pressed into the army is possibly due to the Turkish fear of an Arab rising, which has long been threatened and which would seriously jeopardise their chances of success in the north.

#### THE TURKISH CARINET DIVIDED.

It has long been known that the Turkish Cabinet is divided on the question of the attitude the country is to take up during the present war, and a short time ago a rumour was current that Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, who is all for Turkish intervention on behalf of Germany, had been shot. The details of the story that circulated connected a member of the Sultan's family with the deed, but at the time little credence was attached to the rumour. It now transpires that it was substantially correct. It appears that Prince Izzedin, the heir to the throne, who came to Egypt two years ago on a special mission to King George, asked the Ministers to his house about the middle of August with a view to discussing with them the then situation. It was understood that the conference should be kept secret and that only the Cabinet should attend.

#### ENVER'S QUARREL WITH PRINCE IZZEDIN.

Enver Pasha, however, took General Von Sandars, the German Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, with him. Prince Iszedin was somewhat annoyed at this, but made no reference to the question, beyond expressing his feelings to the Grand Visier. The discussion was opened by the Prince, who said how pleased he was that Turkey had declared her neutrality and explained the reasons why he held this view. The Grand Visier, the Ministers of Interior and Commerce and the Sheikh-ul-Islam endorsed what he said, but Enver Pasha disagreeing called upen General von Sandars to explain haw intervention would benefit Turkey, Prince Izzedin, however, interrupted and said the General had no right to express his opinion or to oppose the views of the heir to the throne or the Ministers. The War Minister retorted that the General would speak as a Turkish and not as a German Officer, but the Prince replied that it was entirely due to a minuse on the part of Enver Pasha that Von Sandars was present at all at this meeting. Enver apparently then lost his head and made an offensive remark, to which the Prince replied that his head was awollen by his position Thereupon Enver rose to leave the room and in his rage touched his revolver in a threatening manner. Prince Izzedin thinking that Sheiket's and Nazim's fate was to be his, drew his own pistol and fired several shots, one of which wounded Enver in the thigh and another hit General Von Sanders on the shoulder.

The War Minister and his German protége then retired, but the Ministers stayed with the Prince. It now it mains to be seen whether the pacific intentions of the heir to the throne and of the Grand Vizier will in the end prevail or not. As the Tribuna said in one of its last issues to hand, the Entente can offer Turkey her integrity in return for the maintenance of a neutral attitude, but it is difficult to see what more tempting bait Germany can offer in order to provoke the Porte to action. Indeed Turkey's intervention, if it comes to pass, will have been entirely prompted by the self-interested motives of the clique of which Enver is the admitted leader. Opinion in Egypt has during the past week or so become very pronounced on the question and the Vernacular Press unanimbusly recommends Turkey to maintain her neutral attitude and to do nothing to alienate the good relations which exist between England and Turkey, as it is on the continuance of these good relations that the future of the Ottoman Empire such as it now is depends.

#### THE FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

The action of the Porte in abolishing the foreign post offices is likely to react somewhat-seriously on Turkish commerce. For the time being no foreign ships will carry Turkish mails, and the French Post Offices in Alexandria and Port Said decline to accept postal matter for the Turkish Post Offices. In Syris the French Post Office has been transferred to the interior of the French Consulate, and the Russian, which is similarly located at the Russian Consulate, remains open. The German and Austrian offices have been shut, but the British still keep open. The Turkish authorities so far have not intervened, and it is to be presumed that they are afraid to do so, as they probably now foresee what the real effect of the abolition of the foreign Post Offices will be.

#### TURKISH SYMPATHIES.

The Jerusalem correspondent of the Dauly Mail writing on Ath September says as follows:-

"While a few educated Moslems are on the side of the Allies, the bulk of falamic sympathy is for the Germans. Ever since the visit of the Kaiser to Turkey in 1893, the German Emperor has been regarded as the protector of Islam in the world. The masses believe him to be Moslem at heart, but Christian in appearance for political and geographical purposes. A Moslem newspaper declared the other day that the Kaiser had sworn to say his Friday prayers in Paris very soon. But beside this farfetched creed of the masses, Turkish officials are openly in sympathy with the Germans. The Military Governor of Jerusalem, who is a staunch supporter of Young Turkish ideals, called the journalists of the city round him and actualty prohibited them from publishing any telegrams that were unfavourable to German success.

Mobilisation is not as keenly carried out now as it was at the beginning of August, and several hundred troops have been sent back home. The condition of the soldiers is deplorable. They provide their own food and clothing, the Government supplying their rifles and other aims. However, mules, foodstuffs, clothes and shoes are being requisitioned for military purposes. Receipts are given in return for these, but no one believes in the credit of the

Byria, Damasons, Beyrout, Aleppo Haifa, Nablous (shechem), and Jorusalem have become great military camps. The recruits are taken out every day and drilled. The foz has been superseded by the German fashioned hat, which sits shabbily on the head of the native soldier's. It is significant that this radical change in the Turkish soldiers headgear has called for little comment from fanatical Moslems, who have always maintained that the fez is the distinguishing mark of a Mahomedan believer.

The prestige of European Consuls is waning very fast. England is believed to be at the bottom of all this trouble; consequently English residents come in for a large share of the Moslem's spite and hatred. The departure of all the English colony from Palestine owing to want of money (the large majority of English residents are missionaries) has caused the wildest conjectures. Some said a massacre of Christian is contemplated, others that England intends to occupy Palestine, invading it from the Londers of Elevant.

Egypt.

Trade is at a standstill owing to the closing of the banks.

#### Turkey and Great Britain.

Viceroy's Communique.

Sinds, Oct 31st.

The following communique has been issued at Simla:—
News has been received by telegram, dated the 29th October, from the British Consul General at Odessa, to the following effect—
Two or three torpedo boats raided this port before dawn this morning and sank the Russian gunboat Ponetz in the harbour Part of the crew have been killed and wounded. The Russian steamships Vitias, Liazaref and Whampso have been damaged. The French ship Portugal has been damaged, two of the crew killed and two wounded. Further shells fired on the town damaged the angar factory, with some loss of life. The Governor of Odessa states that the raiding ressels were Turkish.

Nows has also been received that the Russian Stationnairs at Constantinople has been sunk and that a naval attack has been made on Theodosia. These attacks on Russia have been mad, without declaration of war and with no shadow of provocation or cretext.

As there acts of war against Great Britain's ally are likely to affect seriously the relation of the British and Turkish Governments. His Excellency the Viceroy thinks it desirable that the princes and peoples of India should be made a quainted without delay with the following facts, indicating the condistently appreciate attitude of the Turkish Government adopted at German instigation, which has culminated in the incidents above reported:—

The attitude adopted by the Turkish Government in regard to the German man of war, Goelen and Recelan, secured great misgivings in London. Paris and Petrograd. These ships were flying from French and British fleets in the Mediterranean and took refuge in the Dardanelles, where by the rule of international law and under Turkish treaties they should either have been laid up by the Turkish Government, their crows not being repartriated until the close of the war, or made to leave for the open sea at the end of 24 hours.

Instead of this the ships were allowed to remain in shelter and to exercise belligerent rights on a French ship; and then it was suddenly announced that they had been purchased by Turkey, who retained the German crews and dismissed the British Admiral from his executive command of the Turkish fleet. At the same time the passage of the Dardsnelles was sown with mines and all British manchant vessels in those waters, or coming through from the Black See

were held up, first on the pretext that their cargoss were winted for troops whom Turkey was mobilising and then that the presence of mines rendered it unsafe for vessels to proceed. This was not only a totally unjustifiable interference on the part of a neutral State with the trade of Great Britain, involving both shippers and merchants in heavy loss, but it paralysed the movements of all British chapping in the Black Sea, amounting at the time to 60 or 70 vessels, since not only was it impossible to get through into the Mediterranean, but there was nothing to prevent the Goeben and Breslan from-passing into the Black Sea and destroying all the shipping collected there. The Dardanelles have now been closed in defiance of international treaties.

Another reason for grave disquietude has beeen the unfriendly treatment by responsible Turkish officials in Baghdad and Mecopotamia of British subjects, and the open incitement of the population by Turkish official cheles against Great Britain and her Allies. Notwithstanding all this provocation. His Majesty's Government intimated that if Turkish were substituted for German crews on the Goeben and Breslau, if British merchant shipping were not impeded, and if Turkey would honourably carry out the duties of a neutral State, not only would all these illegalities and hostile acts be overlooked but that a solemn and written guarantee would be given that Great Britain would scrupulously respect the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Furthermore, assurances were given that at the conclusion of peace Great Britain would see that no conditions were laid down which would impair that independence and integrity and that economic conditions of a character favourable to Turkey would be obtained.

In spite of these assurances, the attitude of Turkey towards Great Stitain became increasingly provocative. Evidence continued to reach Itis Majesty's Government of military preparations in Syria. which could have had no other purpose than to faciliate an attack on Egypt, and of active propaganda carried on by Turkish and German agents among the Bedouin Arabs in the regions adjoining, the Egyptian frontier The Mosul and Damascus army corps have since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south preparatory for an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal From Akaba and Gazi a large body of Bedouin Arabs have been called out and armed to assist in this venture. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been desputched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba to protect the force from naval attack and the notorious Sherkh Aziz Shawish, who has been so well known as a firebrand in raising Modern feeling against Christians, has published and disseminated through Syria and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Mahomedana to fight against Great Britain. It is also reported that Dr. Placffer, who against Great Britain. was so long engaged in intrigues in Carro against the British Compation and is now attached to the German Embassy, Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict

Similar intrigues were set on foot eleewhere and reports were even received of the despatch of Turkish maissaries to India with the obje't of stirring up anti-British feelings among Indiau Mahomedana. A striking illustration of the extent to which intrigue has been carried on is furnished by the case of a German employe in the Alexandria City Police, who latterly returned from leave via Constantinople saying that he has been excused from military service. He was arrested on suspicion on landing, and on his person were found a detailed map of the Suez Canal, a sheet of numbered cypher measages concealed in his Terboosh and other compromising correspondence. He had also entrusted to a member of the ship's company two boxes of detenators for exploding dynamite or nitroalycerine. Further a steady stream of German officers and mes, both naval and mulitary, together with all kinds of war material, he flowed increasingly into Constantinople, which has been converted to all intents and purposes into a German military base, Gariage officers are known to have penetrated far nuto the interior of the Turkish Empire in the endeavour to stir up agitation among the inhabitants against Great Britain and her Allies. All these movements, it is impossible to doubt, have been carried on with the direct connivance of the Ottoman authorities and can point to only ene

Finally the deliberate intention of the Turkish Government to provoke Great Britain to War is shown by the instructions which are known to have been issued by the Turkish Minister of War to the Commandant at Jeffa, not later than the 18th Outober, on the subject of the measures to be taken by him in the outbreak of hostilities. There instructions not only alinded to Hie Majcher's Government as the enemy but they also included as order to break the flagstaff of His Majosty's Consulate and to venuous the insignia of Great Britain. The greatest Mahomesan power in the porter and the faithful and consistent friend of Turkey, whom she has steadileadly helped to maintain her position in Europe and to taken the stability, which was shaken in the Balkan War, would see the stability, which was shaken in the Balkan War, would see the greatest regret that Turkey had been decoyed take magning for the greatest regret that Turkey had been decoyed take magning for the side of England's enemies and into adopting an artistic as

anjustified as it would be ungrateful. But it cannot be denied that the present situation shows that there is a chauvinistic element endeavouring to drive Turkey into war with England for the benefit of Germany and of Austria the secular enemy of the Turkish State.

To The Editor of "The Comrade" Delhi.

A copy of the following public announcement is forwarded, and it is requested that publicity may be given to it:--

In view of the outbreak of yar between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, it order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jeddah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Navy and Military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances.

By ORDER,

(8d ) E F. DE MONTMORENCY.

Delhi, 2nd November, 1914.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner

Pelhi.

#### NIZAM'S MANIFESTO.

The following is an English translation of a manifesto, published in the "Gazette Extraordinary" of the Hydrabad State, sby order of His Highness the Nizam G. C. S. I. It begins with the Minister's introduction as follows: "The wise and statesmanlike Farman, which His Highness has been pleased to issue for the guidance and peace of mind of his beloved subjects, in view of the recent events in Europe and the turn taken by the war, is published in this jarsda for general information. It is to be hoped that the Subjects of this State will realize the importance of these directions in their own best interests, and the interests of their country and their master and the Sovereign, and carry them out fully and completely"

(Sd.) Silar Jaug,

Minister to His Highness the Nizani.

The following are the words of the farmen: --

In view of the present aspect of the war in Europe, let it be generally known that at this critical practure it is the bounder duty of the Muhammadans of India to adhere firmly to their old and tried loyalty to the British Government, especially when there is no Moslem or non-Moslem power in the world under which they enjoy such personal and religious liberty as they do in India: and when, moreover, they are assured by the British Government that as it has in the past always stood the best friend of Islam, so will it combined to be the Islam's best friend and will always protect and cherith its Moslem subjects. I repeat and reterate that in the crisis before us, the Mahammadan inhabitants of India, especially the subjects of this State, should, if they care for their own welfare and prosperity, remain firm and whole-hearted in their loyally and obedience, swerve not a hair's breadth from their devotion to the British Government whose cause I am convinced is just each right, keep sacred the tie which hinds the subject people to their rulers, and, lastly, that they should in no case show themselves to be beginfed by the wiles of any one into a course of open or sacrel settion against the British Government. Finally, I give expression to the hope that, as, I, following the tradition of my incestors, hold myself ever ready to devote my own person and all the remandes of my state and all that I possess to the service of Great British, so will all the Muhammadans of India, especially my own beloved subjects, hold themselves whole-heartedly ready in

#### The Turkish Navy.

The following ships may now he said to comprise the Turkish navy.

Names.			Ą.	ent.		
Battleships.		Job≤.	Completed	Prmary Armament.	Speed.	Crew.
GOEBEN	•••	22,640	1912	10 11-in.	28	1,026
Assarı- l'ewfik		4,61.3	1870		18	800
K. Barbarossa	•••	4,901	1894	6 11-in	17	•••
Messondieh	•••	9,120	1976	2 9·2-in.	17	600
Turgut Reis	• • •	9,901	1893	6 11-m,	17	•
CRUISERS MTC.						
BRESLAU		1,500	1912	12 4·1-in.	27	373
Berkie-Satvet		740	1907	24 in.	22	
Hamidieh	,.	3,800	1904	26 in.	22	300_
Heibetnuma		1,960	1893	3 5 9 in	14	
Lutti-Hamayoun	•••	1,313	1894	4 6 in.	13	•••
Medjidich		3,432	1904	2 /i-in	22	300
Pcik-i-Shevkot	•••	740	1907	2 4-in	22	
Pelenk-1-doria	•••	840	1891	2 4-an	20	111

Also seven 14-knot gunboats (510 to 120 tons) built in France in 1912-13 and about twenty other gunboats of various classes. The mine-layer, Nusrat, 380 tons, 15 knots, was built at the Germania Vard, Kiel, in 1912. There are also some seventeen destroyers, ranging in size from 145 to 610 tons displacement, and from 25 to 35 knots speed.



#### The Russian Fleet in the Black Sea.

The following table will show the wrength of the Russian Fleet now in the Black Sea.

Ват: 1, женіры <b>Name</b> .		I one.	Completed.	Primary Armament.	Speed.	Crew.
Lvetaff	•••	12,733	1911	4 12-140	16	781
I Alatoust	••	**	1910	••	,,	436
Panteleimon		12,582	1902	,	17	686
Rostislav		8,880	1900	4 10 m.	16	624
Sinope		10,180	1890	6 12-in.	<b>I</b> 6	325
CRUI-Ens.		•				
Kagul	•••	6,675	1905	12 6-in.	28	570
Kozarsky g. h.	•	100	1851	9 1.8-in.	28	60
P. Meronria	•••	6,675	1907	12 G-in	28	•••

There are also twenty-five destrovers, ranging from 240 tons to 1,050 tons displacement, and seven submarines and a mine-layer, the Krab. At Nikolayev, the chief Russian Naval port in the Black Sea the Preadnoughts Maria Imperatrites of 22,500 tons was launched last year and Alexander III, of the same class, was launched this year, but they had not been completed up to May of this year. A third sister ship the Eksterina is also in building at Nikolayev, but not yet launched, and two cruisers, the Lazareff and the Kakhimoff each of 7,600 tons are in a like condition at this dockyard, where the construction is conducted in conjunction with the British firm of Messrs. Vickers, Ld., just in the same manner as the famous Scotch firm of Messrs. John Brown and Co., supervise the work at the Admiralty Dockyard at Petregrad.

# The Forfeiture of our Security.

The Order of Forfeiture.

1

The following notice was handed over to the Keeper of "The Comrade and The Hamdard Piess" by Major Beadon, the District Magistrate of Delhi, on the 3rd of November.

#### NOTICE.

In pursuance of section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act. 1910

To

The Keeper of "The Comrade and The Hamdard Press, Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi."

Whereas, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912) the Governor General in Council has been pleased to declare by Notification No. 1018, dated the 1st of October, 1912, that the powers or duties conferred or imposed on the Local Government under the Indian Press Act, 1910, (1 of 1910) shall be exercised or performed by the Governor General in Council, and not by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and

Whereas, it spicars to the Governor General in Council that the printing press known as "The Comrade and The Handard Press, Kucha i-Chelan, Delhi," in respect of which security to the amount of Rs. 2.000 has been deposited in accordance with the provisions of section 8 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, has been used for printing and publishing the issue of the newspaper called "the Comrade" bearing date the 24th of September, 1914, and

Whereas, the said issue of the said newspaper contains an article entitled. The Choice of the Turke, printed at pages 283 to 240 of the said issue, the whole tenous of which article, and in particular the words indicated and described in the schedule annexed to this notice, is in the opinion of the Governor General in Council likely on has a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference or suggestion or otherwise, to excite disaffective towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India,

Now, therefore, take notice that the Governor General in Council in parsuance of section 4 (1) of the Press Act, 1910, declares the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited in respect of "The Comrade and the Hamdard Press, Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi," and all copies of the issue of the newpaper, called "The Comrade" bearing date the 28th of September, 1914, wherever found to the forfeited to His Majesty.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) H. WERRLER.

Bearetacy to the Government of India.

Home Department, (Political) Delhi, 2nd November 1914.

Duly served on Farooq Ali so Major Yveuf Als Khan this thuid day of Navember 1914.

(Sd.) H. C. Buadon,

Sonnouls,

Description of words in the issue of the newspaper called "The Comrade" bearing date the 26th September 1914, referred to in the foregoing notice.

Page.	Colums.	fåne.		
788	Second	18-19,		
184	First	51-55 and 75-80.		
286	First	56-61.		
287	First	49-52.		
• 287	Second	6-8, 40, 54-85		
		(read with the quota- tions reproduced on p. 237 second column and p. 238 Arct column).		
288	Sees nd	47-49, 56-58, 67-75, 77-84.		
289	First	1-4, 17-29, 58-82,		
289	Second	1-8.		
240	First	61-64, and 78-08.		
240	Second	1-6.		

(84) H. W

D. M.

Secretary to the Government of India

#### Application re the Security.

H

The following application was presented to Major Beadon, the District Magistrate of Delhi, by Mr. Mohamed Ali:-

In the Court of the District Magistrate of Delhi.

Sim

The petition of Mohamed Ali residing in Kucha-i-Chebin, Delhi, humbly and respectfully showeth:

- (1) That your petitioner designs to declare and hereby declares that he is the kenter of a press for Lithograph printing at Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi
- (2) That your petitioner desires to derive and hereby declares that he'ss the printer and publisher of the periodical works entitled the 'Hamdard' the 'Ichuddam ul-Ka'ala' and the 'Old Boy' printed and published at Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.
- (3) That, apart from doing ordinary job work for others, your petitioner desires to use his printing press for the purpose of printing only such literature as would promote knowledge and its wide diffusion, and would educate the people of this country in their rights and help them to realize their responsibilities as loyal subjects of His Majesty and useful and progressive citizens of the Empire
- (4) That the periodical works mentioned in para 2 above have consistently maintained the standard which your petitioner has set up for his press and have never to his knowledge been in any way complained of by the responsible officers of Government.
- (5) That your petitioner prays that in view of the facts set forth in paras 3 and 4 above you will be pleased to dispense with the deposit of any security under Section 3 (1) of Indian Press Act (1 of 1910) and that you will be further pleased to authenticate the aforesaid declarations of your petitioner under Section 6 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867).

(Sd.) Mohamed Ali.

#### The Argument.

Ш

Mr. Mohamed Ali's application for exemption from the deposit of security for a Lithograph Printing Pross under the provise to section 8 (1) of the Press Act and the authentication of his declaration under Section 6 of the Press and Registration of Books that was in part beard on the 5th instant, and a statement was taken by the District Magistrate in the course of which Mr. Mohamed All said that he had not till then christened the fathograph press nor decided whether he would continue the management of the Comrade and Handard Press of which the security has just been declared forfwited, or make other arrangements. He would use some of the Lithograph machines of the Compute and the Handard Press but he would add some others also. His press would be situated in part of the building in which the Compute and the Handard Press was situated. The District Magnetrate saked whether this press would be the Compute and the Handard Press would be the Compute and the Handard Press reducers, to which Mr. Mohamed Ab replied that he could not answer that question unless he knew the precise and full interpretation of that phrase The Destrict Magistrate wanted to ertain these facts with a view to judge whether he should proceed nuder section 3 (1) of the Press Act or under section 5, the latter section dealing with the deposit of security a second time when the accuraty previously given in respect of the same press and been declared forfeited under section 4. Under Section 8 (1) the amount of security that can be demanded may vary between Re, 800 and Re. 2,000, and the proviso to that section allows the Magiatrate, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, to dispensed with the deposit of any security. Under section 5, the security must be taken in all cases, the amount varying between Rs. 1,600 and 10,000 at the discretion of the Magistrate. Mr. Mohamed Ali argued on the 6th instant against the application of section 5 to his case on the grounds that (1) the Keeper of the Press was not the same as the Keeper of the Comrade and the Handard Press and that (1) the press did not bear the same name, and could not bear it, as the Communicationald not be printed by a lithegraph press. He pointed not bear it as the Communicationald not be printed by a lithegraph press. He pointed not be the magnitude of the country of the count the Act. There were two sets of declarations and securities spider the Act, those for printing presses and those for newspapers.

Sections 3, 4, 3 and 6 dealt with printing presses and sections 8. 9, 10 and 11 dealt with newspapers. For newspapers Section 10 corresponded to section 5 for presses, and there was a marked difference in the phraseology of the two sections. While section 10 covered not only the same newspaper as had had its first security declared forfeited, but also "any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper," section 5 confined itself to the same press only and did not extend to "any other press which is the same in substance as the said press." This marked difference between the phraseology of the two sections must indicate an equally marked difference in the intention of the legislature, and Mr Mohamed Ali submitted that section 5 as it stood left no discretion to the Magistrate to go behind the declaration of the keeper of the press as section 10 had left him a clear discretion to go behind the declaration of the publisher of a newspaper. But even assuming, against the clear wording of the section, that the Magistrate had such a discretion, if the Magistrate in the exercise of that discretion refused to accept the keeper's declaration that it was not the same press, it was cult right and just that the Magistrate should state in his order wherein lay the identity of the press, in its name, in its keeper, in its situation, or in its engines, machinery, types, stones, implements, utensils, and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing Supposing that the Magistrate pronounced that the identity of the press lay in its machinery etc., Mr Mohamed Ali invited him to consider the consequences of such a decision If the press or any part of it was sold, or otherwise transferred, after its first security had been declared forfeited, whoseever acquired this damnosu hereditas would have to be dealt with under section 5 and not under section 3 (1) because ne would be declaring himself to be the keeper of "such a press." Would this taint be removed only by boiling down the lead of the type and scrapping the tron of the machinery and re-manufacturing them, or would the original sin be the heritage of him also who acquired type cast from the same lead and machiners re-manufactured out of the same iron? Where and when would this visitation end? Would not the possession of a single "space" or "en quod" by the most leyal purchaser from the keeper of a press which had been unfortunate enough to come within the reach of this all-embracing piece of legislation make him hable to deposit Rs. 10,000 when making a declaration as the keeper of a press in which that "space" 'en quod' was used ! The thing was absurd, and whatever else the legislators might have meant they cereanly could not have meant any-thing so absurd an 1 preposterous. It was not for him to say what exactly they had meant . I ut the Magistrate should not merely say that the application must be dealt with under section 5 and not under section S (1), but should also indicate in his order what the petitioner must do to make section 3 (1) applicable to his declaration. He prayed for this all the more because no person throughout this vast empire other than the District Magistrate of Delhi had any jurisdiction in the matter. From his order there was no appeal. Resides, there was no High Court to give decisions binding on all subordinate courts, and it the District Magnetrate of Delhi decided that section 3 (1) was mapplicable there would be two divergent decisions on the same point within such a narrow area as that which included both Delhi and Lahore. At Lahore two presses publishing two Urda papers had applied under the same conditions, except that in one case the keeper was different, and in the other it was the same keeper also, only the names of the presses being different. In both cases security was demanded under section from 3(1) and not under section 5. The Keeper of the Zemendar Pre-s had chosen to make a declaration under section 5 and had altered nothing after the forfeiture of the original security; but to his knowledge the other two presses had morely changed their name and in one case the keeper also, and had been absolved of the original sin for which the first security had been declared forfeited. In this case, "The Commute and The Hamiland Press" had lost its security for printing an article in the Comeade in type. The lithograph pre-s for which he now declared, said Mr. Mohamed Ali, had never printed a single letter of a single word of that article, and with the best will in the world could not be done so. Even if the type and machines that printed that article of the Conrade were thereby tainted for ever, what had the lithograph stones of the Hamdard and its lithograph machines done to merit this eternal punishment? Mr. Mohamed Ali also stated that the Handard and the other publications printed with the help of these machines were never complained of, and in fact the Hamdard was more than once officially praised to his knowledge for its moderation. It had not printed a translation of the article of the Comrade to which exception was taken by Government even when he was pressed by some of his sub-editors because he desired to take no risks in the case of a paper sometimes read out to the illiterate masses as well as read by the educated classes. He trusted that the Magistrate would apply Section 3 (1) to his application and not section 5, and that in view of the past record of the Handard and other Urdu publications of which he was the printer and publisher the deposit of any security would be dispensed with under the proviso to section 3 (1). The Magistrate said he would pass orders on the 9th instant as the application had raised a very knotty point.



In our last issue we unreservedly placed before our readers the alternatives that confront us in regard to the future of the Comrade. Either the enormous sums in arrears still due to us should be paid up arreadily to enable us to carry on or we should stop publication

up speedily to enable us to carry on, or we should stop publication altogether at the end of this year. After the huge fluancial loss we have already suffered, it has become impossible for us to go on the we have done so far with the certain prospect of still greater loss in the future. This is the plain fact of our situation. What it would cost us to have to write our own epitaph we need not say We know as well that it would be an equally painful and distressing eventuality to most of our readers. The only way to avert it is to help us at once in realising our duca and making sure for the future that the -Comrade would not be starved to death by those on whose support we have every right to count. Several of our readers have written to us expressing deep sympathy and concern and making anxious inquiries as to whether the situation is altogether irretrievable. An English friend, who is a constant reader of the Comeade, in the course a letter writes :--- "I am very sorry to learn-from the last issue of the Comrade of the bad luck you are having with that paper. Of course regular financial support is a sine qua non for newspaper enterprise, still I have been told that no English paper in India can be expected to do more than barely pay its way for the first 10 years of publication. Advertisements and job-work are essentials required for success. Though one often differs from the remarks in some of your articles, the paper is the best printed and got up of any Indian organ. Written for educated Mohammedans, it has kept free from objectionable seditious learnings—as two Civilians who were talking about the Comrade with me lately had to admit." A Mussalman friend writes from Bankipore:-- Your leader, The Two Alternatives, in the Comrade of the 24th October has caused us very great concern. The Contrade is the only advocate which we possess. It will be most ungrateful on our part if we let the only paper worth the name die for want of funds is a very sad commentary on our much talked of recent awakening. What a return we are making for your plendid advocacy of our cause and for your most whole-beartedly throwing yourself in works which were so often attended with palpable dangers! This must be a sad and most heart-breaking lesson to all disenterested workers. For my pare I voluntarily offer my poor services to you, I know this is of little value and am ashsmed to think that I can give you nothing butter, but I hope if others of more weight and experience come forward to work as reluntary agents for you something might be done towards the realisation of your hoge dues. I shall try my hest to realise your dates in the Patna District provided you arm me wills your authority and send me a list and other particulars of your defaulters. You might as well send me the list of the whole province, for I hope I can get a few men who will be most willing to work for you and who can be made to realise the great loss that will be occasioned by the Comrade's death to the community. I do not know whether this device will answer but I think you should try it. At least there is no reason why you should not avail yourself of the services of voluntary agents and sincere well-wishers." Need we say a our friend that we will readily and gratefully accopt all such help. In fact the realisation of the arrears can only be achieved through the help of our readers, and if only their sympathies were to take a practical turn the fate that awaits the Courade may still been averted. A young friend writing from an important educational institution says that the Comrade is loved and studied there with much eagerness, but that its threatened extinction through lack of funds is not taken seriously. That is a grievous mistake. We have stated the plain, literal facts. Perhaps our earlier warnings were taken in a similar spirit of indifference, with the result that we have at length been driven to the only dicision

now open to us. A Barabanki friend, whose interest in the Oc has been as great as it has been practical, writes: "The Co. has lately been very irregular-most irritatingly so, but it has never been so popular as it is today. You will be gratified to hear that our Hindu friends read at with goat eagerness...... I have just been reading the Alternatives. I only hope you are not serious. If the Comrade dies the new movement among the Musselmans will perish with it. It is entirely due to the Courade that the Mussalman community has emerged from the johucoorism of years. Let me know if the atuation is really as grave as it is painted. can't contemplate without a shudder the dealth of the Comrade. shall be relieved to hear that the Comrade shall live and not dis. I wish it lay in my power to place it beyond death or diseaster." We assure our friend that we have never been in the habit of orying and we have been pulling on through enormous difficulties as long as we could. But now we have reached the end of our tether. If the Comrade is to be saved from death, we should be helped in recovering the thousands that make up our outstanding dues. Failing this, there is no other alternative but to give up the struggle that has literally grown hopeless.

LAST WERE We offered a fairly lengthy explanation and apology for "That Very Feather!" of the "irregularities" of our readers. In the course of that article we recalled the fact that some, at least, of our shortcomings did not exist when we were in Calcutta two years ago. We then intended to explain our difficulties in connection with press management, then the diffi-culties of office management, and, lastly, the difficulties of the editorial staff. The last two explanations have already appeared in full, but paragraphs in which we explained the difficulties of press management were significantly omitted, possibly by some extremely intelligent press hand, for reasons which will be obvious when our readers peruse the missing portion which we now insect below. After describing the state of affairs in Calcutta we said:— All this, however, now reads like strangely pleasant dream, or at least a story from a dim and idylic past. Now for the reasons of this great and much to be deplored change. If some of them are personal, others, and the more numerous, are connected with the place of publication. The Comunic never claimed to be the place of publication. The Comunde never claimed to be the ripe fruit of mature journalistic experience, and it is a marvel to us, even if we say so, that we did not betray the touch of the amateur more often than we have done. But whether amateurs or not in journalisin, we never pretended, nor could protend, to be anything but the verient cyron in the matter of running a printing press. A kind friend, who has himself risen to a great eminence in journalism from the lowest rungs of the ladder and knows not a little of printing, warned us, when we were launching our little bark, against attempting the passage of the choppy seas of a printing press of our own, and advised as to rely on an outside press even if we had to get our paper printed at some place removed several hundred miles from our editorial offices. Well, we did not follow this advice and know only to-day how valuable it was. Our printing bill used to be a heavy one, but if we then complained of scarcity we now suffer from a devastating famile, cloud of locusts that darkons the atmosphere is eating up everything, and there is hardly a blade of grass left after their appetite and greed are satisfied. Had our preoccupations been less than they have been we could have done something to arert the starvation which we now have to face. But those preoccupations being what they were, we found that those to whom we entrusted the management of the press navolved us in awful waste when they were insompetent, and rabbed us with both hands when they were fully conversant with press management. So far the defect lay in us, but had the press been started elsewhere than in Delhi, the consequences of our own shortcomings wested asre been much less disastrons But as we found soon after aur coming to Delhi and more than once stated in these columns, this place has about the same facilities for printing a paper like ours is a modest sixed village in Bergal. Hardly a thing that one requires for printing purposes can be procured except by ordering from Presidency town, and not a single compositor, machine man or dettari of any value can be secured locally. Lincknow, Allahabad and Lahore of any value can be secured locally. Lincanow, ratherest are the nearest places from which press hands have to be brought area. and the raw recruits whom one trains up locally generally each fresh fields and pastures new the moment they fancy they know something. And when the summer and the rains come, the inking rollers sodules ly imitate the consistency of a jelly and consume more ice and electric power for face than the poor proprietor over allowed himself. We believe in the possibilities of the new capital as firmly at Lord Hardings and some of his colleagues; but we cannot mistake the prospects of the future for the stern realities of the present. We have therefore, of the future for the stern resistes of the present, we save enteriors to endure every hardship that pioneering childs, and savely it is not unreasonable if we request on readers to make allowances if not forms, then at least for Delhi." (This is what we wrote him what the press managed to omit, Hitherto we were under the improved that press hands could not distinguish a reproduction from the Third from a Thilliamher.

Extract adjustisement, and a leading article from a court summons. But in this case evidently a genius in the press has used the "blue pencit" even in the case of a leading article. Or is it, like the misquotation in some Anglo-Indian contemporaries to which we referred last week, the result of "an unconscious process of the elective affinities"? If so, it recalls the fate of the lover who mound the mischance in verse:

جس مین باندها تها نامه دلبر کا وهی رکرژاکوترکا

(The feather in which I had tied the letter to my love, alas and alack, that very feather of the carrier-pigeon fell off from its wing.)

DR. LASERR, the famous choss champion, has contributed the choss master's view of German strategy in France A Chess-Board Strategy. to the Vossische Zeitung He says:-"The plan of the Germans in France in to assure the advance positions and to secure to the troops more freedom of movement. For that purpose an attack on the forts is against the French army. It is probable that this phase will last for several weeks. In order to imagine this phase upon the chess-board we must picture those stages in a game which follow immediately upon a successful attack. Then, as is well known, there comes a critical moment. Although one result has been reached, the struggle is thereby in no way decided. By the pushing forward of the pieces their position has become worse, and the adversary, who has suffered losses, suddenly obtains an advantage. He, therefore, also attacks, and it often happens that the advantage obtained by this counter-attack is again lost. For this reason the chess player often says that nothing is more difficult than to win a game that is won, but this idea is also but partly time, for a master of the game will yet in the end maintain his victories by a new development of his strategy. If he has so far attacked, now he restricts himself to defence, newly orders his fighting forces, and knows how to hold the encouse obtained. He leaves it to his opponent to make desperate attacks, brings to nought the other's artful plans by calm consideration, and before he ventures again on the offensive he first builds up his well-assured position. This is now just the strategy of the German General Staff at the moment, and it will so remain for the next two to three weeks. The row of fortresses from Verdun down to the south hinder the movements of the armies of the German Crown Prince, General von Heeringen, and the Bavarian Crown Prince. and for that reason there can be no talk of a decisive battle yet. And what will further happen may be thus represented under the analogy of a game of chess. The attacks of the French will resemble the springs of a cat, and the German army will be able to stand against them without great losses. Just as at chess, by tem and method will finally triumph; and even though the operations of the Germans may cost time, they will in the end obeckmate the French as certainly as the operations of castle and king against king. Dr. Lasker's exposition of the present German strategy is not very lucid, but he seems to assume that the Germans will stand on the defensive from east to west in France until they have again attacked and broken through the line of descues from Verdun to Belfort.

The Mertyrdom
of Belgium

The Mertyrdom
of Belgium

The Martyrdom
of Belgium

The Martyrdom
of Belgium

The Mertyrdom
of Belgium

The Delgium over to our shores are only a small

section of the sufferers. The vast majority are either too poor, or too old, or too young, or too ill to cross one consumer. Forget that there are hundreds of thousands of the sufferer, who are the formant. When, as old, or too young, or too ill to cross the Chaunel. Nor must we we carnestly hope, part of that territory is evacuated, within a few ks, by the enemy, the appalling amount of misery and destruction will be revealed, and we must be prepared to tackle at once the work of relief and reconstruction. There is little enough danger of overlapping! £150,000 in all has been subscribed. I am convinced that the number of those urgently in need of relief exceeds one mil-Hon. \$150,000 distributed amongst one million sufferers would rield about 2s. per individual case. British generosity is aubounded, but Belgian misery is infinite. I have just spent five weeks in my sative country, and what I have seen in those days builtes description. My nerves are still shattered and my imagination is still hauated, and will be haunted till the end of my days, by the harrowing wents which in the course of those five tragic weeks followed with such staggering rapidity. I still see before my mind's eye marging in a starlit sky the sinister cigar-shaped mouster raining themse on defenceless Astwerp. I see in the huge almshouse of Malines, down in the murky catacombs, coming with moisture, two himdred old men and women awaiting in a frensy, of terror the artical of the Huns. I see from the high railway bank overlooking the bestleded of Heistade a bail storm of shrapnel bursting around

us and setting fire to one village after another. Other belligeren t nations may suffer from unemployment. In Belgium alone there has been created a whole nation of unemployed. In other countries trade and industry are dislocated. In Belgium they have come to a complete standstill. Out of a population of eight millions, seven millions are under the heel of the invader. Railwaymen are starving, for railways have crased to work. Office clerks are starving, for banks and offices are closed. Public officials are starving, for no salaries can be paid. The Selgian Government is beleaguered in Antwerp. Journalists and printers are starving, for newspapers and books have ceased to appear. Millhands and coalminers and ironworkers are starving, for mills and coal mines and ironworks are closed. It is true that the Germans have reopened the gigantic works of Unckerill, and have even offered the Belgian ironworkers an increase of wages of 50 per But I doubt whether the 15,000 ironworkers of Cockerill will be induced by this disbolical bribe to manufacture the German guns which will mow down their Belgian brethren. A few days ago King Albert, in the course of an interview, was dilating on the recent barbarities committed by the enemy. I pointed out to his Majesty that retribution was coming, that victory was near at hand. His Majesty's confidence in the final issue was as absolute as my own, but no anticipation of a final victory could comfort him is the present universal distress of his subjects and the appalling ravages of the war 'When victory comes to our arms, what will remain of my miserable people?"

Goerne was hardly able, perhaps, quite to continue business as usual" during the battle of Jena.

Goethe and Patriotism.

The French cannon burst over his house and the bayonets of the Pressians in flight gleamed over his garden wall. Later the

French Marshal Augerean was quartered in the poet's house, with directions to secure it from pillage Some drunken soldiers, however, before the Marshal's arrival broke into the house and forced Goethe to cone from his bed to drink with them. French spared Goethe's precious manuscripts, though they drank twelve casks of his wine in three days. Goothe was much blamed at the time by patriotic Germans for his want of patriotism, his indifference to the fate of his country, and his open admiration of Napoleon. But he held that conquest of territory was an accidental achievement, that political independence was a minor matter, and that true greatness does not depend on these, but on intellectual conquests. When Eckermann \*eproached Goethe for not having written war songs like Komer and Uhland, he replied "How could I take up arms without hatred, and how could I hate without youth? We cannot all serve our country in the same way. I have only composed love songs when I have loved, and how could I write songs of hatred without hating?" Goethe's father I write songs of hatred without hating?" Goethe's father showed a very different spirit. When French soldiers were quartered in his house during the Seven Years' War Conneillor Goethe could not conceal his anti-French spuit, and was placed under arrest for expressing the wish that the Prussians had "blown all the French to the devil" in one of the engagements. But the young Goethe, then ten years old, made friends with the French commander, learned French from him, and accompanied him to the French theatre which the French troops established in Frankfurt-on Main during their stay.

Sir Edward Grey, save the Morning Post, is at present the hete noir of German politicisms. That Sir E. Grey in the war was originated by the English German Eyes all Germans have now been taught to believe. The Hamburg Frendrablutt, a very influential journal, devotes a leading article to the British.

secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the course of which it describes Sir Edward Grey as being the exponent of the policy began by King Edward VII There can be no doubt, this newspaper says, that Sir E. Grey is a "political capacity," and it declares that no purpose is served by characterising him as an impostor or as a political adventurer, as Germans have got into the habit of doing. "He is, it is true, our enemy," the journal writes, "and unquestionably our most dangerous enemy, but his animosity to Germany is not due to innate antipathy or to blind malice; he hates Germany simply and solely because he is an out-and-out Englishman, and nothing but an Englishman." The only concern of the English, the Frendenblatt continues, is to make sure that the good things of the earth belong exclusively to them. "The little group which rules England with the power of its money succeeded most eleverly in influencing English public opinion and English statesmen against Germany. It was not for nothing that King Edward VII, assembled around his table the princes of fluance and of commerce from the City. All these men, whose money bags were being reduced in weight by Germany's industry and skill, had King Edward Gray is an irreproachable

gentleman, but because he is such a thorough Englishman he thinks exactly as do the rich shopkeepers among this countrymen. The German nation had to be rendered absolutely incapable of competing further in the world's markets. Therefore England not only conspired with Germany's arch-enemy, she collected the enemies of Germany throughout the world, "as one hires murderers." "She was not dainty in her choice," the paper observes, "for she has allied herself with the Russians, whom she hates, and with the Japanese, whom she despises." "Sir Edward Grey," the Hamburg journal concludes, "is nothing but the impersonation of Englishism. This lean, cold egoist, with his aquiline none and the glance of a bird of prey, who barely understands French, who never reads a foreign newspaper, and whose unspeakable English conceit has deterred him from becoming personally sequanted with foreign countries—this man has incited the pack of enemies against us because he imagined the was thereby doing the best service in his power to his country."

A continue to a message from Rome, a telegram from Berlin says that

Dr. Solf, the German Secretary for the
Fight for Booty.

Colonies, in the course of an interview
referred to the fate of the German possessions. He desit specially with Samon, "the Pearl of the Pacific,"
as he styled it, where he planted the German flag when he was
Gevernor ten years ago. "Now," he continued, "the time has come
to reap the harvest. Must Samon pass into the hands of the
invaders" Fortunately the fate of the German colonies will be decided
on the European battlefields, where I hope decisive victory awaits us.
Our worst enemies are the English. Our task as regards them
is more difficult than many of our countrymen imagine. Germany
does not fear England by land, but on sea she must face the mest
powerful fleet in the world, with the addition of the Japanese. Our
greatest expectation is merely to damage our enemy there, although
Nelson won Trafalgar over much superior forces. We have also to
flight the disloyal methods of England in damaging our commerce
and industrice. We must fight to the end on the battlefield and in
the economic domain, and impose peace and security for at least a
century. Against our Continental enemy we fight for victory.
Against England we flight for booty. That booty must be in proportion to the enormous sacrifices which our people now endure."

extent by the comments of German papers." But one Enemy." over German "victories." Writing in his German-American newspaper, the Staats Zoitung, Mr. Hermann Ridder declared on the 24th September that the destruction of the three British cruisers in the North Sea showed that Germany was beginning to recognise her most irreconcilable enemy. Too much, he said, had necestly developed from the insideousness of British diplomany to permit of anything but the most retalistory measures against Great British. He continued—"The operations of the German submarines and when the time comes, of the German dirigibles, will bring home to the British people the fact that the wer is not simply a commercial scheme in which our allies go to death in order that British purses may wax fat. There is but one enemy from now ou—the irreconcilable, determined, commercially—notived—enemy. England, Against her the German attack will be directed. A breach has been opened. Three British rensers have been sent to the bottom. That is only the beginning of the end. When England started out to effect the destruction of German commerce and German culture in Europe and the world at large she struck her own death keell."

founded fear that their cannalties in the present war wilk be much greater than susting.

The German Casent war wilk be much greater than they were in the war of 1870-1, and the from denblatt," in order to reassure them, gives a list of the casualties in the chief battles of the France Prussian Wac. The total list at that time, it says, amounted to 6,24% officers and 128,45% men. As against this the "Fremdenblatt" linus consolution in the fact that the first twenty-two casualty lists in the present war amount only to 872 officers and 20,354 men. It is impossible, however, to attack any value to this comparison, because it is well known that the Germans stopped the publication of their complete casualty lists before the heavy fighting really begun—helore, that is, the Bastle of Mons-Charleroi. Estimates of casualties, therefore, can only be guesswork. It may be mentioned that in Paris before the Battle of the Aisne the French casualties from the beginning of the war were being put at 300,000 and the German as high as half a million. Some idea of the losses among the German princely houses maybe judged from the statement that Princess Frederick of Saxe-Meissingen has within a few

weeks lost her father-in-law, husband, son, cousin, and achbem: Prince Frederick was killed at Namur. His son, Prince Etuagi, felt at Manbenge. The house of Lippe has also suffered heavily; both Prince Frederick William and Prince Ernest have been killed.

The news of the sending of troops to Europe from India appears to have caused great bewilderment to the German Bewilderments. The Germans had evidently been taught to believe that the entanglement of England in a European war would be a signal of revolt to India, and they now find it hard to explain how England could possibly send British and Indian troops from India to France. The Frankfurter Zeitung, usually a sensible paper, says:—" If this report is correct, then it shows, above all, that the British Government is very much afraid of the Indians, and for this reason is removing the Indian troops in order to prevent them from making common cause with a revolution. In any case these Indian warners will hardly have any influence on the outcome of the war."

Ir will be remembered that at the beginning of September, when the German cruiser Magdeburg was wrecked in the Gulf of Finland, the Russians reported that they found on board a number of cat-o'-mno-tails, one for each officer, and suggested that there had been used for disciplinary purposes on the ciew. The Kolnische Zeitung quoting this statement from the Russian press with the heading "A Pretty Story," scountully observes—"We must not, we suppose, be astonished that the Russians know nothing about the deaning of uniforms [by beating], and that when the use of whips is in question they can only argue from their own practice to that of others."

The most formidable name that has yet appeared in the war news is that of the Polish town of Przemysl; A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A formidable Name.

A f

Half the trouble in the reading of Polish names arises from this letter "z" with the sound or "h" or "zh." For example, the name of the related language and people of Bohemia, Czech, is pronounced (as near as one can represent it to English ears, "check." How many English people would recognise "Szekspir" as the most famous of English names? Yet it is just the Polish way of spelling Shakspere

remain more or less unsolved passies, but most of the bulletine issued from Petrograd have literally constituted the "log of war." They invariably read very emphatic, decisive, almost as dazzling in their glare as lightning, and yet they somehow seem to be mere records of history still to be made. They have announced a succession of victories in Saliola, each more complete and decisive than the one that had gone before, but the Austrian armies still seem to be "in being," and the Russian advance has not prospered much further than Lemberg. The lorearts prints a message from Vienna which throws some light on the difficult character of the country whose the Austrian armies in Galicia have been fighting. Letters received from Poles in the field say that the country impeded the progress of the gons to a remarkable extent. Each gun had to be dragged by ten horses, four being the usual number, and planks had to be pushed under the wheels of the gun earriages in order to prevent the guns from sinking. Besides this, the letters complain that the Russian infantry fought from behind very strong and carefully prepared entrenchments. It is added that the Russian commanders had employed the peasantry to prepare these entrenchments in the rear of the first Russian lines, so that when the Russians were at first driven back by the Austrians they found thoroughly good positions ready for them as they retreated. An interesting description by an eye witness of the evacuation of Lemberg has reached the Berliver Toyotlati. He describes the panic which fall on the town on, the next hist the Russians were at hand, and then adde:— Lunkfly the Russians had decided to spare Lemberg. In, order to act, include, immediately after the entry of the Russians into the city, guide.

correspondent also argues that the advance of the Russians through the smaller Galician towns up to Lemberg had been assisted by the treachery of the Ruthenian element of the population. "Shortly before the evacuation of Lemberg," he says, "a number of Ruthenian traitors had been executed in the town."

THE Rome correspondent of the General News has received from a member of the Italian Gavernment the follow-Italian Neutrality. ing a atment on the subject of Italian neutrality .--"We shall preserve our neutrality as long as Italian interests are not threatened. Italians set great store on being regarded as an earnest and loyal nation. One may decline to follow a friend into a dangerous adventure, but one may not profit by the embarrassments of that friend to stab bim in the back. Until yesterday Italy was Austria's ally She cannot dishon ur herself to day by attacking her old ally simply because the latter is no longer able to defend horself. Honom and loyalty before everything. Our neutrality has already been of immensa service to France and her Alies. It has enabled her to emoty her garrison on the frontier of the Alps and to employ against the Germans half a million men whom she would otherw so have had to leave to act against us. What more can be asked of us? It is wrong to confound us with other neutral States. Others may emerge from their neutrality without dishonour. We cannot The n utrality of the others is important. Ours has saved France. In one eventuality only we should abandon our neutrality, namely the disappearance of Austria and the resultant effect open her Italian provinces. But Austria will not disappear; she will continue to live because of British and French interests in her continued existence. We should never allow her Italian provinces.— he existence We should never allow her trained provided Trentino, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia. to be ceded to other States. If they should be no longer in Austrian possession, they

Wars and Arma- wars. To a certain extent it is true that the "papers they own carry on the militarist propaganda, but, according to a writer, who seems to have closely studied the question, the "armour-plate" interests do not want big wars. They want little wars and rumours of big wars. This keeps a good steady trade going with plenty of orders, improvements every year, credit good and bills regularly paid. By way of evidence it is said that during the crisis before the present outbreak the only payers in Berlin which opposed war were the Socialist Vinuaries and the Post, owned by Krapps of Esseen, and the Tagliche Rundschau, another paper of the "ara our plate" gress. One can readily sees the point of riew. In a big wai Giracoments are using armaments more than they are buying them, and future profits are a mere gamble against defeat. Perhaps the "armour plate" interests have not overlooked the possibility that Armageddon may put them out of business attagether.

School boys and enjoying the packer on the brow of their school boys and enjoying the packer on the brow of their school boys and their lessons in Geography. The way will end by changing the map of Europe—so we are told—and in some places also the maps of other parts of the world. Meanwhile Central Europe is in the melting pot and school publishers of geography manuals must have had their activities considerably contailed. A well-known English firm is reported to have suspended the issue of a new school atlas, which was on the point of published the issue of a new school atlas, which was on the point of published the issue of a new school atlas, which was on the point of published the issue of a new school atlas, which was on the point of published the issue of the maps of Europe and its countries will possibly require drastic alterations when the war is over. A representative of the firm pointed out that no school would order any s ock maps of Europe at present, and he expressed the capitles of the firm pointed out that no school would order any s ock maps of Europe at present, and he expressed the capitles of the added, "the publishing houses have always to be a year in advance of the schools." These who are anxiously possible from any of these enterprising British firms.

War.

"Tis one thing, brother Shandy, for a soldier to hazard his own life, to leap first down into the trench where he is sure to be cut to pieces; the one thing from public spirit and a thirst of glory to enter the breach the first man, to stand in the foremost rank and mar h bravely on with drains and trumpets and colours flying about his ears. "Tis one thing, I say, brother Shandy, to do this; and 'tis another thing to reflect on the misseles of war, to view the desolations of whole countries and to consider the intolerable fatigues and hard-hips which the soldier himself, the instrument who works them, is forced (for sixpence a day if he can get it) to undergo," "Need I be told, dear Yorick, as I was by you in Le Fevre's fineeral sermon, 'that so soft and gentle a creature, born to love, to mercy, and kindness, as man is, was not shaped for this'? But why did you not add, Yorick—if not by Nataro that he is so by Necessity? For what is War? What it is, Yeric't, then found, as ours has been, upon principles of Liberty and upon principles of Honoir—what is it but the getting together of queet and harmless people with their swords in their hands to keep the ambitious and turbulent within bounds?"

The following letter written at a fushionable hotel in Berlin on September 28th by an American lady, wife of an Arrian diplomatist, has been published by the times. The writer had only a short time reviously left London for

Berlin and Vienna. The letter is interesting especially as reflecting the state of mind of the upper classes in the German capital. It would seem that the Germans knew of the war only through the official bulletins:-" We arrived here two days ago after a most comfortable easy journey. We spent one night at Bentheim on the frontier. It was wonderful to get over the border, and when we arrived at the nice, clo n, little Girman hotel we found the proprietor and his family gathered found the piano, singing National Anthems, and though it was one in the morning, C- and 1 joined in and sang mently remaining to have supper with some German officers, who were full of interesting news. We came through to Berlin with many wounded, but had com ortable compartments, and arrived here on the second of scheduled time. Everywhere smiling, confident faces and grave courtesy. The crops all garnered and the land tilled for next scasor, and the factory chimneys smoking as in times of peace. Plenty of men, young and strong, everywhere. D zens of taxis in the streets ron by men, of course, like the trams. In fact Berlin looks just the same as to peace time, as the streets full of men, the shops all open, also theatres, opera, and art exhibi--says it is the same in Vicina and there are dinner parties trens F. constantly. I ast evening we direc with a gay crowd at the Bristol. every on in gala dress and as you can imagine coming from England, I had a succes jou. After dince I was literally surrounded by gen rate, ambassa lors, diplomets, and officials, who chuckled with mirth when I told them what we believed in England about famine, revolution, &c., and -'s remark about getting to Berlin I fold then that in London nothing was known of the greatest battle of modern times or of ancient-redsy, wien in East Prussia the Germans surrounded and captured 150,000 Russians, they could not understand it. They say it is equal to Nap loon's greatest victory, and there is not one Russian left in Germany except 100,000 prisoners. The Austrians have over 50,000 prisoners and have won taree victories over the Russians, but retired from Lemberg, being out-numbered three to one, to wait for Guman reinforcements.

Now they are in a splendin position! The Serba are practically ornshed and suffered fearful annihilation!! When I think of the daily reports of Austrian decuration by Serba!! My stock of provisions is a source of endless mirth. S, who knows papa, explanded to an old Garageal that their father who is an intelligent. plained to an old General that ther father, who is an intelligent man, is thinking of coming over to rescue her from famine and revolution in a yacht! " They shouled with glee, and then added, Poor Englind; what a terrible awakening for her.' My dear, when the Germans get to Paris -leave England. I can't tell you why, but if you love your children et out! F. says the same. Tell Mrs. G too. I can hear you laugh in dension, but don't. Believe my words Even J. told me yesterday, 'The Germans can't help winning' Even —— in The Hague told us it would take a week to get to Vienns. The night frain runs through on time with wagons lets, 14 cars only! F. arrived yesterday. So happy to have us here, and the family are mad with joy. F. was afraid of drifting mines in the Channel or would have sent for us long ago!! Tell your 'clever' triend the Pole that there has never been a sign of riot in any part of Austria—they are united

JAMIA LIBRARY, JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, JOE NOVEMBER JAMIA NATAR NEW DELEL

## The Comrade.

#### Indian Moslems and the War.

Whar was dreaded most by every Mussalman in India and what had long kept them in a state of intolerable anxiety and suspense has at last come to pass. Great Britain is at war with Turkey. The roasons which have led England to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte are set fofth in the communiqué issued by the Vicercy. It is no time to examine the grounds detailed in this dictiment even if we had the will. Except for stray, brief Renter's messages hinting at German intrigue, in Constantinople and overt mandestations of Turkish attitude we know nothing of the 'actual state of affairs in Turkey and of the forces that have guided the counsels of her statesmen. In an atmosphere of obscurity and mist it is idle to search for the necessary light that would enable us to understand the situation. According to all indications allowed us from afar, the omena were all enpropiuous. There were reports of Turkish mobilisation, of the calling up of every able bodied man fit to hear arms. There were stories of wholesale requisitioning of foodstuffs, clothing and other provisions, of horses and mules and carts. Various English correspondents had written about extraordinary mil tary activity at various centres and particularly about military concentrations in Thrace, in Erzonom and near the Egyptian border. All these measures, if true, point to a deliberate policy and design; and though there have been persistent reports of extraordinary German pressure being exerted at Constantinople, we can not say whether the Ottoman Government has been altogether the victim of German hypnotism At all events, the Sultan's Ministers have themselves to bear the responsibility for all to which their acts may load; and, unless they are a set of lunatics on imbaciles, they must be supposed to have weighed the consequences

Whether the Turkish Government is right or wrong in the decisions at which it may have arrived, whether it has been wheedled into its present attitude by German lures or coerced by German threats, or whether it has made a dehberate and careful choice after straking the balance between loss and gain and honour and interest, we are neither competent to judge nor have any desire to speculate about. The plain fact with which we are immediately concerned is the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and England and the manner in which this unfortunate situation would affect the Mussalmans of India.

Now, we are useing no conventional language when we say that war between Turkey and England is a celamity that the Indian Musealmans would have given anything in the world to avert. They had hoped and prayed all these anxious days that it would somehow be averted, and had even gone out of their way to press advice on the Sultan and his Ministers in terms which would have seemed is some instances importisent and incommable but for the stress of the deep anxiety and emotion under which they were framed. But the fates were disposed otherwise. The catastrophe they had feared so much has happened at last, and what is now left for them is to pray to God that they may be equal to this terrible and supreme trial.

It would be hypocricy to disguise the facts that town of Turkey and her people is to the Indian Mussalmans a deep shift abiding senument and that millions of them reverence the Sultan as their Caliph. The unity of culture and faith has consecrated them feelings of sympathy and devotion, and they have remained strong and vital forces through the ages. The Turks have often blundered in the past and have sometimes been misled into dangerous courses through the folly of their rulers; but the Indian Mussalmans, though they always condemned them freely for their follies and blunders, could never shelp grieving with them in their griefs and suffering extreme unlarger and anguish whenever disasters have overwholmed them and wrought their seemlar ruin. It would not, therefore, be supposed that the Indian Mussalmans would be indifferent to the fate of Turkey even though she might herself bring it upon her head. Their plight them can be well imagined in the situation in which they find themselves to-day. Through a cruel conjunction of circumstances their feeling of Islamic fraternity and their reverence for their Caliph have been brought into direct conflict with their sense of plain sension duty.

For such heavy trials, however, his religion has samply equipped the Mussalman. Whatever his feelings may be, his path is simple and clear and not a shedow of doubt can deriven his sense of the duty that he owes to his country and his squeezigs. We have more than noe stated fully and without reserve what the attitude of Ladian Mussalmans would be in the event of an Angio-Turkish war. We need not repeat those assurances again. From the polat of view of Indian Moslems as loyal and passes loving subjects of this Majesty the King-Emperor, we and confident no further assurances are needed on their part. The strain on their isolings may be great and terrible, but they can never forget that they

to a man, more than ever before, and all looks well for us, really well, though the Russians outnumber us three to one. Germany's financial condition is marvellons. They never required a moratorium even, and m ney just pours in for the war loan. The Americana here are mad with enthusiasm over the German nation. They say she cannot be beaten, and wor to France and England They have food for years, so don't worry about famine ! ! They haven't begun to call cut the reserves, and they have millions more to put in the field. R --- and B --- are well, and none of the people we know in Austria have been killed or wounded yet. I am so happy and so confident, and have the greatest affairation and respect for this marvellous nation. Their receives of French and Belgian strocktim are awful. Eyes of the wounded gongal out, &c. Too horrible Here even the Russian wounded are so well cared for that their names and numbers are over each bod with an X-ray picture of their wounds is this not remarkable for order and system? C--- and I go round doing the gones tip and shouting Deutschland uber Alles II We are having the time of our lives, and both look rosy and years younger!! The past works in England are only a nightnuare. N --- is crazy to write to the editor of The Times and tell him something of conditions here. He east it is pa hetic to keep the English people in the dark as they do; but as a nemial he dares not. The three English craisers were sunk by one torpeds, and svery men on board has received the Iron Cross Wins on Churchill every men on board has received the Iron Cross must be forming at the month !!! Hip, hip, hurrah!!! There were 1,800 British last. The people here are disgusted with the restrictions put on enemy alsens in England. Here they have very few restrictions, and Nurse D --- might profectly have come with me. What a pity she didn't !--- 's par-ing remark to me at the - office in London has become classic here! You remember he waid to me, 'Well, you will find Victura in chaos and the empire breaking up,' People shout with glee over this : it is so absurd, it me pathetic almost 1. Tell P ----only one Zeppelin has been disabled so far !" The Times declares to have recovered. regard to this letter and says :--- As some of our correspondents, being surprised by the contents of the letter, doubt its genumeness, we may say that the letter is an absolutely authorite private letter. We are fully informed regarding the personality of the writer and of its recipient, and of all the persons referred to in the letter, their names having been deleted by us for obvious reasons."

Ms. Monanth Ali, Editor of the Comrade and the Handard interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press and Baster, as the subject of the action of Turkey and of the Allies said that the worst which he had feared for some months past had

to his deep distress at last come to pass. He had expressed his own views which he believes to be shared by the vast bulk of Mussalmann in the columns of the Comrade when weiting on the Times article on "The Choice of the Turks" and there was nothing that he could add to it or take away from it? The Tucks have now made there choice and it can cause Indian Mussalrasus nothing but the deepest pain to find the Armies of the servant of the holy places of Islam and of the King-Emperor, who rules over the largest number of Mussalmans, facing each other as enomies. But now that their Mussalmans, facing cach other as enomies worst forebodings had come true he had no hesitation in saying that the anchor of Indian Mussalmans holds as he stated in the columns of the Comrade. They must commend their sonis to God and place their services at the disposal of the Government for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of India. So long as as the Allies did not attack Arabia and endanger the protection of lelam's holy places by a really independent Moslem power, the conflict between the Turks and the Allies would have only a secular character. They should and he felt sure that they would consider the preservation of peace and order in India as much a duty of their own as of any officer of the Government but it is equally certain that the feelings of Indian Massalmans in this awful crisis would be of the deepest distress. As he had already stated their position is that of the children of parents who had quarrelled with each other. Right may be on one side or the other, but the sorrow and suffering is in any case that of the children. Mr. Mohamed Ali's advice to the Mussalmans is that whatever their feelings, it was their clear duty to sociat their Government to the fullest extent of their power in maintaining the peace of India at this supreme crisis, although it was his firm belief that the peace of India is se sale to-day as it has error been.

form a large and responsible section of the people of India and are subjects of the British Crown. What these two conditions prescribe they realise to the full. They are ready to do their part in a manly and ungradging spirit and bear any sacrifices that the exacting and growing demands of the situation may from time to time entail. They have no difficulty in recognising that this is a miero secular conflict having unfortunatly arisen out of the hopeless moddle of the European sunation. They may sympathise with the Tucks in their difficulties, but are not bound by any emporal or spiritual obligation to back them in every mundane quarrel of theirs which might as often as nor be the fruit of a bad and blundering policy. Whatever the l'urkish case may be in the present crisis, the Indian Mussalmens are tilly aware that it does not bear any religious We regret that in their harry to convince the Governcharacter. ment of their loyalty some otherwise cane and sensible. Mussalmans have attacked the Sultan of Purkey, and declared him to be unit to be the Servant of the Servel Places. The Sultan in his capacity of the Servant of the Servel Places, is not required to inflect his temporal interests, and we emphasise this because when he believes, whether rightly or wrough, that his temporal interests require him to set in a particular manner ha must not expect that our temporal interests will invariably require us to act in the same manner as the Servant of the Secred Places. Our religious duties are and must of necessity be the same. But our temporal interests may differ and in that ease the Pulks must pursue their interests and leave us to pursue our own. Such a contingency has now arisen to our deep grief and we must face the facts however ugly they may be. That, we make hold to say we are prepared to do. And as long as the Holv Places of Islam are free from hostile mensee and the principle of the absolute and free Islamis protestion over them remains intact, no Mussalman in India would shrink from any accuraces that he may be called upon to undergo in the best interests of his country. The declaration made by his Majesty's Government about the safety of the Moslem holy places has, we are sure, her received with relief and gr infection by Indian Mussalmans In order to remove the least shred of anxiety in this connection we trust the principle of full, independent Moslem control over these places will be affirmed in the same unequivocal The Mislem can be trusted to act on the precept of Jesus Christ whom he reveres as a Prophet of God, and render nato Casser what is due to Casser.

Darlog this unhappy was many moments of dark anxiety and grief are bound to ause, and the whole period of its duration would be for the Musselmans a time of nonte and awful distings. situation would make tearful demands on their patience and fortitude and we hope they will come out through the or leal with my enhanced reputation for digmry and self-control. We trust that their friends in the Anglo-Indian press would abstain from causing any wanton and nanecessary offence to their feelings and thus adding to their difficulties and burdens, which are none too few or light as they are The temptation to rant against the Sultan and his people proved irresistible to some of our contemporaries even in the Balkan war when our own empire was nontral. It may be still more presistible today. We trust, however, that these journals have a better sense of their responsibilities at this crists, and clearly realise the danger of uttering moonsiderate or reckless words which may just an intolerable strain on Muslem feeling. Indiana Mustalmana know their duties. No one need be anxious on this score. They only wish that their emigos plight in this orisis may win just consideration if not sympathy from those who profess to be their well-wishers and friends.

#### The Third Lesson

On the third of November the keeper of "The Comrate and the Mundaed Piers" and his legal adviser were asked by the District Magistente of Dalla to meat him, and when they met him he handed case to the keep-rof the Prose the Notice which we publish else there. It was an order of horfeiture of the security deposited by Mr. Farson All as the keeper of our Press some months ago. This in the shird lesson taught to us. The first was taught us when in July, 1918, the Pampilet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and Hein Us" and all copies of the issues of the Courade in which it had been reproduced, and of the Handard in which its translation was published, were declared forfested under section 12 of the Press Act. The econd lesson was taught when in August, 1918, immediately after our applying to the Calcutta High Court to set aside the order of furfaiture, the District Magistrate of Delhi cancelled the deligrations using us from the deposit of any security which he had beginned Outstoner, 1913, and ordered the keeper of the Press to deposit 2. 2.010, the maximum amount of security that can be demanded under deption 8 (1) of this Press Act. In each case the leason has to be taught to us for our efforts to have justice done to the Large, though in demanding security from us in August, 1918, the District Magietrate was also indusped by one action in getting the done to the infortunate Massalmans of Campore. If in share can be better and worse, we must be thankful that we have and been made to suffer like a contemporary of ours. But seen it we had men hit just as hard as the Zamendar, it would have been a faile proposition to complain. The Press Act being what it is, the poet's interpretation of his sighs and wails to his "cruelty-creating" object of love has often proved to be equally applicable to the grievances of journalists.

الهجز حسن طلب اي ستم ايجاد نهين هي تنامناي جنا شكوم يداد نهان (My wails are no more than an excellent method of asking for more, O, inventor of crucklies! It is only a demand for more unkindness, not a complaint of cruelty )

The same post whose hame, existence and work cast a glory over our city and will a marke evilv vicessitude of fortune through which this monumental capital of India may pass truly analysed the diverse feelings of hum or beings, and his analysis of charrin to which we owe the order of forfeiture to by which he against giving expression even to the most subduct compliant.

(My unkind to e gets wroth with the very name of complaint,)

16, then, we say anything on the subject it is more in the nature of an avolunation which was fall we are the convolute as found as

of an explanation which we feel we owe to ourselves as funds as to the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor for the accusation implied in the order of forfeiture is as grossly unjust to our intelligence as to our sense of duty. We ask the officials for a string but a hearing, and we cannot imagine that the solid sense of rairolay which has one effected the British nation throughout the long course of history could have deserted them in a crisis in which every victor of the race even more than every able bodied male must be mobilized. Nazim, better known as Nawab Yousal Ali Khan Bahadur, who ruled over the Robilla State of Rumpur during the Mutiny and saxed British dominion in the North-Western Provinces during that great cataclysm, may well speak for us now

هـانه " غم دل هي يه كيهه سوال مين به دوحواب سني جاو كيچه ملال نهين (It is but a narrative of the griof of my heart, not a request. Vouchsafe no reply; only hear me; I shall not take it ill.) THE EFFECT OF FORFEITUPE.

If our readers do not yet comprehend the all-comprehensive character of section 4 (1) of the Press Act, it cannot be our fault, nor that of the High Court of Calcutta. Under that section " whenever it apppears to the Lord Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book, or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely, or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise" to do a number of things enumerated in six clauses of the sub-section, "the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which is its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such a press and all copies of such newspaper, book or document wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty." I leat is exactly what the Government has done by manns of the notice served on Mr Farooq Ali, the keeper of "The Comcade and the Hamdard Press." Sub-section (2) of section 4 lays down that "after the expiry of ten days from the date of the mane of a votice under sub-section (1) the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled." As the notice was issued by Mr. Wheeler on the 2nd November, though not handed over to the keeper of the Press till the afternoon of the 8rd by Major Beadon, the District Magistrate of Delhi, we may take it that on the expiry of ten days, that is after midnight of the 12th of November, the declaration made by Mr. Farcoq Ali some months age will be annulled, and citigs a declaration will have to be made for another Press under section 8 (1), or a fresh declaration will be made for "The Comrada and the Hamdard Press." That is to say, if the Comrade is to continue its existence and also continue to be printed at its own Press. As no other Press is ever likely to undertake the responsibility of printing it under existing circumstances, we may take it that the existence of the Convade now depends on its having its own Press, whether a new one, with or without a security which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or the old one, with a security that may extend to Rs 10,000.

Obviously the matter cannot lightly be dismissed, for the financial condition of the Come ade so frankly explained in our last issue makes the deposit of security of even a couple of thousand rupees the last straw on the camel's back. Half a dozen high officials have for some time past been drawing at least a part of their selaries from the public exchequer for reading every issue of the Comrade from cover to cover, and we do not mean it as a compliment to ourselves if we say that no doubt the "Governor-General in Connoil" (which may or may not mean the Viceroy) by whose order the security of our Press has been declared forfeited was fully aware of the extent to which the order of forfeiture would damage the Comrade when he authorized Mr. Wheeler to issue the notice to the keeper of our Press. Every person is presumed by law to intend the likely consequences of his ests, and what is true of a criminal is equally true of a Council. We are, therefore, not presuming too much when we say that the "Governor General in Council," whatever the phrase may really signify, must have intended that the Commide should cease to exist. In that case, may we not ask: بأي ذنب تتلتى

'(For what sin didst then kill me?)

#### WHAT WE HAVE NOT DONE.

Section 4 (1) applies, in the first place, to the care of inciting to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1898, or to any set of violence. Itistend of doing that we have consistently supported the cause of passes aren in Europa and have prided ourselves on being in the rights with two or three than in the wrong with two or three hundred nulffuss who has been chancements to murder, whether by soldiers or civilians, as among our many sin , we need not trouble ourselves with that.

In the next place, this section applies to the case of seducing any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Nany of r is Majesty from his allegiance or his duty, and far from doing that we have reminded Indian Massalmans in the same article to which Government has faken exception that they must be ready, if need be, to shed the blood of their own blood in Egypt or Turkey, just us they had not hesitated are this in shedding the belond of their brothers on the border at the bidding of England. But Mr. Wheeler's notice does not accure us of this offence either, and we passon.

Similarly, we have not been accused of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him, and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do. The suggestion that Euppt nay be evacuated to shame the Germans cannot certainly come under this head

Again, we have not been account of encouraging or inciting any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order. On the contrary, we stated in the very first issue of the Compade after England's participating in the war that—

"Even if Eagland may not need us, we have need of her. Believing in political purity rather than in political prudery, we have entered the lists with her biggest bureaccrars in India in time of peace. But in time of war the clash of steel in civic battles must cease and the voice of controversy must be hushed, and if we cannot hastily command in others an enthusiasm for this war which we curselves do not feel, let us once and for all assure the Government that so far as we and these within the orbit of our influence are concerned, they can sleep in peace. Let alone provincial satraps and the still greater despots of their districts, their meanest, if not their humbless, policeman will find as at his lock and call whenever civic excitement has to be allayed. More than this we cannot proclaim. Less than they we shall not confess. This is and bas always been our creed and to that we shall adhere."

So much for law and order, and if even this does not convince we have doonmentary evidence that we placed our services at the disposal of the Local Government and received the full and generous appreciation of our offer. Lastly, it goes with out saying that we did not course any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom shat public servant was believed to be interested, with a view to inducing that public server to do any notes to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions have, alas, long cassed to be on such mumate terms with public servants of any importance as to be able to 'nduce them by cajolery to do any but or to fortear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of their public functions, and those with whe m we have, been most intimate and for whom we have done much and forborne to do still more. have unfortunately sometimes proved to be most auxious to dougharm, often officially and still oftener demi or semi officially. As for threats, with what could we who do not even possess a walking suck or an sir-gun intimidate them?

#### THE CHARGE AGAINST US.

We have hitherto purposely leit out one clause of this sub-section, and it is just that which includes the charge against us. But that is the most comprehensive and the vaguest clause. The offences under it are not connected with overt acts such as marder or descrition or wrongful acquisition of property or valuable security, but relate only to certain feelings which the offending publication may create or axeite. If a publication incides its renders to commit murder or a make bomb, or puts a person in fear or causes him annoyance to such an extent that he thereby delivers to any person any property, or encourages a person to break the law, or intimidates a public servent in a manner to induce him to neglect his duty or act against its dictates, we may have an opportunity of testing the character

of the publication by seeing if the murder has been committed, the bomb manufactured, the property delivered, the law broken or the public servant's duty neglected. Panin-stricken officials may imagine anything no matter how horrible and far fetched, and the scrippions officials may prefend to fear the most unlikely consequence; but if the consequence itself for fear of which the machinery of the Press Act had been set in mation does not come to pass the world at large could know how to appraise the fears of the officials. That may or may not explain why the other five chanses of section 4 (1) as a seldom—in fact, never—used But, at any rate, clause (c) of section 4 (1) is the happy hunting ground of the bureau ist in search of a short cut for adding to produce in the bureau ist in search of a short cut for adding to produce which were incorporated in this clause are vague enough, but the way in which they have been incorporated it it makes them vaguer still. The offences included in this clause are:

- . (1) the bringing into hatred or contempt of-
  - (i) His Majesty, or
  - (11) the Government established by law in British India, or
  - (iii) the administration of Justice in British India, or
  - (in) any Native Prince or Chief under the Suzementy of His Majesty, or
  - (v) any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India; or
  - (2) the exciting of disaffection towards-
    - (1) His Majesty, or
    - (n) the said Government, or
    - (iii) any such Prince or Chief.

This is a formidable enough list, and we are much relieved to find that, nalike he order of torteiture of he Macedonia Pamphlet, the present order does not accuse us of exerting at one and the same time the diverse and dissimilar, and, in fact, mutually exclusive, technics of housed and contemps, whether conjointly or in the alternative. We may, therefore, rest merced that Government does not believe that we have excited eith a tarred or contemp, or both against any of the five objects counciled above What we are accused of in Mr. Wheeler's None; is the exeiting of "disaffection tonaids His Majes y and the Government by law established in British India" We are relieved to kno that no Native Prince or Chief has been allesed in any was to have been adversely affected by our stricle. Perhaps our a dere would like us to retuce this charge on this occasion, but all hough we have a most excellent desence we do not desire to disclose our hand. At the proper time and up the proper place we shall certainly do so, and unless we desire, to bring the administrate n of justice in British India into hatted and contempt we shall aid that we have every hope of getting back every one of the two thousand rupees of our scenes y that has been confiscated.

What we need not, however, postpone is an examination of the el argentsell, for such an ex minute a would in itself be a sufficient reid atton of such a serious accusait in N w Explanation I of this section while it does not define it, was tim' the expression 'disaffection" includes disloyalty and all technique of country, and we may presume that the confermed soul -xhibited at least some is stances of our disloyalty and testings of emmity towards him Majesty and the Government established by law in British Ladia. On the other hand, Explanation II states what the expression "disaffection" not include. It says, "Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government , with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action measures of the Government with a view to obtain their of the Government . without exciting or attempting disaffection do not come within the scope to excite . . . disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c) " Therefore, we must presume t at our accusery have carefully examined our at sele and not included in the words stated or described in the notice to the keeper of our press any "comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means."

Now we come to the condemned article itself. We are told in Mr. Wheeler's notice that the "whole tenour" of that article "is likely or has a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference or suggestion"—and to out the largesting of "alliasion, metaphor and implication" short—" or otherwise, to excite disaffection." That, we are told, is the opinion of the Governor General in Council, and as such it has to be referred to with extreme respect. But had it been the opinion of Mr., Wheeler himself or of any of the law officers of the Crown, we would have asked them to conspit an occulist immediately and change the glasses that they can. Whatever may be be case with bureanorats, ordinary burnian beings with some pretensions to common-sense would not very the confirmed article in that light. Such a judgment shows an utter lack of understanding of what passes under the brain-cape of human lesings. It has trays a warped intelligence wholly unable to emprehend the psychology.

spormed men. There may be strey passages in the article which we some British transactions in a billight; but unless we are told that during a war the law requires us to put the glass to the blind ere when viewing the seamy side of some British transactions, we maintain that this judgement clearly contravenes the view embodied by the tegislature in Explanation II which excludes from the counctation of the measures of the measures of Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite disaffection.

#### BEATING THE BAT.

In a paragraph of that article which bere the cross heading "Wha: Must We Do?" we said: we said:

"What shall be our attitude-towards our Government is a simple question and presents to us no difficulty. He who goes by principles and not by consequences should have not the elightest besitation in answering it. We have of our free will and as masters of our destinies chosen to remain in this country as the subjects of our King and Emperer and the fellow-citizens of our neighbours. We have done this because the benefits of his rule and their co-operation exceed whatever discomforts we may have felt at any time or we may be likely in future to feel. To be more particular, we had taken no pledges from England that she shall not shed the blood of our brothers even in an unrighteens war. That was not in the bond. In fact, we have not hesitated ere this in shedding the blood of our brothers on the border at the bidding of England. We have therefore given a pledge of obedierce to English behests as binding as that which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium and more binding than that which assured Egypt of its complete and early evacuation This much mus, be presumed of all reasonable and intelligent beings. When we entered the field we must have known all the rules of the game. And whatever the fortunes of the game, we must abide by the rules and take both defeat and victory in the manner of sportsmen. Sir Byed Ahmad's ofean out logic must come to the rescue of every one who finds his estuation distressing. He said in his own munitable way: Our attitude towards the Government established in this country must be governed only by one consideration the attitude of that Government towards correlves' Every other consideration is foreign to the subject, and whether we fight the Torks of the Rosmans, our sorvices w must place at the disposit of our Government and our souls we must commend to God,"

To say of such an article that its whole tanour is likely to excite disaffection against His Majest; and the Government established by law in British India is to boot the lat at its own game. Blindness ound go no further.

#### GOD HELP THE WRITER OF HISTORY.

To get to closer graps we must quote the condemned pressure particularised in the schedule aftached to the Notes. The first of the passages quoted by M: Wheeler runs as fellows .-

" Turkey, hated and oppressed all her life by one of the Entente telo, neglected and a practice depreced of her rights by the other two since the eightles of the last century, spelinted by two of the Alliance Powers and only flitted and played with by the third, all of a sudd in discovers horself to be a person whose affections are of some consequence and are neither to be slighted not altegether taken for granted."

If this is sedition, then God help the erriter of history. For our

part we are content to leave the decision to the Faculty of History at the University of University compose it that we learnt our respect for facts and the method of compsehanding their bearing. They at any rate cannot be accured of being pro Cormen.

#### PERMICH ON ESPICIAGE.

'In another place, e intrasting its threats to Tunkey with the tactful tempting of Italy by the Times to do against Germany exactly that which Turkey has been so heartily condemned for doing against Bussia, we said .

\*Let us now turn to the tact displayed by the Times in trying to help the Turk to make his choice Although Although we have already expressed it as our comphatic opinion that from the Turk's own point of view-after all the only point of view that the Turk could appreciate-it is better that he should maintain the strictest neutrality in the present struggle. it is with a pany of regret that we peruse the Times article on 'The Choice of the Turk' and fail to find the least trace of the possible existence of a third alternative besides the two, neutrality and support of Germany—the alternative of supporting the Ally of the Crimean War and of the Berlin Conference. To the extent that the Turk has wantonly

destroyed the capital of goodwill that stood to his credit in England in the days of Palmerston, of the 'Great Elchi' and of Disraeli, he stands guilty and condemned. But how many Musalmans are convinced that not an lots of responsibility lies at the door of the England of fanatical Gladetone, of cynical Salisbury, of sleepy Lowther, and of a wholehost of present day Ministers, both of the silent and the blabbing varieties, for the deplorable estrangement of to-day? But let that pass. This is not the time to apportion praise or blame. We have launched our bark on this perilous sea for mother and a more practical purpose. Whosever may have been responsible for the present state of Augho Turkish relations, we down that unclassed of these being my trees of a relations, we desire that instead of there being no trace of a possibility of Turkey throwing in her lot with the English, there should at least be no trace of the possibility of her throwing in her lot with the enemies of England. But for that, is the fact of the Times—the other quality—the most effective method?"

The lines we have now enclosed within brackets have been declared to be seditions, and the only test that we can suggest of our layalty into pick out a dozen Mussalmans at random and ask the U.L.D. to asc tain in the customary manner which way they are convinced, 1 To pay the C.I D. to ascertain the convictions of Indian Mussalmans and to mules us in a heavy fine for giving the authortics exactly the same information free of charge seems to us to be putting an undue premium on espionage and unduly discounting journalism. How it can be seditious, and in what way His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India are affected by this passes at least our understanding.

#### SYMPATHY AND SEDITION.

We do not like to quote from our article more than is absolutely necessary, and we trust readers would pay due attention to the context But even if the following seaten e stands by itself, can any one call it meditious ?

"And it ever a judge was guilty of gross partiality it was the Powers to whom Turkey appealed repeatedly in her need and appealed invariably in value

If this is really socitious, then we ask His Majesty's Ministers to lay a cha go at once again thord Lawington, formerly Governor of Bombay, and the Hon Anbrey Herbett, M. P., and Mr. Walter Guinness, M.P., who repeatedly spoke in Parliament on the wrongs of Turkey at 111 o is deflarence of the Pewers to her usgent appeals. Their cheeches were cabled to India and published broadcast here. Are we then to believe that twhat is sympathy for the weak at d the suffering in a Tory M. P. is a daten against the strong in an Indian journalist!

#### LEGAL LPOKEDEMAIN.

Dealing wh Turkey's losses in the recent war and com-paring them with those of France 44 years ago, to which M Ernest Livisce, the eminent French historian, and alluded in an eloquent a ticle, we said :

"If France can remember the loss of five thousand square miles France can remember the ioss of the thous not square miles and a notificated a half of her population to forty-four years, and cannot forget that her 'permanent daily towards the lost province' is summed up in the one word 'Revenge,' a schoolboy's sum in an finiatic ought to tell de how long. To ky should keep the memory green of they thousand to a miles and four and a coarter milion could the squa e miles and four ant a quarter million people. post the ight only of a single lite when he wrote:

(Uth, if union could be secured through tears, it would be possible to weep through a hundred years).

But what is the lite of an individual, specially in the East, to the life of a netion? For nearly six hundred years the far s have ride love Europe, and the House of Orman may well shed fears over its recent losses for a thousand years I it can shed nothing more manly. But its tradition, even as its traducers must admit, has always been to shed blood instead of tears, whether it be its enemies or its own.] and without the efforts of emment his terians to explain te them their 'permanent duty' to their lost country hundreds of thousands of little cluddren in schools remember twice a day, with all the fervore of patriotic song, the Balkan hills where the sun is still bleaching from day to-day graveless bones of their fathers and brothers, their mothers and sisters. How could they dry their tears before the blood of their martyrs is dry on the Balkan soil? Chauvinistal Why, the Turk i would be something more than angels, if not something less than brutish beasts, if they could forget their loss, or the divine tinth: In Revenge there is Being mer, they have not forgotten it, and within a week of mol digution enough of them had flocked under the flug to satisfy the first requirements of the army."

The notice has particularised the lines we have now enclosed within brackets. If this should have caused annoyance or remorse anywhere in Europe it should have been among the Balkan Allies of the last war against Turkey, and particularly in Greece. Where His Majesty and the Government catablished by law in British India some in is beyond ear non-official comprehension. And we should give much to know the name of the laywer who deceived the Governor General in Council with such legal legerdemain.

#### As SUBJECTS OF THE HOLY TEAR.

The same applies to the following extract of which it is not quite

clear which four lines Mr. Wheeler particularises.

"Hitherto we have discussed the affection of a conflict between the Turks and the Greeks. Let us now turn to the question of a conflict between the Turks and one or more of the Allies. Against Russia the Turks have innumerable grievances, for after the Hungarians and the Poles had stemmed the tide of Tuckish advance the Russians found them an easy prey and have ever since been assailing them in their retreat from the walls of Vienna."

Even if we were the subjects of the Holy Tear, we do not think we could have been called seditions for stating a hare historical fact such as this. But, thank God, we are not the subjects of the Tear or we would have found this to be an excellent opportunity to orgamise a rebellion against an unchanging tyranny wholly unlike British methods of governing, instead of working, as we are doing, to the knowledge of Government, for the continued existence of Pax Britannica, and we are amazed at the selection of this passage even more than those that have gone before as a particularly offenaive sample of our sidition.

#### WORTHY OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Again what shall we say of the next choice bit of sidition?
"Is the Turk likely to stand up for France to-day or spare the French when he can regain the suzersinty over Tunis?"

Would a Frenchman or even an Algerian Turco-have been punished for writing this to-day? After the acquittal of Madame Caillanx we should imagine that the man who could state anything so commonp'ace would have been awarded the Legion of Honour for being so eminently ordinary in a country where originality is worshipped above truth.

#### Mysrio Words.

The next passage is a pazzle, for the schedule attached to the Notice particularises on page 287, second column, line 40 only, and if it is not the cross heading "Turkey, England and Egypt," must be only the words, " As regards England, her attitude towards Tarkey in the," which mean even less than the cross heading. Mr. Wheeler would perhaps condescend to explain which of these mystic words contains the poison that would kill the loyalty of three hundred and fifteen million Indians, or, at least, of seventy million Indian Musselmann.

#### THE HEAD AND FRONT OF OUR OFFENDING.

Then we come perhaps to the head and front of our offending. The next passage declared to be pointedly seditions, when read with the quotations remodured on page 237 second column and 238 first column, runs thus .--

"We have never disguised our views about the British Occupation of Euppt and have no desire to recent to-day. But no purpose would be served by going over old ground once again, and it in ght be thought that we desire to excite the Turks and Experiment of the Massalmann of India with a view to embarrase the authorities in Ludia and in England. No we refrom. But we do not like to play bide-and seek with the authorities or with our readers. If we are asked whether the links or the Egyptians would have a moral justification in urging in the British the execuation of Egypt our raply must unequivosally be that in view of the following clear and emphatic pledges of British statesmen we cannot a moder si ch a request unjusticable. Now that Europe seen a to wave roun ned her respect for old pledges and guarantees the following should be read with interest

The quotiens that followed were from the speeches and writings of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, (1882) Mr. Gludstone (1882, 1883, and 1898), Lord Granville (1888 and 1884), Lord Unfferin (1888) Lord Perby (188) , Land Saliship y (1887 and 1860) and Sir Eldon Gorst (1908). What have we said in all this to excite disaffection against Lite Majesty or the Government by law established in British India ! If sedition does not lie to our own words, then, is it seriously contended that it larks in the words of His Majesty's Ministers, of the Admiral Commanding the British Fret at Alexandria, or of the Agents of His May sty in Egypt? If so, what an irony of fate that His Majesty a troverment is considered by the Governor General in Council to be bledy to be brought into hatred or contempt by the words deliberately spoken by the most distinguished members of the Shapery's Government. We can defend our own words and actions, but it is too much to ask us to defend the actions and words of His Majesty's Ministers and dignitaries of State, and we decline the invitation. What would have Englishmen said if the Kaiser had punished the Voruntes for sedition merely for reproducing their treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium signed amost others by the King of Prussia?

#### "QUITE CONTRARY."

In the original passage which we prefixed to the pledges given by British Munisters and others we had stated that if we were asked whether the Turks or Egyptians would have a moral justification in urging on the British the evacuation of Egypt our reply must unequivocally be that in view of the clear and emphatic pledges British statesmen we could not consider such a request unjustifiable. This was our crime, and for this reply we are mulcted in a fine of Rs 2,000. But the "Mary" of the English nursery rhyme could not have been half so "contrary" as the intelligence which, while condemning our moral justification of a certain Turkish action, condemned in the same breath our opinion that such action on the part of Turkey was wholly inexpedient at the present juncture. We must apologise for reproducing so long an extract from our article, but we are compelled to do so in the face of so cruel and anjust an accusation, and we appeal to every Briton who claims to be a just and upright man to judge between us and those who have accused us of disloyalty and enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. The portions enclosed within brackets are those which the Government Notice characterises as particularly sedicious.

WHAT SHOULD THE TURES DO!

But the matter "So much about moral and legal justification. does not end there. Every act that is not illegal or immoral is not on that account obligatory. The expediency of an act has also to be taken into consideration. When n oralact las also to be taken into consideration. ity and expediency are opposed to each other no one who values principles can say that morality must be eacrificed to expediency. But where morality is not opposed to expediency, he who does what is both expedient and morally permissible does better than he who does what is inexpedient though morally permissible. [For the Turks or Egyptians to demand by force the evacuation of Egypt is to our misd morally permassible but wholly inexpedient at this juncture.] Before Ergland intervened in the Egyptian troubles also asked the Suzorain to join her in the enterprise. Abdul Hamid Khan did not join England and France also held back. That does not by any means deprive Turkey of her lights as a Surerain of Egypt, and it certainly did not deprive France of the power to intervene later—a power that she exchanged for a "free hand in Moroeco, [But when British intervention was not forcibly opposed by Turkey nor by the Khedive himself it is more expedient to make for the fulfilment of British pledges in a friendly manuer rather than a hostile manner ] Had Mr. Redmond asked for the Home Rule Bill, the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill at this juncture as the price of peace in Incland, England would have been compelled to purchase peace on his own terms. But England's difficulty was, in a sense other than that generally understood, Lieland's opportunity, and in acting as he has done Mr. Redmond has made the best of Ireland's opportunity. Mr. Balfour's churlish attitude on a recent occasion will being in its train its own Nemeris and we feel certain that Mr. Redmond's bread cast upon the waters will return to him not after so very muny days. [We say the same to Egypt and Turkey. However just their demands, howeverer great their need, however long they may have wanted for the fulfilment of Butish pledges, howsoever weak the present day statesmen's seuse of the solemniny of promises made in the sight and hearing of the entire world, if they give England one, more opportunity to redeem her pledges and fulfit her premium they would do that for which none will blame their generosity of heart, even though some may blame their judgment ] England has gone to war with the noblest senti-ments on the hips of her statesmen. No one can predict the end of such a struggle. [But if England emergia out of this supreme trial of her manhood, resources and opposisation a stronger and a still more beneficent Power then the Turks and the Egyptians just as much as the life. and the Indians will pin her down to her promises even if she showed the least disposition to wriggle out of them. No one can say that even such a struggle would be final The settlement may only prove—to so make settlements have proved—the seed of another and still more terrible war. nave proved—the seed of another and self more terrible war, and unfulfilled promises have an inconvenient habit of coming home to roost. Nations do not generally trust twice without good grounds and mirefeered phydies provide their own punishment. In asking the Turks to defer the pressing of their demands by force we wish to instind them.

Nevember.

that] something is even to-day due to the Allies of the Grimean war and the supporters of the Berlin Congress. Palmerston and Disraeli's assets of military and diplomatic support ought to be alle to balance the liabilities of the foolish word recklessly uttered and the wise word heedlessly left unsaid by some of their successors."

#### CAUTION

"We are not unappreciative of the temptations and trials of the Turks; but even here a word of caution must be attered. They must not be lured by the blandishments of those opposed to England and her Allies They must remember that "War is Deceit." We desire from the bottom of our heart that this may be the last of the wars, and that human intelligence and human sense of justice may never know such constantly recurring eclipses. [But we are bound to admit that as things are to-day there are some things worse than war. We shall not, therefore, pretend to believe that the Turks must have peace at any price. They must beware of entering into a quarrel, but once in it they must not come out of it till the claims both of honour and self-interest are satisfied. God knows they will have enough occasions to fight, for they have to contend against numerous army sorps of prejudice and passion. That is all the more reason that they should fight only their own battles and not those of At present the fear is that they may be led into the firing line in a quarrel only outwardly their own. The Turks are not wanting in gratitude. In fact, few nations could equal the Turk in those characteristics which have extorted for him oven from his enemies the title of "The Only Gentleman in Eastern Europe." To quote the old Arab saying mentioned by Gibbon, their women know not how to grant favours and their men know not how to refuse. Every Indian whom we know who has had any relations with them is load in praises of their courtesy, which is as natural to the peasant as to the prince. But if courtry is one of their great qualities, they also possess the defects of that great quality. In mattern of business they are imposed upon, and often imposed upon knowing that they are being imposed upon. Now nothing is a more serious business than war in which a nation can destroy in a month in the way of life, energies and resources what it had taken a generation to build. The Turk knows not what fear is, but life can be valueless only to those in the lowest scale of humanity. It is a rich treasure and a divine gift which we are not permitted by our Maker to aquander. We must learn in wer even more than in peace the importance and value of economy in human life. As regards material resources, the Turks have never had even so much as could halance their peace requirements. All these considerations point the way in the direction of peace. This is not all. Almost every other great nation of E trope has had peace for a generation or more. Even Russia with her immense resources did not find herself equal to a second war three years after fer first in which she had to fight only a small island king nom. She has launched the new enterprise no less than a decade after her last war France, Austria and Germany have each sujered nearly half a century of peace. England has not fought in a continental war for a century, and her little war again t two little peasent States of South Africa, which was enough to prostrate her for many years after, was fought no less than fifteen years ago. Servia and Mostenegro alone are fighting soon after their last war But only a child could believe that they are paying their own way. [Turkey must therefore proclaim a moratorium against her waslike instincts and her clamant revenge, But if she cannot do so, and must enter this terrible business. let her make sure that the quarrel is her own, that her good nature and courtery are not being imposed upon,] and that she to not hatching a cuckoo's egg believing all the time that it is her own."

#### SAMPLES OF SECTION.

Does this indicate disaffection, disloyalty, and feelings of enmity towards His Majorty and the Givernment by law established in British India? It so, words have changed their meaning or men have lost their senses. In particular we sak for the esoteric significance of the following sentences which have been selected as particularly seditious:—

My Turks or Experient to demand by force the execution Egypt is to our mind morally permissible but wholly inexpedient est this juncture (p. 238, col. 2, lines 47-49).

But when British intervention was not forcibly opposed by Turkey nor by the Khedi e himself, it is more expedient to ask for the foldiment of British p'educe in a friendly manner rather than in a heatile manner." (ibid, lines 55-58)

"In asking the Turks to defer the pressing of their demands "by force we wish to remind them that something is even to-day "due to the Allies of the Crimean War and the supporters of the "Barlin Congress (p. 289, col. 1 lines 2.6)

"Berlin Congress (p. 289, col. 1, lines 8-6)
"Turkey must therefore proclaim a moratorium against her
"warlike instincts and her clamant revenge. But if she cannot do
"so, and must enter this terrible business, let her make sure that the
"quarrel is her own, that her good nature and courtesy are not
"being imposed upon, and that she is not hatching a enckoo's egg
"believing all the time that it is her own". (thid, lines 59-64)

ABUSE YOUR ENEMIES.

If this is sedition, we cannot complain if the following is also sedition:-

"We cannot withhold our admiration from the German nation that is facing the olds against itself with such conrage and determination, and we sometimes find it hard to represe the expression of disgust against the campaign of vilification that is being carried on with greater vigour and persistence than is deserved by German actions, harsh and ruthless though they unloubtedly are."

But in that case Field Murshall French, who knows to fight with the sword better than with the pen, and has rebuked those who exaggerate German harshness and cuthlessness and deny him courage and organisation, is equally seditions. Verily we are emending even divine commandments to day, and instead of learning to love our enemies have learnt to abuse them. However, abuse cannot kill, and by abusing our enemies we shall not certainly be breaking another divine commandment, which says, "Thou shalt not kill!"

The next passage which is condemned has been carefully detached from its centex', but anyone can see that this cannot be done without lacerating the whole paragraph. We, therefore, take leave to

reproduce another long extract. We wrote .

\* [Lest any one should suspect us of being isolated in having these views and expressing them in order to excite other let us assure him in advance that he is worfully misled if he believes that a vast majority of Indians think otherwise. Had the country not been demoralized by the constant confermation of unpalatable truths and the repeated rewarding of cheap lies, everyone in India would be confessing such admiration and sympathy openly.] But admiration and sympathy are one thing, making the cause of Germany our wars another. It ony cause can be ours it is the Initial, and if Germany counts on us she is grievously mustalen. It would be had business for Turkey also to larish on Germany the liver and energies and resources that she now is for her own quarrels and that Germany never spared for her when she was lesset by still greater perils. We do not wish to be cymical, and suffishness has now yet come to be regarded by us as a virtue. But selfpreservation is the first law of nature and nature is inexcrable and ruthless in punishing disobedience to her decalogue. Germany has done nothing yet for the Turks to deserve the surrice of a single Anadol, much less a street riot in a single town or rillings of India but the Moslem sympothisers of Purkey with a view to embarrais their own Government. This is what we had felt impelled to tell that level-headed Turkish statesman, Talant Bey, in private, and through him that astute diplomat, His Highness Prince Said Halim, and that soil-inspiring soldier, Damad Enver Pasha. This is what we said to the Turkish nation publicly in brief on a result occasion. This is what we say to-day in greater detail and without the least effort at disguise."

The presage within brackets is condemned, but no allowance has been made for the passages which we have now stalicised. And this is called justice !

Secting the Example.

As the above passage closes with a reference to a message which we sent to Tarkish Ministers, we should like to reproduce it here, and to say that it was sent by Dr. An-ari and Mr. Tohamed Ali with the knowledge and through the assistance of Sir Charles Cleveland, the Director of Criminal Intelligence Department, who fully approved of it, although he had no hand in framing or intinuing it. It was sent on the 2Srd Angust, and was, so far as we know, the very first message sent to Turkey from India on this subject, the Calcutta cable and others following it after an interval. It ran thus:—

## "His Excellency Talaat Bey, "Minister of the Interior, "Constantinoples

"Having most carefully considered the situation, we "emphatically believe it would be disastrous for Turkey "and the entire Moslem world if Turkey does not "maintain the strictest neutrality. We entreat you "think a thousand times before launching into war. In case of war between Turkey and England our condition also will be extremely sad. Please convey this our respectful and carnest message to Sadr-i-Azam (Grand Vizier) and Enver Pasha.

" Ansari, " Mohamed Ali."

And yet the Constade excites disaffection, disloyalty and enmity against His Majerty and the Government by law established in British India. After this what can we say but echo the question of

جاه كا مام جب أمّا هي بكر جاني هو \* وه طريقه نوبنادو نسين چاهين كيونكر

(You get wroth at the mention of love. Then tell us the way we should love you)

It is at times such as this that the iron enters into a man's soul and his reason descris him. It is such a condition of mind that Ghalib has depicted for us in his well known verse

وها كِس ، كمان كاعشق ، جب سرجوز نا تمرا \* ته پهراي سنگدل تيراهي سنگ آستان كيون هو .

(What fidelity and what love! When it has come to battering one's head, why then should it he the stone of thy threshold O, stone-hearted one!)

What we did was in the interests of Turkey, of Islam and of Indian Musealmars, and it it was also meant to help Government, it was our plain duty to help it. We do not even after the treatment now meted out to no regret what we did on that occasion and should occasion ever arise again we would still do it. Our only regret is that we could not induce the Turkish Calmet to keep Turkey out of the vortex of war. But it does confound one a good deal and perplex him when such efforts are tranded as sedition and county

#### OUR ANCHOR HOLDS

If any doubt still exists about our motives or the tendency of our writing it ought to be cleared up by the last two passages parti cularly condemned by Government and the conclusion that followed them. We wrote.

#### THE INT OF CONSCIENCE AND COLLAGE

"But the truest test of conscience and of comage for England as net so much to declare war on Ge many for a breach of Belgium's treaty rights as to evacual. Envot of her own free will even before a diplomatic demand is formulated by Turkey or Egypt. Nothing would shame Germany so well as this act of clear justice. The embarkation of the last Engl h soldier from Alexandria will put the frar of God into the land of the Kaiser more assuredly than the decemberkation of the last Maglish eddier assibilition the Empire at Bouleges or Havre. The Universe had troubled the Moghida a great deal on the borders of India when Shah Jalan sent Anrangzel to punish them. The battle was at its mutest when the hour of evening prayer strived. With characteristic coolness Amangzeb spread his prayer mat on the ground in the thickest part of the battle and bent his head in silent subudssion before the Lord God of War Chief of the Uzbegs was an unobserved witness of this simple scene, and when Adranged had finded his prayers he came and laid down his arms before him. "To his transfer such a man", wild the third of the United, his manages. I'll have note of the Library his manages. this is cally a war of Bight agents. Medt, if C recence against a decembing Middarism, of the Sa reduces of Treaties and the Digney on Law against their in their an armer assump, of Digre's and Meral Impedianata in the adverce of Bruto Force, and Clean Hende are superely adjudge ! botter then Campless Hordes, then lingland mret go to the Land of the Sphinx and solve the new riddle of this was in the only may it can be solved. She must leave Egypt. Need we ear this will win over to her side the Mussalmans of the world better than all the thecars of the tactful Times and the promises of destroying Turkey's contracts with ther many of a Germany has herself been destroyed. The Lathordam of ben-interest. The is the demand of the one. This way lies the path of daty. Therefore was have topt Engine in Egypt there we twenty persons, to day the riend is there have shope from the route of the steps to India to that of the one of the steps to India to that of the one of the steps to India to that of the one of the steps to India to that of the one of the steps to India to that of the one of the steps to India to that of the one of the steps to India to the of the one of the steps to India to the of the one of the steps to India to the of the one of the one of the steps to India to the other than one of the other than oth Vasco da Gama. Germany needed only a temporary right of wey through Balgiam. England should in all coussience he satisfied with a permanent right of way through Egypt. But to come as friends of the owner of the land and to protect him from mornly tennants, and then not to be satis-fied even with the right of way through his fields but to

r 4.

elaim a practical ownership is neither friendly nor hanourable Let England have the iter, but the dominium must r with Turkey and the usufract with the Khedive. Will not England be satisfied with the easement?

#### No BRIBER !

"We have already filled many pages, but before we conclude let as repeat that, whatever England may do to Turkey or Egypt, our anchor holds. All truly loyal reople have closed the chapter of civic controversy with the officials and into that book they are likely to look no more. Whatever our grievances, whatever reforms we desire, everything must wait for a more seasonable occasion. Even if the Covernment were to concede to us all that we ever desired or dreams, if, for instance, the Moslem University were offered to us on our own terms, or the Press Act repeal were to be announced, or even if Self-Government were to be conceded to us, we would humbly tell Government this is no time for it, and we must for the present decline such concessions with thanks Concessions are asked for and accepted in peace. We are not Russian Poles. We need

After perusing all these passages which have been declared to be particularly seditions, all that we can say of our crime and its punishment is that:

اس که بر مجهیمارا که کنگار نه تها

(I was killed for the crime that I was not a criminal)

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANITY.
In this war few evidences of Christian charity have hitherto been given, but we shall not be so unjust or uncharitable ourselves anto suggest that Christianity does not exist in Christendom to-day. We appeal not to the official conscience of bureaucrats and parliementarians for has not the poet said :-

شرع و آئين در مدار سهى \* ايسى قاتل كا كيا كرى كوئي
(One may depend on law and constitution; but what is one to

do with such a murderer?)

We appeal to the Christian principles of both and ask them to consider every word that we have written and then say if justice has been done to us in this matter. To us the whole thing appears to be the result of petty chagrin, and some persistent intriguers have managed to obtain a half reloctant consent from those in authority by playing on their exauger ted fears. But at no time was Burke's warning, that little minds and great empires go ill together, more needed than to-day, and nowhere more than in India.

#### TIMBLY?

We ask, was this the time to wreak sengeance for criticism of the bureaucracy which sequired all its pungency and sting through its essential earlity and truth? Apart from the justice of it, was it expedient to exasperate the Mussalmans of India immediately on the declaration of war against their co-religionists! To quote Nawab Youruf Ale Klinn Bah dur of Rampur once more,

> وفا شماري ماطم يقين نهين نه سيي يه كون شخس مي اسكا جي كعيمه خيال نور

(Even if you distrust the fidelity of Natim, let it pass. But do you not even heed what kind of man he in?)

God knows we have enough to do in these days to keep greats in their proper perspective. Of course we get no credit for it, and we ask for none But when will stupidity cease! We have had a series. of blunders each more thoughtless and petty in its origin than the other. Under the orecumstances, it would be well if Lord Bardings became for the time being the dictator of India in a critic which cannot adequately and safely be met with the brains and the hearts used to deal with nothing more serious than street brawls and non too satisfactorily even with them. Although democratic at beart and in every pore of our body, we are not sticklers for form,

Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand, Take some of the simple great ones gone For ever and ever by; Whatever they call him what care I, Aristocrat, autocrat, democrat, one Who can rule and dare not lie!

So much by way of our justification and appeal to the Beitigh nation. A word now to our subscribers. In our last frame we had told you that unless our dues more Inid doubliderably before the explicit of that period, and the paper put on a sound financial basis, the Conrade would cease to appear at the end of this year. We had said that it was to us a painful alternative as extincts even you could realize. But it was the only one that was possible and it was no use regretting the impossible. After four years of vigorous living we should not regret the task of writing our objugate, for your live intensively as well so extensively, and we had lived in face. milicia as some do in forty. We had played our part at least to our constituent of the curtain was rung down when so a rote this we meant every word of it, but we did not know at the time that the poor player would not be allowed even to strut his hour upon the stage before he was heard no more. But a hand more powerful than our had in allowed even before the play was over and the according made his exquisite farewell speech before plunging the dagger into his bosom and ending another of the daily tragedies of life. But if it be so, so be it. What matters when and how? The readiness is all. Unless you play the Messiah and breathe new life into us we go the way of things past their appointed hour. But let there be no sadness of larewell. The poot had already anticipated us when he said:

غالب خسته کی منیر کون سی کام مند هین \* دوئی زار زار کیا کیجئی های های کیون

(What is there that cannot go on just the same without (thattb? Then wherefore weep fast falling tears and why make mean?)

To us it is a satisfaction flut our last breath was spent in the cause of truth, justice and rightconeness, and what is take of men is also true of institutions:

ولا تقولوا لس يقتل في سييل الله أموات بل احياء وليكن لا تشعرون ﴿

(And of those that are killed in the way of Allah say not they are dead. Nay, they are slive, although you do not know it.)

We began our career with the words of hope and courage that have appeared for close upon four years on our title page:

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declars The truth then has, that all may share; Be bold, produce it everywhere; They only live who dare.

Whatever truth we had we have declared freely and shated it with all. Everywhere that we could we have preclaimed it, and even if truth has not always been proclaimed it in the house-tops, matruth bas not be a even whispered. No; we shall not doe in the real sense of life and death. We have lived because we have deced, and we shall sail dare and we shall still live.

#### Magisterial Makeshifts.

Just as we were going to press we came to know of the order passed by the District Mazistrate on the application of Mr. Mohamed Ali. We give it in full below .---

the declaration of Mohamed Ali Sfo Abdul Ali Khan that he is the keeper of a ness situate in Kuche-i-Chelin Delhi, I aving been duly made in near line, with Scenen, Act XXV of 1867, the question arises so to the furnishing of security agreeably to the provisions of act III (21) of 1910. The partitions chains that an order union of act III (21) of 1910 of 1910 of the Au, but I have also consider whether an order under Section 5 is not note appropriate.

Comrade and Hamdard Presentuated in Kutha i Chebin, Delhi, was opsued by Mahanel Ali as the registered keeper in October 1912. About the cine (in 1913) that he less British India, he Sadiq Ali Khan, became the registered keeper and finelly one Faronq Ali registered himself as such. The press in question undertook the printing and publishing of at least two papers, the Compade and Hamdard, of which Mehaned Ali has been and is the Editor.

If the Act originally by Mohamed Ali was continued by transfer in the names of Sadiq Aliand Faro q Alian turn, and this so in 'ty' has been forfeited under Section 4 (1) by the order of the Government of Ludin in recently as November 3rd 1914. With these facts in Aliand record I have examined the periti mer Mohamed Ali and have recorded his statement which he has signed. He is not willing to admit that the press which is the subject of his declaration is the piess (known as the press which is the subject of his declaration is the piess (known as the Courads and Hamdard Press), the security of which has forfeited. The new press, he alleges, has not yet been named, but it is located distilledly in the same building as that in which the Courads and Hamdard Press is at the present moment, the machinery is a limitated the same machinery as is now being used by the Courads and Hamdard Press under the benevolent provisions of Section 4 (2), and the courade and Hamdard Press.

The Comrade and Hamdard Press, owing to the unlimbefactory

The tearned Magistrate is clearly wrong in this. Mr. Mohamed Ali's separately (framissory Notes for Rs. 2,004), was duly returned to him some months ago by Mr. Connoily, who was setting for Major Headon when the latter was in leave in England. Mr. Farque Ali deposited Rs. 2,000, separately in some some time before Mr. Mohamed Ali got back the Notes.

observation: there is quite sufficient on official record to show that although Sadiq Ali and Farring Ali have been its registered keepers they have been in reality the patitioner's representatives. It is a somewhat significant fact that the petition which introduced this declaration under my consideration was made out in the name of Sadiq Ali Khan and was signed by him, but before presentation in Court the name and signature of Mohamod Ali was (sic) substitued and those of Sadiq Ali Khan crased.

"Now the petitioner arges that the keeper of the "new" press

"Now the petitioner urges that the keeper of the "new" press can be required to furnish the enhanced security only if the declaration refers to "such press" as has been subjected to an order under Section 4 (1) & considerable amount of forensic argument has been applied to the meaning of the words "such press" which it would be wearsome to set forth in detail, but of which the general trend is that any deviation in form name, location or substance from those of the former press would render the petitioner immune from the more drastic provisions of Section 5.

"The petitioner urges that as an applicant on whom the Press Act weights heavily, he is cutilled to avail himself of any flaw in the wording of the Act, and that Section 5 is so worded that the Magistrate cannot demand the enhanced security, so long as the declarer does not admit his liability.

"I need not deal with these arguments and contentions. My duty as controlling Magistrate in this case is not to decide hypothetical questions of law, but to decide one issue of fact and that issue is whether or no the press referred to in the declaration of the petitioner is a press, the security given in respect of which has been declared forfeit under Section 4.

\* To decide this question of fact I have visited to-day the premises in Kucha-1 (thelan accompanied by the petitioner. He conducted me to the Comrade and Hamdard Press building where work was in full swing. He stated that his declaration before me referred 18 only three of the machines in the building. One of these machines is new, but the other two were being worked, one (or both) of them being used at the moment for printing the Hamdard.

"It is quite clear to my mind that the press which petitioner declares to be kept by him is in listinguishable from the press which is known as Controlle and Hambard Press. So I am forced to reply to the issue transcular the aftermative.

Accordingly I find that the petitioner in respect to his declaration has qualified for treatment under Section 5, Act I of 1910 and I direct that be free rules up has process, he shall furnish a security of Res. 10,000 years that the mands only).

"(Sd.) II. U. BRADON,

" District Magistrate."

We find that Major Bondon has alter ther avoided the questions of law mode the the case Hebes failed to show in his order that he bad considered the to pertant que trou whether he was entitled to go behind the applican's dictory of a ries werion 3 1) of too Press Act and apply section 5 to it as if that section applied not only to the case of a press of which the security had add attackly been confiscated but also to the case of any other press which was the same in substance. Section 10 give him full discretion to examine the declaration of the publisher of a n wepaper with a view to accretion whether the newspaper was or was not the same in substance as the one of which the scourity had been forfered. In the case of a press he had no such descretion and is recording the statement of the applicant and insue tion of the premises and machines of the Convide and the Handard Press was absolutely ultra rives. He has all gother avoided in his order the expression of any opinion on the applicant's contention that he must accept and authenticate the declaration, as made before has without one fore on enquiry, obviously because to could not base the justification of his across on any precision of the law. We know that polices and migistrates are not there to deal with hypoth fiell cases not to decide these they have before them. putional decision share to be based on level principle, which have to be explained in the judgment or orderit there is any doubt or ambiguity about them He judges and magistrate cannot do so, why not toss up for the result rather than leave things to the whims of judges and magistrates? The result, in fact, may possibly Orders of forfeiture were had enough because the referbe no worse. once to the High Court had already been proved to be illusory. But orders on applications regarding security are far worse because there is not even the fiction of an appeal to the High Court. Lord Governments have known that they are practically the masters of the situation, and no one should be surprised, if they are arbitrary in their orders of forfeiture. But magistrates are masters of the situation in theory as well as in practice, and no wonder Major Beadon paid no heed to Mr. Mohamed Ali's contention that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to question the correctness of a declaration falling under section S (1) of the Press Act, and to apply section 5 to it when the deciaration was not made under the latter section. Again, he refused to lay down wherein lay the identity of a press, in its name, location, keeper or machinery

the robviously because it would have been preposterous to make the machinery stc., a domnosa beredises antiering eternel punishment for the original sin of printing an article to which it occured to some one in office to object under an Act which made the publication even of the Bible, the Vedan and the Quran an offence. If he had declared that the "sameness" of the press did not lie in the machinery bab, in something else, the utility of the Press Act as an engine for crushing all opinion unpalatable to the bureaucracy would have disappeared that instant. Secure in the fact that there smald be no appeal from his decision a magistrate could pass any order he pleased, and Major Beadon's order does not in the least come as a surprise to Qs.

With reference to his visit to the pression of the Comrade and the Handard Press and inspection of the machines, etc., we fail to see the purpose thereof unless Major Bewlen wanted to be able to swear that he had done so How did it, and how could it affect bis order? Mr. Mohamed Ali's own statement was clear enough on the point and there was nothing to see in particular. The Commade and the Handard Press is still working in full swing, and Major Beadon could only expect to find the Comrade and Handard Press sudistinguishable from itself. It must work till the 12th as it has hitherto worked, for the law allows ten days for making new arrangements How then on the 9th instant could it have been different under section 8 (1) and yet the same under "the benerolent provi-mions of section 4 (2)"? Whatever changes the law required for a change of identity would have been made when the found of ten days allowed by section 1 (2) he 1 copied at midnight on the 12th. This was explained in anticipation to Major Beadon, but he had already completed the order on his return from the I'ress and the finger of fate having wiit moved on. Not a line or word could now be altered by any human being in an Empire of four hundred million souls. Such is the law. It is not in the bond.

But there is something more serious than all this To refuse to apply section 8 (1) to the declaration and not to explain under what cironmstances that section becomes applicable is to revert to the days of the college of pontiffs in ancient Rome when only the pontifis know the law that they applied. Such retrigression is preposterous in the 20th century and tends to bring the administration of justice into contempt.

Major Bendon was wrong in some of his facts also, as for the example his statement that Mr. Saliq Ah's security was transferred to Mr. Fare q Ah. That was not so and it now ben volent provision of the law allows ham to correct his own mestakes, we hope he would do so after a perusal of his office file. And it is hardly a profitable task, and may sometimes be even purile to try to decipher what had already been crasted in an application before it was presented. If it could have any lead a guifficance surely another application could have here play it of to avoid the searching of lynx eyed law. But as it was, no attempt was ever made to taske the waying maded alleging. As it is not more stated it would seem not errouse to discuss them any touth. details it would serve no purpose to discuss them any further

There is one point, however, which the learned Magistrate may learn even from a journalist. the keeper of a press is not neces arily also its proprieter, and if the two are not the same the keeper of a press must need to be the representative of the proportor. Badiq Ali Khan and Fire q Ali were reser the proprietors of A. Mr. M. Lamed Ali has the Comrade and the Himbard Press always been the progressor, the two other keepers mentioned in his order by Major Beaton could not as all being the representances of the proprietor to that extent. So is the Manager of the Como in Sa also is the Manager of the Handard. The same is also true of the Superintendent of the Press. Are not the Leepers of the Pianeer the Times of India and the Englishman Pressure to name only a for-the representatives of their respective Coprie or some of whom may not be within the jurisdiction of even the Goranneat outablished by his in theirab fudia. If the simple face is bone in mind the discovery of Major Bradon from the office record is no better than the discovery of America if a linguistrate of fields followed in the footsteps of Christopher Columbus some centuries after that traveller or the descovery of Moliece's Larber that he habitually spoke prose!

In our opinion the Press Act is too defective a piece of legislation aren from the point of view of the class of officials that underestimate the value of a fron Press in India and it was time that Lecal Governments and Magietranes were freed from the duty of devising legal fletious and other disingenuous makeshilts.

#### **ADVERTISEMENTS**

#### **AUCTION SALE**

#### Estate: -- Currim Cassum Nanjee.

Under instructions received from B. N. Lang Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford & Co. Auctions of No. 16, Apollo St. Bombay will sell by Public Auction at Delhi the right title and interest of the insolvent in the undernoted immoveable property belonging to the above estate on Monday 16th November 1914 at 11 A. M.

Two houses No. 473 and 315 at Mundi Pan, Sadar Bazar Delhi, occupied by Munsi Abdul Karım's Ink factory and Esmail Ebrabins

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sale will be held at the site of property No 478 and will be subject to the sanction of the Official Assignee. The successful bidder shall have to pay 25 per cent, advance on the fall of the hammer.

For conditions of Sale &c., apply to-

CRAWFORD & Co.,

WOOD LAND HOTEL.

DELHI.

#### FOR SALE:

A complete turn-out, consisting of Victoria Phacton, Chestnut Gelding 14 feet 2 inch (quite sound) and new harness, all in very good condition he 660 Open to reasonable offer

Apply C. D. VIGERS.

Deputy Superintendent. Telegraphs, AGRA.





#### "CALPACK"

OR

## Genuine Turkish Military Cap (for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fond of a Calpack? To make him elf-look more respectable, and to attract attention, he came the novel head gear of the same pattern as worn as Turn, high Mently like Enver Pasha

Please rend your order to-day to avoid disappointment

Te-S. F. Chishti, & Co, Near Delhi & London Bank, Dkr. 11.

Sale Agents for India-

Fabreque National Egyptia: De Tarbonel. &, Cair , and Fabreque Imperial De Hercka, Constantinople.

#### The" Daisy Hy-Killer.

Placed snywhere at ricts and balls the first New close to contral convenient and cheep pasts all season. Make of metal. Canada state true over. Will not said or representating the contral defects a few protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot of a reason, and to make and camp. Price Re. 1/ Post tree.

#### **OPINION**

Gwahor, 24-VII-14. Then our point but Kittrus, they are a new parameter  $V(t^*,t^*)$  are not below the first part  $V(t^*,t^*)$ 

(Sd) V o Horr, Lirus L M S

Tre East & West Trading Co , Della

#### H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indiae Rubber Stamp Weller vine Simon, Copple Zing Plate and Store Engraver, Monogramust, Manufacturer of Brase Badge and Seals, etc. Dedorofull Stamping Rocto desend Rubber Hood Process.

Chandri Chowk, DELHI.

## Personal Experience derived by the learned Proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," the leading tails of Bendung, in the issue of the 30th landary 1913, writes a The well bearn native placetan. De Kalder Maria of Rajkor, has officially immerces a ritheste for his use its about tave stood a successful test to discuss a perfect. Such a decrease and has soft them existend to be very a monget with line and has soft them existend to be very a monget with the later Val at Ananon Val the actions a bear in all mate of the talk one of a makes for a and a rest to managed with makes for a act a rest to managed with a first tention of the talk one of a and the rest to managed a first the time of the study of the angle of a rest to be a first that the process reparating the place of the advertisement appearing in this paper under the segurature of the said doctor are quite feel from exaggreetion and it is it informs that we specially remained the use of the puts for large manages towards a lean body and enfering from debility."

#### THE ROYAL YAKUTE ANANGA VILAS.

This takers of the given necture has been prepared to on the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a winder ful property of increasing the strength and recifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a mat. This valuable incloums is used, in large quantities an ong Rajas, Maharsass and rany of our ensemed consomer. But we have centur it is given publication simply with a view to place it before the moral publication simply with a view to place it before the moral publication the demand of several friends. It consider to apparent upon the magical qualities of this one position of the small nucleus. We scald not birth to both the french have as the cashion of the lay, and anofice it to say that the use of the estimate recommended to those who have any faith in the official of Ayarvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend at also to these persons who derive to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and represents the emaciated, and it is enough to say that mask is not that which a perfuner admires, it is that which diffuses fragmass of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only 18s, 4d.—Postage extra. No Parhez necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.



## A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balaurit in my family. In its effects at wonderfully occurs out its name, viz., Balaurit, i.e., nectar of children.

(Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B. Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4.
K. T. DONGRE & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.

# The Resources of India's Foremost Sport House How They Benefit Every Sportsman.

THERE more arthoric horses arrawate and certainly none in India, the provide sports goar of such sterling value as that made and recommended by ourselves.

THE extra release quality and moderate price of all we sell is due to our man cacturing and importing resources.

OUR mode a to core at SIALKOT is not only the largest in India, but amongst the biggest and most effectively equipped in the world

IT s contributed by ENGLISH expert who game not only the almonstrators too the manufacturing labor the entire business.

SPORIS gon mode by Pheng, Ltd., is in every way equal to that made at Ponce - a or the at a less thou to the to therty per contrcheaper.

FOR twenty five more we have one intented on making sports goar as well as there ight. When a wherein hip and efficient machinery will permit making in I selling in such one it ties that have reduced manufacturing and elling press to in ideal ite minimum.

We want you is breasurant the man's of the goals we sell, we will glady send a selection per V. P. P. ON APPROVAL

Send To pay for a spy to the Strated Sports Catalogues at

UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT & CALCUTTA.



## urn Your Leisure Moments into

## MONEY

Work at Home me your leisure and carn more money. Inexperience no draw-back—distance immaterial self-you want to augment your income we can help you to do it. As much no Rs. An day can be carned by deligent workers—anywhere—of any caste, creed, or hadronality. Then ands one already turning their leisure memberna into money—then WHY NOT YOU?

Ask For Prospectue-Don't put it off-Write To-day! SATISFIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE-READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Analyse In. Robush, 28th Sign. 1918. In the first of the property of the control 
(Bd.) R. S. ASGHAR HASAN (AUg.)

GENZ, WHEELER & CO.,

(Dept. 36) 11.2. Lindsay Street, CALCUITA.





"Antisoptic Throat Pastilles"

A covel and harmless treatment for common affections of the Thront and Bronchial Tubes, such as Coughs, Hoarseness Tickling or Everiness, Also purify the breath, ask your Chamist for

Zymole Trafeys